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Technology Adoption Patterns Across Professional Disciplines Today

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Abstract: Technology adoption patterns across professional disciplines reveal complex dynamics influenced by organizational contexts, individual acceptance factors, and sector-specific operational requirements. This paper examines contemporary technology adoption across software development, construction management, architectural practice, and enterprise operations, analyzing how different professional contexts shape implementation strategies and acceptance outcomes. The study explores foundational theories of technology acceptance including perceived usefulness and ease of use while examining sector-specific adoption challenges and opportunities. Software development demonstrates rapid integration of continuous delivery methodologies that enhance efficiency through automated processes. Construction management exhibits increasing digitalization for project coordination and progress monitoring. Architectural practice shows significant post-pandemic adaptations in design approaches and professional workflows. Enterprise contexts reveal varying adoption patterns based on organizational size, resources, and strategic priorities. The research identifies common barriers including trust concerns, switching costs, network effects, and implementation complexity while highlighting enablers such as perceived benefits, organizational support, and technological compatibility. Understanding these patterns provides insights for improving adoption strategies and accelerating beneficial technology integration across professional disciplines, ultimately contributing to enhanced operational efficiency and competitive positioning in evolving digital environments.

Keywords: technology adoption; digital transformation; professional practice; innovation diffusion; user acceptance; organizational implementation

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1. Introduction

Contemporary professional disciplines face unprecedented technological transformation that fundamentally reshapes practice methodologies, operational processes, and competitive dynamics across diverse sectors. The accelerating pace of digital innovation creates both opportunities for enhanced efficiency and challenges related to implementation complexity, resource requirements, and organizational change management. Understanding technology adoption patterns requires examining multiple dimensions including individual user acceptance factors, organizational implementation contexts, technological characteristics, and industry-specific operational requirements. Professional practitioners across disciplines must navigate complex decisions about which technologies to adopt, when to implement them, and how to integrate new tools with existing workflows and organizational capabilities. The variation in adoption patterns across professional contexts reflects differences in operational characteristics, regulatory environments, competitive pressures, and cultural factors that influence both willingness and ability to embrace technological change. Software development

disciplines demonstrate particularly rapid technology adoption driven by continuous innovation cycles and strong competitive pressures for efficiency enhancement [1]. Technology acceptance theories provide foundational frameworks for understanding how individuals evaluate and decide to adopt new technological tools and systems [2]. These theoretical perspectives emphasize the critical importance of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use as primary determinants of adoption decisions across diverse technological contexts and user populations. Architectural practice shows significant evolution in response to changing societal requirements and emerging design considerations that technology helps address [3]. Organizations seeking to improve technology adoption outcomes must address both individual acceptance factors and broader organizational conditions that either facilitate or impede implementation success [4]. Construction management exhibits increasing digitalization motivated by project complexity, coordination requirements, and opportunities for improved monitoring and control [5]. The challenge for organizations and individual practitioners involves developing capabilities for evaluating technological options systematically, implementing selected solutions effectively, and managing organizational change processes that successful adoption inevitably requires. The examination of adoption patterns across professional disciplines provides insights into common challenges, effective strategies, and contextual factors that influence implementation outcomes in varied operational environments.

2. Foundations of Technology Acceptance and Adoption

2.1. User Acceptance Frameworks and Behavioral Intentions

User acceptance of information technology represents a critical determinant of implementation success across organizational and professional contexts. Theoretical frameworks examining technology acceptance emphasize that individual behavioral intentions and actual usage patterns depend primarily on perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use [2]. Perceived usefulness reflects user assessments of whether adopting a particular technology will enhance their job performance, increase productivity, or provide other tangible benefits that justify investment of time and effort. Perceived ease of use addresses user evaluations of the effort required to achieve proficiency, with user-friendly systems experiencing higher adoption rates than complex ones. The relationship between these perception factors and adoption decisions operates through the formation of behavioral intentions that mediate between attitudes and actual usage behaviors. Understanding these psychological mechanisms provides crucial insights for designing implementation strategies, a consideration that is vital even in highly technical environments like managing the planning complexity of mega construction projects, where a comprehensive digital strategy must address these user acceptance factors to be successful [6]. Government and public sector contexts illustrate how perceived usefulness and ease of use influence continuance intentions for digital services and platforms [4]. Users who experience positive interactions with technology systems demonstrate higher likelihood of continued usage and recommendation to others, creating network effects that can accelerate broader adoption patterns. Organizations implementing new technologies must attend carefully to initial user experiences because early impressions significantly influence subsequent adoption trajectories and ultimate implementation success. The framework outlined in Table 1 demonstrates how different acceptance factors interact to influence adoption decisions across varied technological contexts and user populations.

