Table 1: Prior studies on individual-level technology acceptance of cloud computing

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| Researcher | Research Framework | Technology  Domain | Participants Context | Participants  Type |
| Wu (2011) | TAM, RST | SaaS | Mandatory | Enterprise users |
| Benlian & Hess (2011) | TRA | SaaS | Mandatory | IT executives |
| Park & Ryoo (2013) | Two-factor theory | Cloud storage | Voluntary | Students |
| Gottschalk & Kirn (2013) | TAM, TRA | Cloud storage | Voluntary | Students |
| Bhattacherjee & Park (2014) | Migration theory | Cloud computing | Voluntary | Students and university staff |
| Ratten  (2015) | TAM, SCT | Cloud computing | Voluntary | Students |
| Yang & Lin  (2015) | Task-technology fit theory | Cloud storage | Voluntary | General users |
| Arpachi  (2016) | TAM | Mobile cloud storage | Voluntary | Students |
| Sharma et al. (2016) | TAM | Cloud computing | Mandatory | IT professionals |
| Wu et al.  (2017) | Push-pull-mooring | Cloud storage | Voluntary | Residents near university |
| Asadi et al.  (2017) | TAM, DTM | Cloud computing | Voluntary | Bank customers |

**Notes:** TAM: Technology Acceptance Model; RST: Rough Set Theory; TRA: Theory of Reasoned Action; SCT: Social Cognitive Theory; DTM: Diffusion Theory Model