

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

ScholarWorks @ UTRGV

---

Information Systems Faculty Publications and Presentations

Robert C. Vackar College of Business & Entrepreneurship

---

2016

## Open Data Discourse: Consumer Acceptance of Personal Cloud: Integrating Trust and Risk with the Technology Acceptance Model

Murad A. Moqbel

*The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

Valerie L. Bartelt

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.utrgv.edu/is\\_fac](https://scholarworks.utrgv.edu/is_fac)



Part of the [Business Commons](#), [Computer Sciences Commons](#), and the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Moqbel, Murad A. and Bartelt, Valerie L. (2016) "Open Data Discourse: Consumer Acceptance of Personal Cloud: Integrating Trust and Risk with the Technology Acceptance Model," AIS Transactions on Replication Research: Vol. 2 , Article 4. DOI: 10.17705/1attr.00011

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Robert C. Vackar College of Business & Entrepreneurship at ScholarWorks @ UTRGV. It has been accepted for inclusion in Information Systems Faculty Publications and Presentations by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks @ UTRGV. For more information, please contact [justin.white@utrgv.edu](mailto:justin.white@utrgv.edu), [william.flores01@utrgv.edu](mailto:william.flores01@utrgv.edu).



---

# Open Data Discourse: Consumer Acceptance of Personal Cloud: Integrating Trust and Risk with the Technology Acceptance Model

**Murad A. Moqbel**

Health Information Management & Health Informatics  
Departments  
University of Kansas Medical Center  
mmoqbel@kumc.edu

**Valerie L. Bartelt**

Business Information and Analytics Department  
University of Denver  
Valerie.Bartelt@du.edu

---

## Abstract:

This paper provides the data used to analyze the conceptual replication of Pavlou (2003) by Moqbel and Bartelt (2015) which studied factors that impacted consumer's behavioral intentions to make online transactions by integrating trust and perceived risk with the technology acceptance model (TAM). We provide a detailed description of the data so it meets the open data standards. In particular, we explain the structure of the data so that other researchers can easily analyze the same dataset to come to the same results and conclusions. Our dataset consists of 240 observations which includes the following constructs: perceived trust, perceived risk, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, satisfaction, and perceived familiarity. Control variables include age, sex, educational level, race/ethnicity, employment status, and work experience. Future studies are encouraged to follow the footsteps of this study in providing open data to support the body of knowledge in the IS field.

**Keywords:** replication, open data, trust, perceived risk, ease of use, usefulness, familiarity, satisfaction

---

## 1 Measurement instrument

We collected data from undergraduate and graduate university students in the southwestern region of Texas. All constructs were adopted or adapted from existing literature. The measures for perceived ease of use and usefulness were adopted from validated prior studies (Venkatesh & Morris, 2000; Wu & Wang, 2005). The scales for trust, perceived risk, and familiarity were adapted from Gefen, Karahanna, and Straub (2003). The intention to use scales were adopted from Agarwal and Karahanna (2000) and Davis et al. (1992). Satisfaction with personal cloud scales were adapted from Bhattacharjee (2001).

All latent variables, except for satisfaction, in the research instrument used seven-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = moderately disagree, 3 = slightly disagree, 4 = neutral, 5 = slightly agree, 6 = moderately agree, to 7 = strongly agree.

## 2 Construct description

All constructs in our study were modeled as having reflective indicators. To address missing values, we used the mean imputation method to replace the missing values with the arithmetic mean of each column. Perceived trust, perceived risk, and satisfaction constructs consisted of four indicators each. Perceived familiarity, perceived ease of use, intention to use, and perceived familiarity constructs were each measured with three indicators, while perceived usefulness consisted of five indicators.

## 3 Control variables description

A total of 240 completed questionnaires were obtained from the students. The following control variables were collected: age, sex, educational level, race, employment status, and work experience. Females contributed 55.8% of the responses. The average age of the respondents was 23.7 years, with a standard deviation of 8.44 years. The majority of respondents were Hispanic (65%), followed by white (26%), and other (9%). In terms of educational level, 18.75% of the respondents had only completed high school, 20.42% had a 2-year college degree, 51.25% had a 4-year college degree, 5% had a master's degree, 2% had or were still working on a doctoral degree, and 2.5% were missing. In terms of employment status, 20% of the respondents were employed full time, 49% were employed on a part-time basis, and 31.3% were unemployed and other. The average work experience was 5.6 years.