Table 1. Technology Acceptance Factors and Adoption Outcomes.

Acceptance Factor	User Perception	Implementation Strategy	Adoption Indicator
Perceived Usefulness	Performance Enhancement	Benefit Demonstration	Usage Frequency
Perceived Ease of Use	Learning Efficiency	Training Support	Proficiency Speed
Social Influence	Peer Adoption	Champion Development	Recommendation Rate
Facilitating Conditions	Resource Availability	Infrastructure Investment	Implementation Success
Trust	System Reliability	Quality Assurance	User Confidence

2.2. Information Requirements and Innovation Diffusion

Innovation diffusion processes in technology adoption contexts depend significantly on information flows that enable potential adopters to understand technological capabilities, evaluate benefits and costs, and develop confidence in implementation feasibility. Information requirements paradigms emphasize that successful technology diffusion requires addressing multiple information needs across awareness, evaluation, and implementation stages [7]. Potential adopters must first become aware of technological innovations and their potential applications to relevant operational contexts. Following awareness development, they require detailed information about technological characteristics, implementation requirements, and expected outcomes to support evaluation and adoption decisions. Post-adoption phases demand implementation guidance, troubleshooting support, and ongoing learning resources to ensure effective utilization and value realization. Organizations facilitating technology adoption must develop comprehensive information strategies that address these varied requirements across adoption lifecycle stages. The complexity and sophistication of information requirements typically increase with technological complexity, suggesting that more advanced innovations demand correspondingly sophisticated information support systems. Diffusion patterns across organizations reveal that early adopters often serve as information sources for later adopters, creating cascading adoption waves as knowledge and experience accumulate within professional communities. Professional networks and industry associations play crucial roles in facilitating information exchange about technological innovations, implementation experiences, and best practices that support successful adoption. The variation in information access and processing capabilities across organizations contributes to observed differences in adoption timing and implementation success rates. Organizations with stronger capabilities for acquiring, evaluating, and applying technological information typically demonstrate earlier adoption and more effective implementation compared to those with limited information processing resources.

2.3. Organizational Innovation Adoption Factors

Organizational-level technology adoption patterns reflect complex interactions among technological characteristics, organizational capabilities, environmental conditions, and strategic considerations [8]. Factors influencing organizational adoption decisions extend beyond individual user acceptance to encompass organizational readiness, resource availability, strategic alignment, competitive pressures, and expected return on investment. Organizations evaluate technological innovations not only for their technical capabilities but also for their fit with existing systems, compatibility with organizational processes, and alignment with strategic objectives. The adoption decision process at organizational levels typically involves multiple stakeholders with varied

perspectives, priorities, and concerns about implementation implications. Top management support emerges consistently as a critical factor enabling successful technology adoption because leadership commitment influences resource allocation, organizational priorities, and cultural receptivity to change. Organizations must also consider switching costs associated with technology transitions including financial investments, disruption to existing operations, training requirements, and potential productivity losses during implementation periods [9]. Network effects create additional complexity in organizational adoption decisions because value derived from technology adoption often depends on adoption patterns among trading partners, customers, or other network participants [9]. Technologies exhibiting strong network effects may experience slow initial adoption followed by rapid acceleration once critical mass develops within relevant networks. Understanding these organizational dynamics provides insights for improving adoption success rates and accelerating beneficial technology diffusion across professional disciplines and industry sectors.

3. Technology Adoption in Software Development

3.1. Continuous Integration and Delivery Practices

Software development disciplines demonstrate particularly rapid technology adoption driven by continuous innovation and competitive pressures for efficiency enhancement. The integration of continuous integration and continuous delivery methodologies represents significant transformation in software development practices that improves efficiency through automated processes and systematic quality assurance [1]. These methodologies enable development teams to integrate code changes frequently, test automatically, and deploy rapidly while maintaining quality standards and reducing defect rates. The adoption of continuous practices requires substantial changes to development workflows, tooling infrastructure, and organizational culture surrounding software creation and deployment. Organizations implementing continuous integration and delivery report significant improvements in development velocity, defect detection, deployment frequency, and overall team productivity compared to traditional development approaches. However, successful adoption demands investment in automation tools, development of testing capabilities, and cultivation of collaborative team cultures that support frequent integration and rapid feedback cycles. The transformation from traditional batch-oriented development to continuous practices illustrates broader patterns of technology adoption in professional contexts where implementation success depends on addressing technical, organizational, and cultural dimensions simultaneously [1]. Software development contexts also demonstrate how early adopters influence later adoption patterns through information sharing, tool development, and establishment of best practices that reduce implementation barriers for subsequent adopters. The comparative analysis presented in Table 2 illustrates how continuous practices transform multiple dimensions of software development operations and organizational capabilities.

