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# TIME TO ADOPT KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS: INFLUENCES THAT AFFECT INDIVIDUAL DECISIONS WITHIN A LARGE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES ORGANISATION

Submitted to the Macquarie Graduate School of Management in fulfilment of the requirements of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Management.

Derek James Binney, B. Eng. (UNSW)

Macquarie Graduate School of Management

Macquarie University

NSW, Australia

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### **ABSTRACT**

There is growing consensus in business research and practice that knowledge is increasingly the driver of competitive advantage. This thesis focuses on one aspect of the issue by identifying factors that affect the adoption of Knowledge Management (KM) applications by individuals in an IT Services organisation. The study considers the adoption decision by individuals once senior management have decided to invest in IT enabled KM applications (KMA) and KM systems (KMS).

In the thesis, a framework, the KM Spectrum, is developed that differentiates between the varying characteristics of KMAs and frames the research. The thesis identifies 32 potential success factors for KM adoption proposed in the reviewed literature. These factors are related to the disciplines of organisational science, diffusion theory and adoption models.

The methods used in the research: secondary data study, interviews and the electronic survey, combined with the representativeness of the survey sample, triangulate to provide confidence in the empirical understanding of the factors that influenced the adoption of KM within the specific knowledge-based organisation.

In developing the theoretically-informed view of the factors that affect individual adoption of KMAs the research concludes that studying KM adoption at an individual level and across multiple KMAs identifies influences on adoption masked by adoption research conducted at a KM system and/or organisational level. By studying KM adoption at an individual level this thesis finds that the adoption by individuals of KMAs is primarily a diffusion phenomenon and that the factors that influence KMA adoption vary with the type of KMA being adopted. The empirically identified factors that affect adoption at an

individual level build to a staged model of KM adoption, called the enhanced KM adoption (EKMA) model. The EKMA model represents four phases of KM adoption and differential influences that apply across the adoption lifecycle. Additionally, the study provides some indications of further research topics and proposes a checklist to assist practitioners with the deployment of KMAs and KM systems.

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### **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following abbreviations are used in this report. A selection of these terms are defined in section 1.6 with further definitions in Appendix A.

BPM Business Process Management

BPMS Business Process Management Systems

CI Confidence Interval
CIO Chief Information Officer
CKO Chief Knowledge Officer

CSC Computer Sciences Corporation

DF Demographic Factors

DOI Diffusion of Innovation Theory EKMA Model Extended KM Adoption Model

HR Human Resource

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IP Intellectual Property
IT Information Technology

JIT Just in Time

KE Knowledge Environment
KM Knowledge Management

KMA KM Applications
KMAC KMA Consolidated

KME Knowledge Management Environment

KMS KM System
KMT KM Technology

KWIC Key Words in Context

LRSF Literature Review Success Factor

OB Organisational Behaviour
OC Organisational Change
OS Organisational Science
OD Organisational Development

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

SE Standard Error SF Success Factor

TAM Technology Acceptance Model TQM Total Quality Management

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

# **DECLARATION**

I, Derek Binney, hereby declare that this thesis is substantially my own work and has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution. I have indicated in the thesis the sources of information used and the extent to which the work of others has been utilised.

**Derek James Binney** 

8<sup>th</sup> March, 2005



# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The motivation for this thesis came from my long involvement in applied Knowledge Management, which started in 1992 before the term Knowledge Management came into common use. The completion of this research has been a personal goal to learn more about the factors that lead to successful investments in KM applications and systems and contribute to the emerging body of KM adoption knowledge. The exercise has proved one of the most enriching experiences of my life. In the process of this research I have had the opportunity to read widely, learn more than I could possibly have imagined and most importantly meet and interact with a broad range of special people. It's the people who have supported me and helped guide my thinking that I'd like to acknowledge and thank.

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