## 4 Raw data

Raw data along with a data dictionary are available in this paper in MS Excel file format. The first sheet titled "Raw Data" includes all items used to measure each of the variables in this paper in the same order they appear in Appendix A. For example, column A contains answer values related to TRUST1 item/question of the trust construct. We also provided another MS Excel sheet titled "Data Dictionary" that contains the variables' names along with the questions statements used to measure them. The "Data Dictionary" also provides more details about the numeric value codes presented in the "Raw Data" sheet. For example, gender was coded 1 and 0 in which the code 1 refers to males.

## 5 Data analysis description

We analyzed the data using partial least squares structural equation modeling. More specifically, we used WarpPLS 5.0 to assess the measurement and the structural models (Kock, 2015). The outer model was analyzed using the PLS regression algorithm while the inner model was analyzed utilizing the linear algorithm. To validate the measurement model, we assessed the measurement reliability (Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability (Gefen, Straub, & Boudreau, 2000; Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994)) and validity (convergent validity (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010; Kock, 2015) through confirmatory factor analysis item loadings and discriminant validity (Fornell & Larcker, 1981) via comparing the square root of the average variance extracted for every construct with the correlations with other constructs). The structural model was estimated using a bootstrap resampling method with 100 resamples. We reported standardized path coefficients related to each proposed hypothesis, significance of the path coefficients, and the variance explained ( $R^2$ ) by the exogenous variables.

## Appendix A: Measurement instrument

The questions below were answered on a Likert-type scale ranging from “1 = strongly disagree” to “7 = strongly agree”. The intervening points were also anchored.

### Trust

TRUST1: Based on my experience, personal cloud computing companies are honest

TRUST2: Based on my experience, personal cloud computing companies care about their customers

TRUST3: Based on my experience, personal cloud computing companies provide good service

TRUST4: Based on my experience, personal cloud computing companies are trustworthy

### Perceived Familiarity

FAM1: I am familiar with personal cloud computing (such as Dropbox).

FAM2: I know personal cloud computing because I use it.

FAM1: I am aware of cloud computing.

### Perceived Risk

RISK1: In general, it would be risky to keep my personal information on personal cloud

RISK2: There would be high potential for loss associated with keeping personal information on personal cloud

RISK3: There would be too much uncertainty associated with keeping personal information on personal cloud

RISK4: Keeping my personal information on personal cloud would involve many unexpected problems

### Intention to Use

INTENT1: I intend to continue keeping my personal information on personal cloud

INTENT2: I plan continuing to use personal cloud to keep my files

INTENT3: I expect my keeping of personal information in the personal cloud to continue in the future

### Perceived Ease of Use

PEOU1: I think learning to use personal cloud computing tools is easy

PEOU2: I think becoming skillful at using personal cloud computing tools is easy

PEOU3: I think using personal cloud computing tools is easy

### Perceived Usefulness

PU1: Using personal cloud computing tools would improve my performance

PU2: Using personal cloud computing tools would increase my productivity

PU3: Using personal cloud computing tools would enhance my effectiveness

PU4: Using personal cloud computing tools would make it easier for me to do my work

PU5: I think using personal cloud computing tools is very useful for me

### Satisfaction

The question “How do you feel about your overall experience with personal cloud computing tools' use?” was provided, based on differing Likert-type scales ranging from:

SAT1: “1 = Very dissatisfied” to “7 = Very satisfied”

SAT2: “1 = Very displeased” to “7 = Very pleased”

SAT3: “1 = Very frustrated” to “7 = Very contented”

SAT4: “1 = Absolutely terrible” to “7 = Absolutely delighted”

The additional questions below were not answered on a Likert-type scales.