Table 2. Software Development Practice Transformation.

Development Dimension	Traditional Approach	Continuous Practice	Efficiency Gain
Integration Frequency	Periodic Batches	Multiple Daily	Defect Detection Speed
Testing Approach	Manual Execution	Automated Testing	Coverage Consistency
Deployment Cycle	Scheduled Releases	On-Demand Deployment	Time to Market

Quality Assurance	End-Stage Verification	Continuous Validation	Error Prevention
Team Collaboration	Sequential Handoffs	Parallel Integration	Development Velocity

3.2. Small Business Technology Implementation

Technology adoption patterns in small business contexts reveal unique challenges and opportunities compared to large enterprise environments. Small organizations typically face resource constraints, limited technical expertise, and heightened sensitivity to implementation risks that influence their technology adoption decisions and strategies [10]. Research examining information technology implementation in small businesses demonstrates that adoption success depends critically on factors including management support, external assistance availability, employee training, and realistic expectation setting about implementation timelines and outcomes [10]. Small businesses often lack dedicated information technology staff and must rely on external vendors, consultants, or internal champions with limited technical backgrounds to guide implementation processes. This resource limitation creates particular challenges for complex technology adoptions requiring specialized knowledge or ongoing technical support. However, small organizations may also demonstrate greater agility and faster decision-making compared to large enterprises, potentially enabling rapid adoption when technologies align clearly with business needs and implementation appears manageable. The variation in technology adoption rates across small businesses reflects differences in industry contexts, competitive pressures, management attitudes toward innovation, and prior technology experience that shapes organizational capacity for implementing new systems successfully. Understanding small business adoption patterns provides important insights because these organizations represent substantial portions of economic activity and employment across most sectors while facing distinct challenges compared to their larger counterparts.

3.3. Trust Factors in Technology Usage Decisions

User trust in technological systems represents a critical factor influencing adoption decisions and continued usage patterns across diverse application contexts. Trust encompasses user confidence in system reliability, data security, performance consistency, and alignment between system behavior and user expectations [11]. Technology applications requiring users to share personal information, depend on system recommendations for important decisions, or delegate control to automated processes face particular challenges in establishing and maintaining user trust. Research examining trust factors in technology usage reveals that prior experiences, perceived risk levels, system transparency, and observable performance quality all influence user willingness to adopt and continue using technological systems [11]. Negative experiences or trust violations can severely damage adoption prospects and drive users to seek alternative solutions or revert to previous practices. The role of trust extends beyond initial adoption decisions to influence ongoing usage patterns, willingness to expand utilization, and advocacy that promotes adoption among other potential users. Organizations implementing new technologies must attend carefully to trust-building activities including transparent communication about system capabilities and limitations, responsive support for user concerns, consistent performance delivery, and protection of user interests throughout implementation and operation phases. Professional contexts involving critical decisions or sensitive information face particularly stringent trust requirements that implementation strategies must address explicitly to achieve adoption success.

4. Construction and Architectural Technology Adoption

4.1. Post-Pandemic Architectural Design Evolution

Architectural practice has experienced significant transformation driven by changing societal requirements and emerging design considerations following global pandemic experiences. Post-pandemic architectural design reflects comprehensive reassessment of space utilization, environmental quality, and occupant well-being that technology helps address through innovative design approaches and enhanced analytical capabilities [3]. Professional evolution in architectural contexts encompasses both technical design modifications and transformed project delivery methods that leverage digital tools for visualization, analysis, and stakeholder collaboration. Architects increasingly adopt technologies supporting remote collaboration, virtual design review, and computational analysis that enable more sophisticated evaluation of design alternatives and performance characteristics. The integration of digital tools into architectural practice facilitates more rapid iteration through design options, more comprehensive analysis of environmental and functional performance, and more effective communication with clients and other project stakeholders. However, technology adoption in architectural contexts faces challenges including learning curves for complex software systems, integration with established design workflows, and maintenance of creative processes within technology-mediated environments [3]. The evolution of architectural practice demonstrates how professional disciplines adapt to changing societal contexts through combination of technological adoption and methodological innovation that addresses emerging requirements while building on established expertise. Understanding architectural technology adoption patterns provides insights into professional adaptation processes that balance tradition with innovation and technical capability with creative expression.

