

Factors Affecting Adoption of Facebook: An Exploratory Study of the LIS Community Perspective

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This study seeks to investigate whether information professionals, as well as LIS students, are ready to assimilate Facebook in their work and educational environments. The study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as well as some characteristics of the “Big Five” model of personality as a theoretical base from which to predict factors that may influence the adoption of Facebook by information professionals as well as by LIS students. Findings reveal that the TAM, as well as other personal characteristics, significantly predict the likelihood of Facebook use and highlight the importance of individual characteristics when considering technology acceptance.

Introduction

Social Networks

Facebook, the social networking site (SNS), has gained increasing popularity worldwide and, as of February 2013, has more than one billion active users. Boyd and Ellison note that SNSs help people keep in touch with past offline contacts, as well as create new contacts with those who share common likes and interests.¹ Social networking sites have been defined as, “Web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections.”² Suki, Ramayah, and Ly assert that SNSs are perceived as private spaces where young people are just “hanging out” and playing with notions of identity and belonging. Facebook presents features such as walls, status updates, photos, news feeds, tagging, marketplaces, instant messaging, videos, and the like.³ Urista, Dong, and Day claim that the popularity of Facebook is associated with the fact that it is a relatively open and transparent platform, enabling people to gather personal information about other users.⁴ According to a Pew Research Center report, 67 percent of Americans use Facebook, 72 percent of whom are women, and 86 percent are between 19 and 28 years of age. However, some interesting and surprising facts are that 61 percent of current users say that they have voluntarily taken a break from Facebook for a period of several weeks, and 20 percent noted that they do not use Facebook any longer.⁵

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Facebook in the Library Arena

First articles dealing with Facebook use in the library appeared in 2007. Several researchers noted that libraries should use Facebook to market their services to be where users are and to make themselves accessible to patrons.⁶ However, others claim that Facebook did not serve any academic purposes.⁷ Those librarians who were in favor of using Facebook in the library reported that, when using Facebook, 29 percent of reference questions came through Facebook.⁸ Others stated that students sent queries to the "wall," and Alcock described a project where the University of Wolverhampton in the United Kingdom established a Facebook page with links to the library website, RSS to librarians' blogs, and search applications.⁹ Further, Kim Phillips found that library Facebook pages serve as a channel of information for libraries and that librarians try to establish rapport with students through Facebook. Hendrix and et al. suggested the following activities that library can do through Facebook: announcements and marketing, photos, reference services, forums for users, OPAC search, database search, employee announcements, and employee communication.¹⁰ Chu and Meulemans added that Facebook can be used for information literacy instruction.¹¹ Moreover, Garcia-Milian, Norton, and Tennant found positive correlations between number of library fans and number of tabs, photos, events, and wall posts on Facebook. They emphasized that libraries that posted videos had more fans than libraries without them.¹² However, librarians should be aware that, if they decide to use Facebook in their libraries, they should update it at least once a week.¹³

Thus, it will be interesting to explore what factors influence information professionals', as well as Library and Information Science (LIS) students', choices when adopting new technologies such as Facebook for work purposes in Israel. It should be mentioned that the situation of the libraries in Israel is quite similar to libraries' situation in North America. There are budget problems, and, as a result, more and more library jobs are cut. In addition, librarians report that fewer users use libraries because they think they can find everything via Google.¹⁴ Hence, librarians in all sorts of libraries should work very hard to present their added value. For example: public libraries are changing their policy and trying to reinvent themselves to attract users by suggesting leisure activities such as lectures, courses, and different activities to children.¹⁵ Further, most of the public and academic libraries have different social media applications on their webpage. The most common Web 2.0 tools that are presented on the library websites are these: Facebook, blogs, wikis, RSS, and Twitter. Librarians understand that their users are in those social sites, thus they should be there too. However, not all these social sites are frequently updated or used, and sometimes they just "decorate" the library homepage.

