

“Role of artificial intelligence for strengthening human resource system via mediation of technology competence”

AUTHORS	Sura Al-Ayed  
ARTICLE INFO	Sura Al-Ayed (2024). Role of artificial intelligence for strengthening human resource system via mediation of technology competence. <i>Problems and Perspectives in Management</i> , 22(2), 518-526. doi:10.21511/ppm.22(2).2024.40
DOI	http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/ppm.22(2).2024.40
RELEASED ON	Tuesday, 04 June 2024
RECEIVED ON	Wednesday, 03 April 2024
ACCEPTED ON	Wednesday, 22 May 2024
LICENSE	 This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License
JOURNAL	"Problems and Perspectives in Management"
ISSN PRINT	1727-7051
ISSN ONLINE	1810-5467
PUBLISHER	LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business Perspectives"
FOUNDER	LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business Perspectives"



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

28



NUMBER OF FIGURES

2



NUMBER OF TABLES

3

© The author(s) 2024. This publication is an open access article.



BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES



LLC "CPC "Business Perspectives"
Hryhorii Skovoroda lane, 10,
Sumy, 40022, Ukraine
www.businessperspectives.org

Received on: 3rd of April, 2024

Accepted on: 22nd of May, 2024

Published on: 4th of June, 2024

© Sura Al-Ayed, 2024

Sura Al-Ayed, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Business Administration, College of Business Studies, Arab Open University, Saudi Arabia.

Sura Al-Ayed (Saudi Arabia)

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR STRENGTHENING HUMAN RESOURCE SYSTEM VIA MEDIATION OF TECHNOLOGY COMPETENCE

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the relationships between artificial intelligence in human resources (HR), technology competence, and HR system strength within organizations. Employing a cross-sectional methodology, survey data were collected from 272 employees working in HR departments in the private sector of Saudi Arabia. Partial least squares structural equation modeling was utilized for analysis to evaluate these relationships. The results indicate a significant positive relationship between artificial intelligence in HR and both technology competence ($\beta = 0.444, p < 0.001$) and HR system strength ($\beta = 0.539, p < 0.001$). Additionally, there is a positive impact of technology competence on HR system strength ($\beta = 0.272, p = 0.021$). These findings underscore the importance of investing in AI technologies and enhancing employees' technological skills to improve HR system effectiveness. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the necessity for organizations to prioritize agility and adaptability in HR strategies while addressing ethical and social considerations surrounding AI in HR practices. Moreover, the study elucidates the role of artificial intelligence in fostering innovation and sustainability within HR practices, contributing to organizational resilience and competitiveness.

Keywords

artificial intelligence, organization, employees, Saudi Arabia

JEL Classification

M12, O32, Q55, M15

INTRODUCTION

In the swiftly changing digital realm, organizations are increasingly relying on artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to elevate different facets of their operations, such as human resource management (HRM) (Pan et al., 2022). The proliferation of strategic IT applications in HRM has experienced a notable surge. Emerging digital technologies have presented a myriad of challenges to conventional HRM practices. However, compared to other technologies, AI stands out for its unmatched potential and widespread concern regarding its utilization. AI, defined as systems or algorithms endowed with learning capabilities and cognitive functions capable of executing tasks traditionally reliant on human intelligence (Oh et al., 2017), has garnered significant attention. Despite being in its nascent stages of development and integration, industry experts anticipate a remarkable surge in AI adoption over the next decade, projecting a 14% global GDP increase by 2030, with China expected to experience the most substantial boost, reaching 26% (Rao & Verweij, 2017). AI holds tremendous promise in reshaping HRM landscapes. Unsurprisingly, there is a major scholarly interest in AI's application in HRM. Early research suggests that AI



This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Conflict of interest statement:
Author(s) reported no conflict of interest

can significantly enhance HRM performance for organizations (Faliagka et al., 2014), while others argue that companies may not be adequately prepared for AI integration in HRM due to a lack of expertise (Tambe et al., 2019).