4.2. Digital Construction Project Management

Construction project management increasingly leverages digital technologies for progress monitoring, coordination enhancement, and efficiency improvement across complex project environments. Digital construction practices enable more accurate planning, real-time tracking, and improved communication among project stakeholders through integrated platforms and mobile technologies [5]. The adoption of digital tools in construction contexts addresses longstanding challenges including coordination among diverse trades, progress monitoring across distributed sites, and management of complex interdependencies that characterize large construction projects. Organizations implementing digital construction management systems report improvements in schedule adherence, cost control, quality achievement, and safety performance compared to traditional management approaches relying primarily on manual processes and paper-based documentation. However, construction technology adoption faces significant barriers including workforce technology literacy, field environment technology constraints, integration with legacy systems, and organizational resistance to changing established practices [5]. The construction industry demonstrates relatively slower technology adoption compared to some other sectors due to project-based organizational structures, fragmented industry composition, and conservative culture that emphasizes proven practices over untested innovations. Digital strategy development emerges as critical success factor for construction organizations seeking to improve technology adoption outcomes and realize efficiency benefits from digital transformation initiatives [6]. Effective digital strategies align technology investments with organizational capabilities, project requirements, and strategic objectives while addressing implementation barriers through systematic change management and capability development. The framework presented in Table 3 demonstrates how digital technologies address multiple dimensions of construction project management complexity.

Table 3. Digital Technology Applications in Construction Management.

Management Function	Traditional Method	Digital Technology	Performance Impact
Progress Tracking	Manual Inspection	Real-Time Monitoring	Accuracy Enhancement
Resource Coordination	Phone and Email	Integrated Platforms	Response Speed
Document Control	Paper Distribution	Cloud-Based Systems	Access Efficiency
Quality Assurance	Periodic Checks	Continuous Documentation	Defect Prevention
Safety Management	Manual Recording	Mobile Reporting	Incident Reduction

4.3. Strategic Digital Planning for Mega Projects

Mega construction projects involving billions of dollars in investment and spanning multiple years present extraordinary planning complexity that digital strategies help manage through enhanced coordination, information management, and decision support capabilities [6]. The scale and complexity of mega projects create unique challenges including vast numbers of stakeholders, intricate technical interdependencies, extended timelines, and enormous financial commitments that demand sophisticated management approaches. Digital strategies for mega project management encompass comprehensive technology deployment plans, organizational capability development initiatives, and systematic approaches to managing information flows and decision processes throughout project lifecycles. Organizations managing mega projects increasingly recognize that digital technologies provide essential capabilities for maintaining coordination across distributed teams, managing evolving requirements, tracking progress against plans, and responding to emerging challenges [6]. However, digital strategy implementation in mega project contexts requires substantial upfront planning, significant resource commitments, and sustained leadership attention to ensure technology systems deliver intended benefits. The complexity of mega projects means that technology adoption must address not only technical implementation but also organizational readiness, stakeholder buy-in, and change management processes that enable effective utilization of deployed systems. Success factors for digital adoption in mega project contexts include clear strategic vision, adequate resource allocation, stakeholder engagement, phased implementation approaches, and continuous learning from implementation experience.

5. Cross-Sector Adoption Patterns and Challenges

5.1. Network Effects and Switching Costs

Technology adoption decisions in organizational contexts frequently involve consideration of network effects and switching costs that significantly influence adoption timing and implementation approaches. Network effects occur when technology value depends partly on how many other organizations or individuals adopt compatible systems, creating interdependencies among adoption decisions across organizational boundaries [9]. Technologies exhibiting strong network effects may experience slow initial adoption because early adopters receive limited value from systems that few others use. However, once adoption reaches critical thresholds, network effects can drive rapid acceleration as increasing adoption creates increasing value that motivates additional organizations to adopt. Switching costs represent another critical factor influencing adoption decisions because organizations must consider not only direct implementation expenses but also indirect costs including disruption to operations, loss of investment in existing systems, retraining requirements, and risks associated with transition processes [9]. High switching costs can lock organizations into existing technologies even when superior alternatives become available, creating path dependency that slows diffusion of

improved systems. Understanding the interplay between network effects and switching costs provides insights for developing adoption strategies that address these dynamics through coordination with network partners, phased implementation approaches that minimize disruption, and careful timing of adoption decisions relative to network adoption patterns. The analytical framework shown in Table 4 illustrates how network effects and switching costs interact to influence adoption decisions across different technological and organizational contexts.

Table 4. Network Effects and Switching Cost Dynamics.