We can see that the issue of adopting new technologies is a central one, and information professionals as well as LIS students should become accustomed to the fact that most of their present or potential users use Facebook as a major factor in their everyday life. They should therefore master this technology not only for fun or hedonic purposes, but rather as a professional venue. In addition, both sectors should understand that Facebook can serve as a convenient avenue of communication with their colleagues, as well as a platform for professional updates.

This study seeks to investigate whether information professionals, as well as LIS students who are familiar with novel technologies, are ready to assimilate Facebook in their work. Though previous studies¹⁶ have examined Facebook in the library arena, no one has focused so far on both (that is to say, both information professionals and LIS students) perceptions and use. This research could extend our understanding of the factors that influence both groups' Facebook use and may lead to further inquiry in this field.

The current study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), a well-known theory that explains whether or not users will use a particular technology.¹⁷ In conjunction with the TAM, we propose that the same characteristics of the “Big Five” model of personality can serve as a theoretical base from which to predict factors that may influence the adoption of Facebook by information professionals as well as by LIS students within their work or learning environments.¹⁸ Seeing that personality traits play a primary role in human beliefs, cognition, and behaviors, we believe that personality will be a crucial factor when dealing with individuals’ information technology acceptance. The study will therefore explore the relationship between personality traits, TAM, and Facebook use.

The research questions are these: (a) to what extent does the TAM explain information professionals’, as well as LIS students’, use of Facebook; (b) to what extent do some characteristics of the “Big Five” model explain information professionals’, as well as LIS students’, use of Facebook; (c) to what extent do differences in demographic variables such as age explain information professionals’ and LIS students’ use of Facebook. The remainder of the article is organized as follows: the next section introduces the theoretical foundations and hypotheses developed for the study. Research methods are provided next, followed by findings and discussion. The last section provides theoretical contributions, along with a discussion of some limitations of the findings.

Theoretical Background

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is based on the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), which has its roots in social psychology and tries to explain why people engage in consciously intended behaviors. According to TRA, behavior is explained by people’s behavioral intentions, attitudes, subjective norms, and beliefs. TRA has been used across different areas.¹⁹ Davis introduced it into information systems and, elaborating on TRA, suggests a model that predicts intention to use a new technology. Davis²⁰ also proposes that the process of accepting information systems encompasses two main constructs: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness (PU) refers to the belief that the target information technology or system will help users perform their tasks, and perceived ease of use (PEOU) relates to the belief that it would be easy to use the target information technology or system. Various studies found that PEOU, as well as PU, affect use of an information system, and that PU mediates the effect of PEOU on usage.²¹

An important addition to the model is a third construct called perceived enjoyment, referring to the extent to which the activity of using the computer is perceived to be enjoyable.²² van der Heijden has discussed hedonic systems, stating that the phrase stems from the word “hedonism,” a word suggesting that pleasure or happiness is the sole good in life.²³ He distinguishes between hedonic and utilitarian systems by proposing that hedonic systems mean to provide self-fulfilling value to their users and that their value is the degree to which users experience fun when using them. On the other hand, utilitarian systems provide instrumental value to their users, such as increasing task performance while encouraging efficiency. van der Heijden continues the distinction between home and work environments. As the home environment is the natural place for hedonic systems, and the work environment the natural place of utilitarian systems, we can assume that perceived enjoyment will play a more dominant role in home environments.²⁴

Just as perceived usefulness is predominant at work, van der Heijden suggests that perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use are stronger factors in hedonic environments and will influence users’ intention to use technology when compared

to perceived usefulness, since these systems provide self-fulfillment value.²⁵ Perceived enjoyment has been included in studies of the WWW and mobile commerce, as well as in investigating computer games, instant messaging, and within social networking sites.²⁶ The current study focuses on Facebook, which is usually perceived as a hedonic system, suggesting fun. However, it addresses Facebook from a professional aspect, considering it as a channel that may enhance an information organization's performance and work efficiency. Thus, based on van der Heijden, the current study focuses on PEOU and perceived enjoyment as variables that may predict Facebook use in workplaces.²⁷