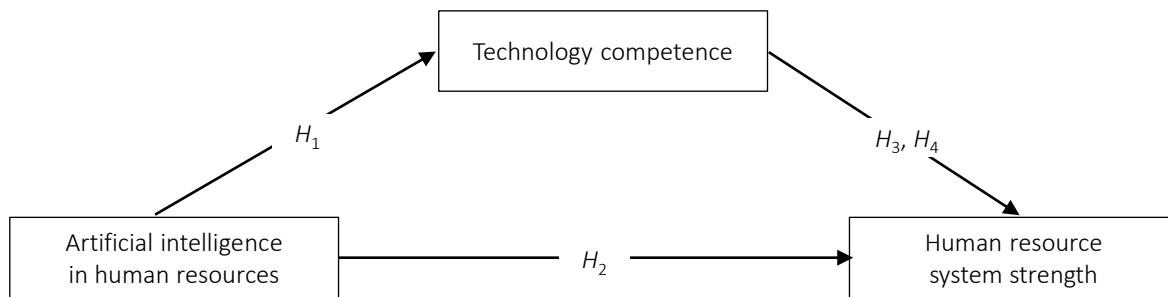
AI has the potential to revolutionize HR practices via the automation of daily tasks in organizations. As organizations embrace AI in HR, it becomes essential to understand its implications for HR system strength – the overall effectiveness and efficiency of HR processes and practices within an organization. The realm of HR recruitment is increasingly shaped by technology (Lee, 2011). However, despite this extensive exploration, there appears to be a gap in the literature concerning companies' adoption behaviors toward AI recruitment.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

The HR system encompasses the structures, processes, and mechanisms through which HRM practices are developed, implemented, and aligned with organizational goals. It refers to the overarching framework within which HRM practices operate, emphasizing coherence, integration, and alignment across various HRM practices to achieve strategic objectives. HR system has predominantly centered on the content perspective, examining how individual HRM practices or cohesive bundles of HRM practices influence HRM outcomes (Jackson et al., 2014). Building upon the work of Bowen and Ostroff (2004, p. 207), HRM system strength is often conceptualized as a situation where "unambiguous messages are communicated to employees about what is appropriate behavior." It is generally anticipated that HRM systems exert more substantial effects on outcome variables, as they convey clear signals to employees regarding organizational desired results (Sanders et al., 2014). HR system strength encompasses the overall effectiveness, efficiency, and resilience of an organization's HR systems. This includes the ability of HR processes, practices, policies, and technologies to achieve their intended goals while utilizing resources optimally (Sanders et al., 2014). Effectiveness entails achieving positive outcomes for both employees and the organization through HR initiatives (Katou et al., 2014). Efficiency refers to achieving these outcomes with minimal resources, time, and effort, thereby maximizing productivity and minimizing costs. Resilience pertains to the adaptability and robustness of HR systems in responding to challenges, changes, and disruptions, ensuring stability and continuity in HR operations. Enhancing HR system strength

involves optimizing HR processes, leveraging appropriate technologies, fostering a supportive organizational culture, and investing in employees' skills and capabilities to meet the evolving needs and challenges of the organization and its workforce. Bowen and Ostroff (2004) emphasize the critical inquiry into how HRM systems can be effectively managed. Hence, HRM system strength is undeniably a pivotal concept. However, existing empirical inquiries have primarily focused on specific aspects, with no comprehensive examination of whether and how HRM system strength contributes to the achievement of HRM targets. This aspect holds critical importance for strategic HRM, as HRM targets are interconnected with diverse HRM strategies (Jackson et al., 2014).