- Age: Years
- Ethnicity: (White, Hispanic [Hisp], Asian [Asia], African American [Afric] - dummy variables were created for each group where the existence of the variable = 1 and the absence = 0)
- Gender: (Male = 1/Female = 0)

- Education: (High School, 2-year college, 4-year college, Master, Doctorate)
- Years of Work Experience [Exper]: Years
- Job Type: (Full-time [FulTim]/Part-time [PartTim]/Unemployed [NoWork]- dummy variables were created for each group where the existence of the variable = 1 and the absence = 0)

## References

- Agarwal, R., & Karahanna, E. (2000). Time flies when you're having fun: Cognitive absorption and beliefs about information technology usage. *MIS Quarterly*, 24(4), 665-694.
- Bhattacharjee, A. (2001). Understanding information systems continuance: an expectation-confirmation model. *MIS Quarterly*, 25(3), 351-370.
- Davis, F. D., Bagozzi, R., & Warshaw, P. (1992). Extrinsic and intrinsic motivation to use computers in the workplace. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 22(14), 1111-1132.
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research (JMR)*, 18(1), 39-50.
- Gefen, D., Karahanna, E., & Straub, D. W. (2003). Trust and TAM in online shopping: An integrated model. *MIS Quarterly*, 27(1), 51-90.
- Gefen, D., Straub, D. W., & Boudreau, M.-C. (2000). Structural equation modeling and regression: Guidelines for research practice. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 4(1), 1-77.
- Hair, J., Black, W., Babin, B., & Anderson, R. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.; London: Pearson.
- Kock, N. (2015). *WarpPLS 5.0 User Manual*. Laredo, TX: ScriptWarp Systems.
- Moqbel, M., & Bartelt, V. (2015). Consumer acceptance of personal cloud: integrating trust and risk with the technology acceptance model. *AIS Transactions on Replication Research*, 1(1), 1-5.
- Nunnally, J. C., & Bernstein, I. H. (1994). *Psychometric Theory*. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.
- Pavlou, P. A. (2003). Consumer acceptance of electronic commerce: integrating trust and risk with the technology acceptance model. *International Journal of Electronic Commerce*, 7(3), 101-134.
- Venkatesh, V., & Morris, M. G. (2000). Why don't men ever stop to ask for directions? Gender, social influence, and their role in technology acceptance and usage behavior. *MIS Quarterly*, 24(1), 115-139.
- Wu, J., & Wang, S.-C. (2005). What drives mobile commerce?: An empirical evaluation of the revised technology acceptance model. *Information & management*, 42(5), 719-729.

## About the Authors

**Murad Moqbel** is Assistant Professor of Health Information Management and Health Informatics at the University of Kansas Medical Center. He holds a Ph.D. degree in International Business Administration and Management Information Systems from Texas A&M International University. He received both a B.S. degree with honors in Business Administration and Computer Information Systems and a MBA with Information Systems concentration from Emporia State University. He is in the editorial board of the *International Journal of e-Collaboration* and *Information Processing & Management Journal*. He won best student paper award at the *Southwest Decision Science Conference* 2012. He has authored and co-authored several papers that appeared in: *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication Journal*, *Journal of Systems and Information Technology*, *Information Technology and People*, *AIS Transaction on Replication Research*, *International Journal of Virtual Communities and Social Networking*, the proceedings of the *International Conference in Information Systems (ICIS)*, and *Americas Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS)*. His research interests focus on the interaction between human behavior and information technologies including social media, emerging technologies and Health IT, information security and privacy, and international business.

**Valerie Bartelt** is an Assistant Professor in the Business, Information, and Analytics Department at the University of Denver. She received a Ph.D. in information systems, a M.S. in business, and a M.S. in immersive mediated environments from Indiana University. She is a recipient of a \$775,775 Human Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) grant for implementing an health information exchange system in rural health care facilities located in South Texas. Her work has been published in several journals including *MIS Quarterly*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and *Journal of Management Information Systems*. Her research has also been noted in several media outlets including *Reuters*, *Financial Times*, *The New York Times*, *Forbes*, and *Bloomberg*. Valerie's research interests primarily involve information communication technologies in virtual teams, neuro-IS, and issues surrounding technology use and adoption.

Copyright © 2016 by the Association for Information Systems. Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and full citation on the first page. Copyright for components of this work owned by others than the Association for Information Systems must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, to republish, to post on servers, or to redistribute to lists requires prior specific permission and/or fee. Request permission to publish from: AIS Administrative Office, P.O. Box 2712 Atlanta, GA, 30301-2712 Attn: Reprints or via e-mail from [ais@aisnet.org](mailto:ais@aisnet.org).