TAM has been further extended and now includes other factors such as subjective norms, task characteristics, individual and cultural differences, and workplace environmental factors.²⁸ It has also been used with a variety of populations, such as students, consumers, older adults, and doctors.²⁹ Further, Ma and Liu and Yousafzai et al. conducted meta-analysis studies applying TAM to a variety of technologies, confirming that it may explain why various technologies such as software packages and online services are adopted.³⁰

Personal Innovativeness

A second variable that may affect and predict Facebook use by both information professionals and LIS students is personal innovativeness (PI). PI is a famous variable in innovation diffusion research generally.³¹ Rogers defines innovativeness as the degree to which a person, when compared to others, is early in adopting innovations.³² Agarwal and Prasad note that the PI variable is associated with information technology; they suggest that it be defined as the willingness to try out new information technology, adding that people with a higher degree of PI would be more likely to take advantage of new technologies. According to their definition, it is a stable personality characteristic not influenced by various situations.³³ Several studies that focused on personal innovativeness suggested that innovative people are more likely to adopt new technologies, although they are aware of the high degree of uncertainty that follows adoption.³⁴ Other researchers found that innovative people search for intellectually or sensorially stimulating experiences.³⁵

The Big Five

The following section will focus on personality characteristics that might affect information professionals', as well as LIS students', Facebook use. The current research uses some characteristics of the Big Five model, the most accepted model of personality.³⁶ The model was examined, and we can assume it represents the best-known personality traits.³⁷ The model addresses the following characteristics: extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Extraversion is characterized by a person's tendency to seek stimulation in the external world, to be outgoing, talkative, friendly, and socially active. Agreeableness focuses on the degree to which a person maintains positive social relations; these people tend to be friendly and compassionate and to behave in a cooperative way. Openness to experience pertains to the dimension that measures the individual's preference to display imagination, curiosity, originality, and open-mindedness. Conscientiousness can be found in discipline, responsibility, organization, reliability, and orderliness. Neuroticism refers to emotional instability; it is a tendency to experience mood swings and negative emotions.³⁸

Various studies examined the Big Five model within the environment of social networks and found that extraversion is the most dominant characteristic that influences individuals' participation in social networks.³⁹ However, other characteristics that were

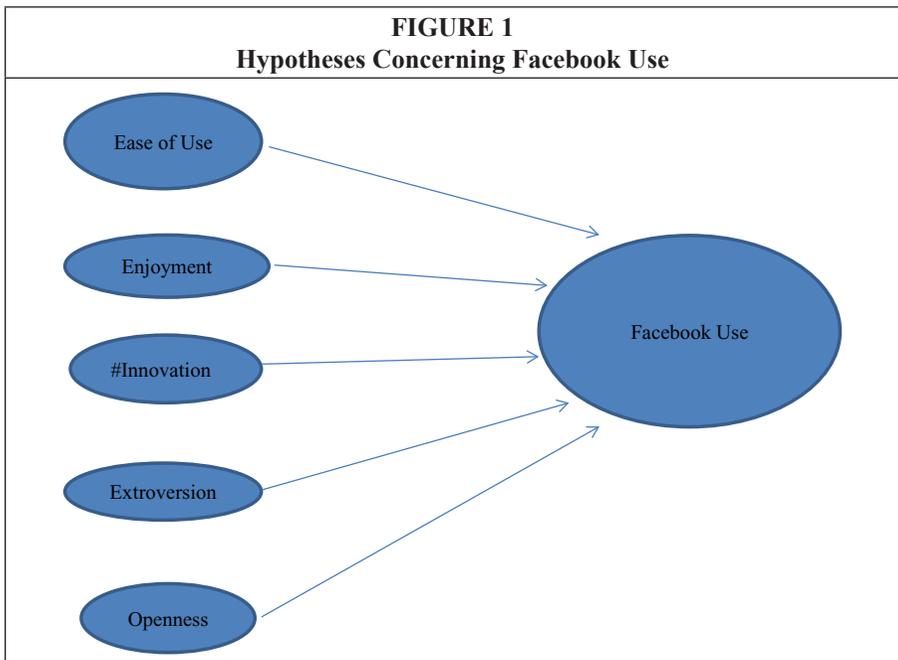
found to be relevant to individuals' social network use were neuroticism, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, although they were less dominant in their effect.⁴⁰ The current study focuses on two personality characteristics derived from the Big Five (extraversion and openness to experience) as variables that may influence information professionals' and LIS students' Facebook use.