Artificial intelligence in HR refers to the integration and application of AI technologies within the field of HRM. AI in HR entails the incorporation of AI technologies across various dimensions of HRM practices within organizational settings (Rodgers et al., 2023). This integration encompasses the utilization of AI algorithms, machine learning, natural language processing, and data analytics to automate and optimize HR processes, including recruitment, talent management, performance evaluation, employee engagement, and workforce planning (Chowdhury et al., 2023; Hogg, 2019; Charlwood & Guenole, 2022). By leveraging artificial intelligence in HR, organizations aim to enhance decision-making, improve operational efficiency, and drive strategic HRM outcomes. Artificial intelligence systems analyze extensive volumes of HR data to extract actionable insights, predict future trends, and support evidence-based HR decision-making (Kalia & Mishra, 2023). This enables HR professionals to prioritize strategic initiatives while artificial intelligence in HR han-

**Figure 1.** Research model

dles routine tasks and administrative functions, ultimately contributing to organizational success and competitiveness in the digital age. The integration of AI technologies into the HR department enables the replacement of existing systems managed by employees with new systems to maintain service quality at the highest level (Huang et al., 2023). This technological advancement not only enables employees to interact with various systems but also expedites HR processes, facilitating the identification of potential candidates. AI technology has the potential to liberate leisure time for HR employees, offering an opportunity for increased social interaction among colleagues (Tambe et al., 2019). Enhanced communication between coworkers can bolster individual motivation and foster a collaborative work environment. AI's role in the HR department extends to assisting employees, elevating their work standards, and ensuring efficient time utilization.

Technology competence in HRM refers to the proficiency and capability of individuals or organizations to effectively utilize and adapt to technological tools and platforms within HR practices and processes (Cohen & Levinthal, 1990). It encompasses the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to leverage technology to enhance HR functions (Ransbotham et al., 2017). Individuals with high technology competence in HRM possess a deep understanding of HR technology systems, software applications, and digital platforms relevant to their roles. They can efficiently navigate HR software interfaces, utilize advanced features for data analysis and reporting, and troubleshoot technical issues as they arise. Moreover, they are adept at leveraging technology to streamline HR processes, improve productivity, and enhance employee experience. Consequently, technology competence empowers companies to effectively implement

new technologies. Scholars have identified technology competence as a pivotal factor within the Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework that facilitates technology adoption (Zhu et al., 2006). Therefore, technology competence may positively influence the adoption and utilization of AI.

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between artificial intelligence in human resources, technology competence, and HR system strength in organizations. Figure 1 depicts the research model. Consequently, the following hypotheses are proposed:

- H1: Artificial intelligence in HR influences technology competence.*
- H2: Artificial intelligence in HR influences HR system strength.*
- H3: Technology competence influences HR system strength.*
- H4: Technology competence mediates the relationship between artificial intelligence in HR and HR system strength.*

2. METHODOLOGY

In March 2024, a survey was undertaken involving 272 managerial-level employees employed in the HR departments of private sector firms in Saudi Arabia. The survey aimed to explore perspectives and practices concerning artificial intelligence in HR. Emphasizing managerial roles provides insights into organizational decision-making and influence, particularly in fostering innovation and implementing sustainability measures. By

encompassing employees from various industries within the private sector, the sample's inclusivity enhances its representativeness and facilitates a comprehensive understanding of AI in HR across diverse organizational settings. Participants expressed their views using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The questionnaire items were translated into Arabic to ensure clarity. The survey commenced with an introductory segment with clear instructions. Subsequently, participants were directed to furnish personal details. Following this, the subsequent segment meticulously assessed distinct constructs. This included 10 items gauging artificial intelligence in HR, adapted from Kambur and Akar (2022), three items appraising technology competence sourced from Wang et al. (2010) and Pan et al. (2022), and seven items evaluating HR system strength adapted from Hauff et al. (2017). The analysis employed partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS 4, a well-regarded tool recognized for its reliability in both management and IT research, as indicated by Avkiran and Ringle (2018). PLS-SEM was selected due to its efficacy in capturing the variance in latent dimensions and seamlessly integrating theories with empirical data, thus facilitating theoretical validation and exploration of relationships between variables (Henseler et al., 2009). The comprehensive approach, combined with the utilization of PLS-SEM, ensures the validity and robustness of the research findings, as underscored by Heuer and Liñán (2013).