Technology Type	Network Effect Strength	Switching Cost Level	Adoption Pattern	Strategic Consideration
Communication Platform	High	Moderate	Critical Mass Dependent	Coordination Timing
Productivity Tool	Low	Low	Individual Benefit Driven	Feature Comparison
Enterprise System	Moderate	High	Careful Evaluation Required	Risk Mitigation
Industry Standard	High	High	Path Dependent	Compatibility Focus
Emerging Innovation	Variable	Moderate	Early Adopter Led	Learning Investment

5.2. Organizational Level Innovation Adoption

Organizational-level technology adoption patterns demonstrate significant variation based on organizational characteristics including size, resources, strategic orientation, and prior technology experience. Large organizations typically possess greater resources for technology investments and maintain specialized staff with technical expertise that facilitates evaluation and implementation of complex systems [8]. However, large organizations also face coordination challenges, bureaucratic decision processes, and organizational inertia that can slow adoption despite superior resources. Small organizations demonstrate greater agility but face resource constraints and heightened risk sensitivity that influence their adoption decisions [10].

Industry context significantly influences organizational adoption patterns because competitive pressures, regulatory requirements, technological maturity, and customer expectations vary substantially across sectors. Organizations operating in technology-intensive industries typically demonstrate more rapid adoption and greater willingness to experiment with emerging innovations compared to those in traditional industries with established practices and conservative cultures. For example, studies on high-frequency financial data demonstrate how real-time information monitoring and rapid response mechanisms can support timely decision-making in complex environments [12].

Strategic orientation toward innovation influences organizational receptivity to technology adoption, with innovation-focused organizations showing greater willingness to invest in new technologies and accept implementation risks. Understanding organizational-level adoption factors enables development of targeted strategies that address specific barriers and leverage particular organizational capabilities to improve implementation success rates.

5.3. User Acceptance in Government and Public Services

Government and public service contexts present unique technology adoption challenges and opportunities compared to private sector environments. Public sector technology adoption must address multiple stakeholder interests including citizens, employees, oversight bodies, and political leadership while operating within resource

constraints and regulatory frameworks that shape implementation approaches [4]. Citizen acceptance of government technology systems depends critically on perceived usefulness for accomplishing necessary tasks, ease of use for diverse populations with varying technological sophistication, and trust in government handling of personal information [4]. Public service continuance intentions reflect user satisfaction with initial experiences, perceived value received from technology interactions, and confidence in system reliability and security. Government organizations face particular challenges in technology adoption including procurement processes that emphasize cost minimization over quality optimization, limited flexibility in staffing and compensation that affects recruitment of technical talent, and political pressures that can influence technology decisions beyond purely technical or functional considerations. However, government contexts also offer opportunities for large-scale adoption that creates substantial societal benefits when successful implementations improve public service delivery, increase government transparency, or enhance citizen engagement with democratic processes. The comparative analysis presented in Table 5 demonstrates how public sector technology adoption differs across multiple dimensions from private sector patterns.

Table 5. Public Sector vs Private Sector Technology Adoption Patterns.

Adoption Dimension	Public Sector Characteristics	Private Sector Characteristics	Implementation Implication
Decision Process	Political and Administrative	Executive and Market-Driven	Longer Approval Timelines
Resource Allocation	Budget-Constrained	ROI-Focused	Cost Emphasis
Stakeholder Complexity	Multiple Constituencies	Customer and Shareholder	Broader Consultation Required
Risk Tolerance	Conservative	Variable	Proven Technology Preference
Success Metrics	Public Value	Financial Performance	Outcome Measurement Challenges

6. Conclusion

Technology adoption patterns across professional disciplines reveal complex dynamics shaped by individual acceptance factors, organizational capabilities, technological characteristics, and contextual conditions specific to different sectors and applications. Understanding these patterns requires examining multiple dimensions including perceived usefulness and ease of use that drive individual adoption decisions, organizational resources and strategic priorities that enable implementation, network effects and switching costs that influence adoption timing, and information requirements that support diffusion processes. Software development contexts demonstrate rapid technology adoption driven by continuous innovation and strong efficiency pressures while construction and architectural disciplines show increasing digitalization addressing project complexity and evolving professional requirements. Small businesses face distinct adoption challenges related to resource constraints and technical expertise limitations while large organizations navigate coordination complexity and organizational inertia. Government contexts present unique stakeholder dynamics and conservative risk profiles that shape public sector adoption patterns differently from private sector environments. Successful technology adoption depends on addressing barriers including trust concerns, implementation complexity, and organizational resistance while leveraging enablers such as leadership support, adequate resources, and clear value propositions. Organizations seeking to improve adoption outcomes should develop comprehensive strategies addressing technical, organizational, and human dimensions simultaneously rather than

focusing narrowly on technological capabilities alone. Future professional success increasingly depends on capabilities for evaluating emerging technologies, implementing selected innovations effectively, and managing organizational change processes that technology adoption inevitably requires across diverse professional disciplines and operational contexts.

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