Hypotheses

Assuming that perceived ease of use, perceived enjoyment, personal innovativeness, and personal characteristics may predict information professionals' and LIS students' Facebook use, the underlying assumptions of this study are:

- (H1). LIS students' level of Facebook perceived ease of use is higher than information professionals' level of Facebook perceived ease of use.
- (H2). LIS students' level of Facebook perceived enjoyment is higher than information professionals' level of Facebook perceived enjoyment.
- (H3). LIS students' level of personal innovativeness is higher than information professionals' level of personal innovativeness.
- (H4). LIS students' Facebook use is greater than that of information professionals.
- (H5). The more respondents perceive Facebook as easy to use, the greater their Facebook use.
- (H6). The more perceived enjoyment respondents have, the greater their Facebook use.
- (H7). The higher respondents' personal innovativeness is, the greater their Facebook use.
- (H8). The more extroverted respondents are, the greater their Facebook use
- (H9). The more open to experience respondents are, the greater their Facebook use.
- (H10). The younger respondents are, the higher their PEOU, perceived enjoyment, personal innovativeness, and the greater their Facebook use.

Some of the hypotheses are presented in figure 1.



Methodology

Participants and Data Collection

The research was conducted in Israel during the first and second semesters of the 2013 academic year and encompassed two groups of participants: information professionals (who are academic librarians as well as information scientists in different organizations) and LIS students. The information professionals' average age was 46.68, while that of the LIS students was 35.94. To examine differences among the two groups concerning age, a t-test was conducted. A significant difference was found between the two groups, $t = 7.89, p < .001$.

The researchers sent a message and a questionnaire to an Israeli library and information science discussion group, an Israeli information specialist group, and an academic librarians' discussion group explaining the study's purpose and asking their members to complete the questionnaire. These three discussion groups (that play an important role in the Israeli LIS community) comprise about 1,000 members; 131 responses were received, giving a reply percentage of 13.1 percent. As for LIS students, there are approximately 800 enrolled nationwide. Researchers received permission to enter different courses in a prominent LIS department and delivered 160 questionnaires to the students. They explained the study's purpose to them, and 136 (17%) responded. This research, therefore, had a total of 271 respondents.

Measures

Researchers used four questionnaires to gather the following data: personal details, Facebook use, attitudes toward Facebook, and personality characteristics derived from the Big Five.

The personal details questionnaire had two statements.

The Facebook use questionnaire consisted of four questions. Respondents' scores on three of the questions were aggregated into one measure according to the mean of the item scores. Higher scores indicated higher Facebook use. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was .80.

The Facebook attitude questionnaire, based on Liu, Li, and Carlsson, was modified for this study and consisted of 11 statements rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1=strongest disagreement; 7= strongest agreement).⁴¹ The questionnaire had three factors. The first related to Facebook ease of use (items 1, 6, 8, 10); the second, to information professionals' personal innovativeness (items 2, 5, 9); and the third, to Facebook enjoyment (items 3, 4, 7, 11). The values of Cronbach's Alpha were .94, .90, and .94 respectively.

The personality characteristics, derived from the Big Five questionnaire, consisted of 18 statements rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongest disagreement; 5 = strongest agreement).⁴² The questionnaire had two factors: extraversion (items 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11,

TABLE 1
Research Questionnaires

	Personal Details	Facebook Use	Facebook Attitude	Personality Characteristics
Number of Statements	2	4	11	18
Number of Factors			3: items 1, 6, 8, 10 items 2, 5, 9 items 3, 4, 7, 11	2: items 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 items 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18
Cronbach's Alpha		.80	.94, .90, .94	.82, .72

13, 15) and openness to experience (items 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18). The values of Cronbach’s Alpha were .82, .and .72, respectively.