3. RESULTS

The sample comprised 57% males, while 43% identified as females. Age-wise, the largest proportion fell below 25 years (41%), followed by those aged between 26 and 30 (29%). Regarding education, the majority held bachelor's degrees (73%), followed by master's degrees (15%). Notably, a small percentage possessed Ph.D. degrees (1%). In terms of professional experience, a significant portion had less than three years of experience (44%), with smaller percentages having three to five years (27%), six to 10 years (14%), and over 10 years (16%) of experience. Geographically, the majority of participants worked in the central region (65%), while smaller percentages were distributed across

the southern (5%), northern (8%), western (12%), and eastern (9%) regions. Furthermore, the job titles varied, with 13% being project managers, 21% program officers, and the majority (67%) occupying other management roles.

Table 1 presents the reliability and validity metrics for the constructs under study. The loadings for all the items above 0.7 met the threshold. The artificial intelligence in HR construct demonstrates strong internal consistency, as indicated by a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.816, along with a Composite Reliability of 0.857, ensuring reliability in measurement. However, its average variance extracted (AVE) value of 0.583 suggests a moderate level of variance explained by its items relative to measurement error. The HR system strength construct exhibits even higher internal consistency with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.870 and a Composite Reliability of 0.900, suggesting robust reliability. However, its AVE of 0.563 indicates a relatively lower proportion of variance explained by its items. Conversely, the technology competence construct displays good reliability with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.761 and a Composite Reliability of 0.862. Notably, it achieves the highest AVE value among the constructs at 0.677, indicating a strong convergent validity. Table 2 presents the results of the Fornell-Larcker criterion, which is a fundamental tool used to evaluate discriminant validity. This criterion is essential for confirming the distinctiveness and differentiation among the constructs, which is crucial for a thorough understanding of their interrelationships.

Table 3 reveals significant relationships between the variables under examination, accompanied by specific numerical values. Firstly, a notable positive relationship is observed between artificial intelligence in HR and technology competence (H1: $\beta = 0.444, p < 0.001$), indicating that enhancements in artificial intelligence in HR correspond to increased technology competence. Similarly, artificial intelligence in HR exhibits a positive and statistically significant impact on HR system strength (H2: $\beta = 0.539, p < 0.001$), signifying that improvements in artificial intelligence in HR are associated with a stronger HR system. Furthermore, technology competence demonstrates a positive effect on HR system strength (H3: $\beta = 0.272, p = 0.021$), suggesting that higher

