

## **The Effect of Confounding Variables on Cloud Computing Adoption and Usage**

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**ABSTRACT** This paper aimed to determine confounding variables that affect Cloud computing adoption and use among high school learners. Stratified random sampling was used to administer 286 questionnaires, and the response rate was 116. The data were later translated into correlations and ANOVA to study Cloud computing adoption and use based on confounding variables. The respondents' demographics, internet self-efficacy, and experience were measured as confounding variables in this paper. The r values for internet self-efficacy indicated a positive correlation and p values significant at 0.05 and 0.01. Nine sub-variables of Internet self-efficacy, fell within the required skewness range of  $s = -0.45$  and  $s = +0.45$  and met the assumption of normality, independence and linearity. Internet self-efficacy was found to be the main confounding variable in this paper. The paper recommends developing a technological infrastructure for education and also a methodological training framework to ensure successful implementation of e-learning.