The description of the questionnaires is presented below in table 1.

Results

To examine whether there are differences between the two groups concerning variables related to the TAM (that is, PEOU, perceived enjoyment), and personal innovativeness, a series of one-way MANOVA was performed. The MANOVA revealed a significant difference between the two groups concerning the TAM variables, $F(3.267) = 4.31, p < .01, \eta^2 = .05$. Means, standard deviations, and the univariate ANOVA analysis are presented in table 2.

Measures	Information Professionals		Students			
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>F (1.269)</i>	<i>Eta²</i>
PEOU	5.27	1.55	5.70	1.31	6.18*	.02
Enjoyment	4.14	1.82	4.65	1.63	5.29*	.02
Innovative	4.82	1.56	4.76	1.53	.10	.00

*p < .05

Table 2 shows that the ANOVA performed on each measure separately revealed significant differences between the two groups concerning the two measures: PEOU and enjoyment. It seems that students perceive Facebook as easier to use and more enjoyable than information professionals do.

To examine whether there are differences between the two groups concerning Facebook use, a one-way MANOVA was performed. The ANOVA revealed a significant difference between the two groups, $F(1,269) = 8.16, p < .01, \eta^2 = .03$. It seems that students’ use of Facebook is higher, $M = 1.83, SD = .99$, than that of information professionals, $M = 1.49, SD = .95$. To examine whether there are differences between the two groups concerning personality characteristics (extraversion and openness to experience), a MANOVA was performed that did not reveal a significant difference

Measures	Extraversion	Openness	PEOU	Enjoyment	Innovative	Facebook Use
Extraversion						
Openness	.43***					
PEOU	.22***	.22***				
Enjoyment	.24**	.23***	.64***			
Innovative	.27***	.35***	.55***	.48***		
Facebook Use	.23***	.20**	.53***	.69***	.42***	

p < .01, *p < .001

TABLE 4
Pearson Correlations Between Age, PEOU, Perceived Enjoyment, Personal Innovativeness, and Facebook Use (N = 271)

Measures	PEOU	Enjoyment	Innovative	Facebook Use
Age	-.28***	-.27***	-.13	-.40***
***p < .001				

between the two groups concerning personality characteristics, $F(2,268) = 2.13, p > .05$. Pearson correlations were performed to examine the relationship between extraversion, openness to experience, the TAM variables, personal innovativeness, and Facebook use; the correlations are shown in table 3.

Table 3 shows that significant positive correlations were found between extraversion, openness to experience, the TAM variables, personal innovativeness, and Facebook use. Hence, the more extraverted and open to experience respondents are, the more they use Facebook. Furthermore, significant high correlations were found between the TAM variables (PEOU, perceived enjoyment), personal innovativeness, and Facebook use. Thus, the more respondents perceive Facebook as easy to use, enjoyable, and are more personally innovative, the more they use it. Pearson correlations were also performed to examine the relationship between age and PEOU, perceived enjoyment, personal innovativeness, and Facebook use; these findings are presented in table 4.

Table 4 shows significant negative correlations between age and PEOU, perceived enjoyment, personal innovativeness, and Facebook use. Hence, the older respondents are, the lower their perceptions about Facebook and the lower their Facebook use.