Table 1. Measurement model

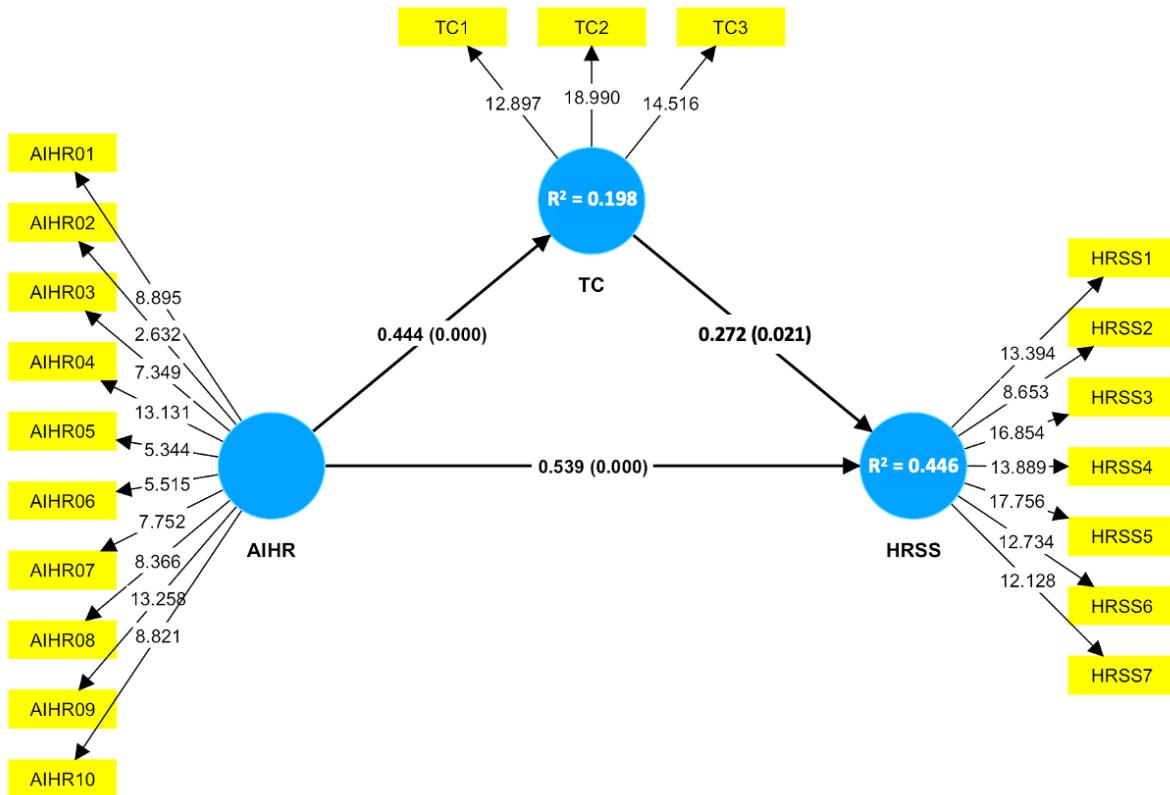
Constructs	Loadings	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Artificial intelligence in human resources (AIHR)		0.816	0.857	0.583
AIHRO1: "I think it will be easier to adapt to the possible changes in the salary system (time, per piece, premium) with artificial intelligence"	0.717			
AIHRO2: "I think that artificial intelligence technology can hinder to delay due to human reasons in salary, premium, prize, bonus, and such payments"	0.729			
AIHRO3: "I think that my extra wages (premium, bonus, overtime), except for my salary, will be calculated correctly with artificial intelligence technology"	0.810			
AIHRO4: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will help to determine the amount of salary I will receive fairly"	0.710			
AIHRO5: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will help me with the qualifications I should have in achieving my dream career"	0.758			
AIHRO6: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will automate the wage rise depending on the skill increase"	0.797			
AIHRO7: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will make it easier to recognize the employees who really deserve promotion in their career"	0.816			
AIHRO8: "I think that the appropriate team member can be identified quickly via artificial intelligence technology"	0.821			
AIHRO9: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will help me to acquire the necessary skills for my career plan"	0.733			
AIHRO10: "I think that artificial intelligence technology will help me to determine my ideal career plan"	0.771			
HR system strength (HRSS)		0.870	0.900	0.563
HRSS1: "Employees know the human resource management targets and practices"	0.739			
HRSS2: "Employees understand human resource management targets and practices"	0.711			
HRSS3: "Employees accept human resource management targets and practices"	0.761			
HRSS4: "Human resource personnel and executive managers follow the same guidelines in implementing human resource management"	0.781			
HRSS5: "We realize the effects we intend to achieve with our human resource practices"	0.729			
HRSS6: "All human resource practices are consistent with one another"	0.739			
HRSS7: "We invest heavily in the full implementation of our human resource practices"	0.778			
Technology competence (TC)		0.761	0.862	0.677
TC1: "The technology infrastructure of our company is available for supporting AI tools"	0.791			
TC2: "Our company is dedicated to ensuring that HR employees are familiar with AI tools"	0.858			
TC3: "Our company contains a high level of AI tool knowledge"	0.818			

Table 2. Discriminant validity (Fornell-Larcker criterion)

	Artificial intelligence in HR	HR system strength	Technology competence
Artificial intelligence in HR	0.719		
HR system strength	0.637	0.750	
Technology competence	0.444	0.461	0.823

levels of technology competence lead to improved HR system strength. Additionally, the combined influence of artificial intelligence in HR, technology competence, and HR system strength (H4: $\beta = 0.214$, $p < 0.001$) underscores a positive relationship, indicating that advancements in artificial intelligence in HR result in increased technology competence, subsequently contributing to improved HR system strength.

