

Exploring Consumer Adoption of Mobile Payments - a Qualitative Study

Niina Mallat Helsinki School of Economics

Helsinki Mobility Roundtable, June 1, 2006



Introduction

- A plethora of new mobile payment services introduced in recent years
- Potential for facilitating especially micro payment transactions
 - Internet & mobile commerce
 - Small payments at point of sale, e.g., vending
- The adoption, however, not been as fast or wide as expected
- In Finland, all separate solutions remained marginal
 - Sonera Shopper, Mobiiliraha, OP Digiraha, DNX mobile money
 - Most potential solutions in Japan, Korea and Austria

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Theoretical background

Diffusion of innovations (Rogers, 1995)

- Relative advantage
- Compatibility
- Complexity

Electronic payment adoption (Szmigin & Bourne, 1999)

Network externalities

Mobile commerce and technology adoption (Teo & Pok, 2003; Siau et al., 2004)

- Trust and security
- Cost

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Methodology

- Six consumer focus group interviews, n=46
 - Teenagers (8), Students (7), Young adults I (8), Young adults II (8), Parents (6), Middle-aged (9)
- · Interviews recorded and transcribed
- Data analysis: qualitative clustering (Miles & Huberman, 1994)
 - Objective: find and categorize factors that affect mpayment adoption
 - Initial codes drawn from theory, new insights allowed
 - Tentative factors extracted by grouping similar wordings and data excerpts under same codes

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Findings I - factors facilitating adoption

Relative advantages

- · Time and place independent purchases
- Queue avoidance
- · Enhanced payment instrument availability
- Complement to cash

Compatibility with specific applications

- · Digital content and services, e.g. ticketing
- · Small value purchases at point of sale, e.g. vending

Trust in m-payment service providers

· Banks, Telcos

Advantages highlighted in certain use situations

- · Sudden need for payments
- · Lack of other payment instruments
- · Occurrence of queues
- · Need to make payments remotely

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Findings II - factors inhibiting adoption

Complexity of mobile payments

- Complex SMS formats, codes, service numbers
- · Management of separate accounts burdensome
- Complex registration procedures

High costs

Lack of network externalities

- · Lack of wide merchant adoption
- · Proprietary devices / services

Perceived security risks

- · Unauthorized use, transaction errors
- Lack of transaction record and documentation
- · Vague transactions
- · Concerns on device and network reliability and privacy

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Conclusions

- Implications for theory
 - Partial adoption pattern
 - Mobility of the m-payment service essential advantage
 - Use situation an important new adoption factor
 - Need for more dynamic adoption models
- Implications for practice
 - Value of mobile payment services based on service mobility and situational responsiveness
 - Critical issues to improve:
 - Usability
 - · Critical mass creation
 - Costs

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Thank you!

Questions?