Researchers also conducted a hierarchical regression using Facebook use as a dependent variable. The predictors were entered as four steps: (1) respondents' age; (2)

TABLE 5
Hierarchical Regression Coefficients of Respondents' Facebook Use (n = 271)

Predictors		B	β	R ²	ΔR^2
1.	Age	-.03	-.40***	.16***	.16***
2.	Age	-.03	-.42***	.26***	.10***
	Extraversion	.31	.22**		
	Openness	.24	.10		
3.	Age	-.02	-.30***	.40***	.14***
	Extraversion	.18	.13		
	Openness	.07	.04		
	PEOU	.21	.31***		
	Innovative	.10	.15		
4.	Age	-.01	-.24	.57***	.17***
	Extraversion	.09	.12		
	Openness	.04	.02		
	PEOU	.01	.02		
	Innovative	.05	.08		
	Enjoyment	.31	.55***		
** p < .01, *** p < .001					

personality characteristics (extraversion and openness to experience); (3) PEOU and personal innovativeness; (4) perceived enjoyment. The regression explained 57 percent of Facebook use. Table 5 presents the standardized and unstandardized coefficients of the hierarchical regression of respondents' Facebook use.

The first step introduced the age variable that contributed significantly by adding 16 percent to the explained variance of Facebook use. The beta coefficient of the age variable is negative; hence, the older respondents are, the less they use Facebook. The second step introduced the two personality characteristics (extraversion and openness to experience) that contributed 10 percent to the explained variance of Facebook use. Of these two variables, only the extraversion variable contributed significantly and its beta coefficient was positive. In other words, the more extraverted respondents are, the more they use Facebook.

As the third step, researchers added respondents' perceptions about their PEOU and personal innovativeness; this also contributed significantly, by adding 14 percent to the explained variance of Facebook use. The beta coefficients of the two variables were positive, and we may therefore conclude that the more respondents perceived themselves as personally innovative, and Facebook as easy to use, the more they use Facebook. The inclusion of this step caused a decrease in the β size of extraversion and of the age variables that may suggest a possibility of mediation. Sobel test indicated that PEOU mediates between extraversion and Facebook use ($z = 3.49, p < .001$), as well as between age and Facebook use ($z = 4.42, p < .001$). Therefore, the more extraverted and younger respondents are, the higher their PEOU; as a result, the higher is their Facebook use.

The fourth step added respondents' perceptions about Facebook enjoyment; this also contributed significantly, by adding 17 percent to the explained variance of Facebook use. The beta coefficient of this variable was positive, signifying that the more respondents perceived Facebook as enjoyable, the greater their use of the site. Note that in this step there was a decrease in the β size of PEOU. Sobel test indicated that enjoyment mediates between PEOU and Facebook use ($z = 8.34, p < .001$). Thus, the more respondents perceive Facebook as easy to use, the higher their perception about Facebook enjoyment and, as a result, the more they use Facebook.

Discussion

Researchers divided the study hypotheses into four categories. The first (H1–H4) refers to the differences between information professionals' and LIS students' Facebook use. The second (H5–H7) relates to the influence of TAM on Facebook use; the third (H8–H9), to the effect of personality characteristics on Facebook use. The final category (H10) relates to the demographic characteristic. Addressing the first category findings reveal that three of the four hypotheses (H1, H2, H4) were accepted. It seems that LIS students' perceptions about Facebook PEOU and perceived enjoyment are higher than information professionals' and that they use Facebook more than information professionals do. These findings are not surprising and may be associated with H10, which focused on respondents' age. Recall that, in the current study, LIS students are younger than information professionals. Hence, it was not unexpected to find that LIS students perceive Facebook as easier to use and more enjoyable and that they use Facebook more often than the information professionals who are older.

The finding that younger respondents use Facebook more than older ones echoes results presented by Rainie, which suggest that 86 percent of Facebook users are young (18–29 years old).⁴³ Therefore, we may understand as well why those younger respondents perceive Facebook as easy to use and enjoyable. Directors of information organizations should be aware of these findings and try to expose their older employees

to social networks such as Facebook, while emphasizing the personal and professional benefits to them. They should explain to their staffs that younger people are heavy users of social networks.⁴⁴ Therefore, it would be advantageous if they try to reach their younger patrons via Facebook and to establish rapport with students through it.⁴⁵ They can emphasize that libraries can use Facebook for the following activities: marketing their services, sending various announcements to their users, answering reference questions, using the “wall” for answering queries, having different links on Facebook pages such as RSS to librarians’ blogs and search options, uploading photos, establishing forums for users, and using Facebook for information literacy instruction.⁴⁶

Findings addressing H3 presents that LIS students are not more personally innovative than information professionals. This can be explained as follows: Agarwal and Prasad noted that personal innovativeness is a stable personality characteristic across situational considerations.⁴⁷ We may then conclude that it does not matter if the respondent is a student or an information professional, or if s/he is young or old, as the personality characteristic is the most dominant feature and not the respondent’s role.