The R^2 square values mentioned in Figure 2 for HR system strength and technology competence are 0.446 and 0.198, respectively. This indicates that 44.6% of the variance in HR system strength can be explained by the independent variables, while 19.8% of the variance in technology competence can be explained by the independent variables.



Note: AIHR = Artificial intelligence in HR; HRSS = HR system strength; TC = Technology competence.

Figure 2. Structural model assessment

Table 3. Path coefficients

Paths	β	Standard deviation	T statistics	P values	Results
Artificial Intelligence in HR \rightarrow Technology Competence	0.444	0.103	4.301	0.000	H1 is accepted
Artificial Intelligence in HR \rightarrow HR System Strength	0.539	0.111	4.834	0.000	H2 is accepted
Technology Competence \rightarrow HR System Strength	0.272	0.181	5.286	0.021	H3 is accepted
Artificial Intelligence in HR \rightarrow Technology Competence \rightarrow HR System Strength	0.214	0.152	4.216	0.000	H4 is accepted

4. DISCUSSION

The findings provide valuable insights into the relationships between artificial intelligence in HR, technology competence, and HR system strength. Firstly, the positive and significant relationship between artificial intelligence in HR and technology competence supports the notion that advancements in artificial intelligence in HR correspond to increased levels of technology competence within organizations. This suggests that as companies invest in and adopt more sophisticated artificial intelligence technologies for HRM, employees are likely to develop greater competency in utilizing these technologies (Charlwood & Guenole, 2022).

Similarly, the positive association between artificial intelligence in HR and HR system strength indicates that improvements in artificial intelligence in HR are linked to stronger HR systems within organizations. This implies that as organizations integrate artificial intelligence tools and processes into their HR functions, they are better equipped to handle HR-related tasks efficiently and effectively, leading to overall improvements in HR system effectiveness and robustness (Rodgers et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the positive impact of technology competence on HR system strength highlights the importance of employees' proficiency

in utilizing technology to enhance HR system capabilities. Organizations that prioritize the development of employees' technological skills are likely to experience improvements in the strength and effectiveness of their HR systems, enabling them to better meet the needs of employees and the organization as a whole (Huang et al., 2023). The combined effect of artificial intelligence in HR, technology competence, and HR system strength further underscores the interconnectedness of these variables. The findings suggest that advancements in artificial intelligence in HR not only directly influence technology competence but also indirectly contribute to improvements in HR system strength through their impact on employees' technological skills (Ransbotham et al., 2017).

The study findings offer significant implications in the realms of HRM and organizational development. Firstly, organizations can leverage the insights gained to strategically invest in artificial intelligence in HR tools and technologies, thereby bolstering their overall HR system strength. This strategic approach not only streamlines HR processes but also enhances decision-making capabilities and improves employee experienc-

es (Alateeg & Alhammadi, 2023). Additionally, the study underscores the significance of prioritizing employee training and development initiatives that enhance technological competencies. By equipping employees with the necessary skills to effectively utilize AI tools and systems in HR functions, organizations can further strengthen their HR systems. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of AI implementations and technology training programs are crucial to identify areas for improvement and ensure alignment with organizational objectives and employee needs (Alateeg & Alhammadi, 2024). Moreover, organizations must prioritize agility and adaptability in their HR strategies to navigate the rapidly evolving digital landscape (Alateeg et al., 2024). Finally, ethical and social considerations surrounding AI in HR practices must be carefully addressed, encompassing issues such as data privacy and the broader impact on job roles and employment opportunities. By embracing these implications and integrating AI technologies and technological competence into their HR strategies, organizations can enhance HR system strength, drive organizational performance, and maintain competitiveness in today's dynamic business environment.

