**Examining the determinants of individuals’ smart apps usage**

In the *Smart Cities* literature, in the context of individual innovation dynamics, the adoption of innovative digital solutions by users represent a growing and stimulating field of research. In this regard, the investigation of the determinants affecting the usage of smart apps by individuals remains a hitherto little investigated topic, especially when considering solutions related to the energy domain.

This lecture will explore the main contributions on individual adoption of innovative digital solutions; subsequently, a recent empirical study analyzing the determinants of adoption of smart energy apps by users will be presented.

From a methodological standpoint, this lecture will provide an overview of the main empirical methods utilized in the literature to analyze survey-level data, with special reference to zero-inflated models.

Suggested readings:

Bhati, A., Hansen, M., Chan, C.M. (2017). “Energy conservation through smart homes in a smart city: a lesson for Singapore households”. *Energy Policy*, vol. 104, pp. 230-239.

Lancelot Miltgen, C., Popovic, A., & Oliviera, T. (2013). “Determinants of end-user acceptance of biometrics: Integrating the “Big 3” of technology acceptance with privacy context”, *Decision Support Systems*, vol. 56, pp. 103-114.

Harris, M., and Zhao, X. (2007). “Modelling tobacco consumption with a zero-inflated ordered probit model”. *Journal of Econometrics*, vol. 141, pp. 1073-1099.