Findings concerning the second category (H5, H6, and H7) reveal that these three hypotheses were accepted. It seems that, the more respondents perceived Facebook as easy to use and enjoyable, and the more they are personally innovative, the more they use Facebook. These findings can be associated with those of van der Heijden, who found that, in hedonic environments (such as Facebook), perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use are the major variables that affect respondents’ intention to use technology; in our study, it affected their actual Facebook use.⁴⁸ Yet it should be remembered that Facebook, in our case, was not considered a hedonic environment but a work one. Therefore, information organizations directors and LIS educators should point out the advantages of this platform, persuading their employees and students that it is not only a platform that one can enjoy or have fun with; it can also serve as a simple and enjoyable work platform. Understanding that library employees may feel nervous or threatened by the new situation, they may use the 23 Things Learning 2.0 program or Seiner’s guide for the creation of library-based social media; both aim to develop Web 2.0 capabilities in library staff.⁴⁹

Concerning H7, it was not unanticipated that the more personally innovative respondents are, the more they use Facebook. This finding addresses Agarwal and Prasad’s suggestion that innovative people are willing to try out newer information technology and are more likely to take advantage of technologies such as Facebook.⁵⁰

The third category pertained to personality characteristics’ influence on Facebook use (H8, H9). Both hypotheses were accepted. Findings show that, the more extraverted and open to experience respondents are, the more they use Facebook. These results are consistent with previous studies suggesting that extraversion is the most dominant characteristic influencing individuals’ participation in social networks.⁵¹ Openness to experience is also relevant to an individual’s social network use.⁵² These findings may help directors of information organizations when choosing staff who work with social networks. They should be aware of personality differences and understand that not each information professional can work and do his or her best on social platforms. Accordingly, they should decide who on their staff is extraverted or open to experience, to choose the most suitable employees who will make the best use of the Facebook platform.

The last category, addressing the demographic variable of age (H10), was also accepted and suggests that age is a very important factor when considering Facebook use. Findings reveal that the younger respondents are, the higher their PEOU, perceived enjoyment, and personal innovativeness and the greater their Facebook use. In other words, the current findings echo previous ones that proposed that 18–24-year-olds

made up the largest group of users.⁵³ Hence, the younger respondents are, the more they use Facebook and, as a result, the more they enjoy it and perceive its ease of use. Information organizations directors, as well as LIS educators, should bear this finding in mind and train older employees or students to use Facebook as an avenue to reach their patrons. They should expose them to a Facebook environment when they are still students, thus reducing their level of threat and uncertainty, and show them the advantages that can be derived from its use (for example, participating in professional groups, interacting with the younger generation, and enhancing the image of their workplace).

Limitations and Conclusions

This study has several limitations. The first is that Israel's population is small in comparison with North America's; because of the response rate, we suggest that this study will be perceived as an exploratory one. Second, the research focused only on the Israeli LIS community. Therefore, researchers recommend that, if an international LIS perspective toward Facebook use is to be achieved, the study should be conducted in other countries as well. Moreover, to better understand the phenomenon of Facebook, and to explore which factors are associated with its acceptance or nonacceptance, we suggest that a future study may also use qualitative methods to enrich the findings by adding other dimensions to the inquiry process. In addition, further research may address practical characteristics of Facebook professional use as well. In other words, it can analyze actual use of Facebook in information organizations, delving into the advantages or disadvantages it presents to workplaces.