CONCLUSION

This study sheds light on the intricate relationships between artificial intelligence in HR, technology competence, and HR system strength, offering valuable insights for both academic research and practical applications in the field of HRM. The findings highlight the significant positive associations between artificial intelligence in HR and both technology competence and HR system strength, as well as the positive impact of technology competence on HR system strength. Moreover, the combined influence of these variables underscores the interconnectedness and importance of investing in both AI technologies and employees' technological skills to enhance HR system effectiveness. These findings carry several implications for organizational practice, emphasizing the strategic importance of investing in AI-powered HR tools and technologies, prioritizing employee training and development initiatives, and carefully integrating AI into HR practices to complement human capabilities. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of organizational agility and adaptability in navigating the rapidly evolving digital landscape, as well as the need to address ethical and social considerations surrounding AI in HR practices. Future research could explore additional factors influencing HR system strength and further investigate the temporal effects of AI on employee well-being. Overall, by embracing the implications of this study and integrating AI technologies and technological competence into their HR strategies, organizations can enhance their HR system strength, drive organizational performance, and maintain competitiveness in today's digital age.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Data curation: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Formal analysis: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Funding acquisition: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Investigation: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Methodology: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Project administration: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Resources: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Software: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Validation: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Visualization: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Writing – original draft: Sura Al-Ayed.
 Writing – review & editing: Sura Al-Ayed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author extends her appreciation to the Arab Open University for funding this work through Research Fund No. (AOUKSA-524008).

REFERENCES

1. Alateeg, S. S., & Alhammadi, A. D. (2023). Traditional retailer's intention to opt e-commerce for digital retail business in Saudi Arabia. *Migration Letters*, 20(7), 1307-1326. <https://doi.org/10.59670/ml.v20i7.5101>
2. Alateeg, S., & Alhammadi, A. (2024). The impact of organizational culture on organizational innovation with the mediation role of strategic leadership in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Statistics Applications & Probability*, 13(2), 843-858. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/jsap/vol13/iss2/22/>
3. Alateeg, S., Alhammadi, A., Al-Ayed, S. I., & Helmi, M. A. (2024). Factors influencing on behavioral intention to adopt artificial intelligence for startup sustainability. *Kurdish Studies*, 12(1), 2924-2941. Retrieved from <https://kurdish-studies.net/menu-script/index.php/KS/article/view/1580>
4. Avkiran, N. K., & Ringle, C. M. (2018). *Partial least squares structural equation modeling: Recent advances in banking and finance* (239th vol.). Cham, Switzerland: Springer. Retrieved from https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Partial_Least_Squares_Structural_Equatio.html?id=haRMDwAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y
5. Bowen, D. E., & Ostroff, C. (2004). Understanding HRM-firm performance linkages: The role of the "strength" of the HRM system. *Academy of Management Review*, 29(2), 203-221. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2004.12736076>
6. Charlwood, A., & Guenole, N. (2022). Can HR adapt to the paradoxes of artificial intelligence? *Human Resource Management Journal*, 32(4), 729-742. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1748-8583.12433>
7. Chowdhury, S., Dey, P., Joel-Edgar, S., Bhattacharya, S., Rodriguez-Espindola, O., Abadie, A., & Truong, L. (2023). Unlocking the value of artificial intelligence in human resource management through AI capability framework. *Human Resource Management Review*, 33(1), Article 100899. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2022.100899>
8. Cohen, W. M., & Levinthal, D. A. (1990). Absorptive capacity: A new perspective on learning and innovation. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 35(1), 128-152. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2393553>
9. Faliagka, E., Iliadis, L., Karydis, I., Rigou, M., Sioutas, S., Tsakalidis, A., & Tzimas, G. (2014). On-line consistent ranking on e-recruitment: Seeking the truth behind a well-formed CV. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 42(3), 515-528. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-013-9414-y>
10. Hauff, S., Alewell, D., & Hansen, N. K. (2017). HRM system strength and HRM target achievement – Toward a broader understanding of HRM processes. *Human Resource Management*, 56(5), 715-729. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hrm.21798>
11. Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sinkovics, R. R. (2009). The use of partial least squares path modeling in international marketing. In R. R. Sinkovics & P. N. Ghauri (Eds.), *New challenges to international marketing* (pp. 277-319). Emerald Group Publishing Limited. [https://doi.org/10.1108/S1474-7979\(2009\)0000020014](https://doi.org/10.1108/S1474-7979(2009)0000020014)