Based on the premises of the TAM, and some characteristics of the "Big Five" model, the present research explored to what extent the TAM, personal innovativeness, extraversion, and openness to experience explain information professionals' and LIS students' Facebook use. By addressing these questions, this article makes a number of theoretical and practical contributions. It expands the scope of research about the TAM by examining it within the context of Facebook, emphasizing the importance of perceived enjoyment as a variable that predicts Facebook use. Furthermore, it confirms that the TAM, as well as other personal characteristics, significantly predict the likelihood of Facebook use and highlight the importance of individual characteristics when considering technology acceptance. In addition, the current study points out that directors of information organizations and LIS departments should be familiar with both the TAM and the issue of individual differences, as well as with the possible uses of Facebook in information organizations. If those directors come to the conclusion that Facebook is a good professional instrument that might improve and upgrade their organization's functioning, the mentioned factors (TAM variables and personality characteristics) may help them choose the most appropriate employees and students, as well as understand threatened and/or unmotivated workers or students. Moreover, the study suggests that there are differences between the two groups concerning Facebook PEOU, perceived enjoyment, and Facebook use. Hence, we believe that, when directors of information organizations are convinced with Facebook's advantages, the more they expose their workers to it and the higher information professionals' perceptions toward Facebook will be.

Appendix A. Information Professionals’ and Students’ Questionnaire

Personal Details

1. Male / Female
2. Age:

Facebook Usage Questionnaire

1. How many hours do you spend every day in Facebook?
 - a. Less than an hour
 - b. Between 1 hour and 2 hours
 - c. Between 2 and 3 hours
 - d. More than 3 hours
2. How many friends do you have on Facebook?
 - a. Less than 10
 - b. Between 10 to 50
 - c. Between 50 to 100
 - d. More than 100
3. How many times a day so you update your status?
 - a. Less than once a day
 - b. At least once a day
 - c. Till five times a day
 - d. More than five times a day
 - e. How often do you use Facebook
 - f. Don’t use
 - g. Quite often

Appendix B. Information Professionals’ and Students’ Perceptions about Facebook use

Below are statements concerning your attitudes towards the assimilation of Facebook in your organization. Please mark with X the column which describes your accordance with the following statements (1=not at all; 7=at a very high level)

Statement	1. Not at all	2. Very Limited	3. Slightly	4. Almost Average Level	5. Average Level	6. More than Average	7. High Level
It is easy to use Facebook							
If I hear about a new information technology, I would look for ways to experience with it							
Using Facebook is interesting							

Statement	1. Not at all	2. Very Limited	3. Slightly	4. Almost Average Level	5. Average Level	6. More than Average	7. High Level
Using <i>Facebook</i> is exciting							
I like to experience with new information technologies							
Using <i>Facebook</i> is free of efforts							
Using <i>Facebook</i> is enjoyable							
It is easy to become skillful at <i>Facebook</i>							
Among my friends, I'm the first one to try out new information technologies							
Using <i>Facebook</i> is clear							
Using <i>Facebook</i> is pleasant							

Appendix C. Personality Questionnaire

Here are a number of characteristics that may or may not apply to you. For example, do you agree that you are someone who likes to spend time with others? Please write a number next to each statement to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with that statement (1 = not at all; 5 =at a very high level).

I see Myself as Someone Who...	1. Disagree strongly	2. Disagree a little	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Agree a little	5. Agree strongly
Is talkative					
Is original, comes up with new ideas					
Is reserved					
Is curious about many different things					
Is full of energy					
Is ingenious, a deep thinker					
Generates a lot of enthusiasm					

I see Myself as Someone Who...	1. Disagree strongly	2. Disagree a little	3. Neither agree nor disagree	4. Agree a little	5. Agree strongly
Has an active imagination					
Tends to be quiet					
Is inventive					
Has an assertive personality					
Values artistic, aesthetic experience					
Is sometimes shy, inhibited					
Prefers work that is routine					
Is outgoing, sociable					
Likes to reflect, play with ideas					
Has few artistic interests					
Is sophisticated in art, music, or literature					

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