12. Heuer, A., & Liñán, F. (2013). Testing alternative measures of subjective norms in entrepreneurial intention models. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 19(1), 35-50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJESB.2013.054310>
13. Hogg, P. (2019). Artificial intelligence: HR friend or foe? *Strategic HR Review*, 18(2), 47-51. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRR-11-2018-0094>
14. Huang, X., Yang, F., Zheng, J., Feng, C., & Zhang, L. (2023). Personalized human resource management via HR analytics and artificial intelligence: Theory and implications. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 28(4), 598-610. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmrv.2023.04.004>
15. Jackson, S. E., Schuler, R. S., & Jiang, K. (2014). An aspirational framework for strategic human resource management. *Academy of Management Annals*, 8(1), 1-56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19416520.2014.872335>
16. Kalia, P., & Mishra, G. (2023). Role of artificial intelligence in Re-inventing human resource management. In P. Tyagi, N. Chilamkurti, S. Grima, K. Sood, & B. Balusamy (Eds.), *The Adoption and Effect of Artificial Intelligence on Human Resources Management* (pp. 221-234). Emerald Publishing Limited. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80455-662-720230013>
17. Kambur, E., & Akar, C. (2022). Human resource developments with the touch of artificial intelligence: A scale development study. *International Journal of Manpower*, 43(1), 168-205. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJM-04-2021-0216>
18. Katou, A. A., Budhwar, P. S., & Patel, C. (2014). Content vs. process in the HRM-performance relationship: An empirical examination. *Human Resource Management*, 53(4), 527-544. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hrm.21606>
19. Lee, I. (2011). Modeling the benefit of e-recruiting process integration. *Decision Support Systems*, 51(1), 230-239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2010.12.011>
20. Oh, C., Lee, T., Kim, Y., Park, S., Kwon, S., & Suh, B. (2017). Us vs. them: Understanding artificial intelligence technophobia over the Google deep mind challenge match. *Proceedings of the 2017 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 2523-2534). Denver, CO, USA. Retrieved from <http://www.changhoonoh.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/p2523-oh.pdf>
21. Pan, Y., Froese, F., Liu, N., Hu, Y., & Ye, M. (2022). The adoption of artificial intelligence in employee recruitment: The influence of contextual factors. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 33(6), 1125-1147. <https://doi.org/10.80/09585192.2021.1879206>
22. Ransbotham, S., Kiron, D., Gerbert, P., & Reeves, M. (2017). Reshaping business with artificial intelligence: Closing the gap between ambition and action. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 59(1), 1-17. Retrieved from <https://sloanreview.mit.edu/projects/reshaping-business-with-artificial-intelligence/>
23. Rao, D. A. S., & Verweij, G. (2017). *Sizing the prize: What's the real value of AI for your business and how can you capitalise?* PwC Publication. Retrieved from <https://www.pwc.com.au/government/pwc-ai-analysis-sizing-the-prize-report.pdf>
24. Rodgers, W., Murray, J. M., Stefanidis, A., Degbey, W. Y., & Tarba, S. Y. (2023). An artificial intelligence algorithmic approach to ethical decision-making in human resource management processes. *Human Resource Management Review*, 33(1), Article 100925. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2022.100925>
25. Sanders, K., Shipton, H., & Gomes, J. F. S. (2014). Guest editors' introduction: Is the HRM process important? Past, current, and future challenges. *Human Resource Management*, 53(4), 489-503. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hrm.21644>
26. Tambe, P., Cappelli, P., & Yakubovich, V. (2019). Artificial intelligence in human resources management: Challenges and a path forward. *California Management Review*, 61(4), 15-42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3263878>
27. Wang, Y.-M., Wang, Y.-S., & Yang, Y.-F. (2010). Understanding the determinants of RFID adoption in the manufacturing industry. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 77(5), 803-815. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.technfore.2010.03.006>
28. Zhu, K., Dong, S., Xu, S. X., & Kraemer, K. L. (2006). Innovation diffusion in global contexts: Determinants of post-adoption digital transformation of European companies. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 15(6), 601-616. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.ejis.3000650>