



answered a survey questionnaire.

A field study using self-administered questionnaire was utilized in order to investigate guests' acceptance and intention to use SST. It was divided into two sections: the first section collected demographic information such as age, gender, experience, professional status, marital status, and so on; the second section included items to measure the study variables; technology readiness, technology characteristics, Technology acceptance and intention to use SST. Survey questions were based on a Likert 5-point scale where "1" was strongly disagree and "5" was strongly agree. Data was collected from customers who had been administered the questionnaire. Of the 1380 questionnaires distributed, 1050 were collected. Only 940 questionnaires were valid, counting for 68% of the total sample which represented a satisfactory response rate. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in this study to conduct tests that describe variable of the study as well as test its hypotheses.

Results and Discussion: The results indicated that technology readiness and technology characteristics correlate significantly with customers' acceptance to use SST in hotels. The study also pointed to a strong significant correlation between customers' acceptance to use SST and their intention to use it. Although the study stated that innovativeness and optimism correlated significantly and positively with the perceived ease of use SST. However, discomfort and insecurity were seen to have no significant correlation. There was a significant positive impact of perceived ease of use on customers' perceived usefulness of SST. In addition, the study supported that perceived ease of use had a significant positive impact on a customers' intention to use. Moreover, perceived usefulness had a significant positive impact on a customers' intention to use,

Implications: This study presents a comprehensive insight into SST practices in Egyptian five-star hotels, which



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			would enable hotel managers and decision-makers to understand the great benefits SST would provide to the hotel industry in particular, and all entities including the government in general. Also, this study can be helpful for Egyptian and foreign investors who seek to expand their businesses and investments into the five-star hotel industry by allowing them to understand the benefits of using SST.		
4	Paper publishing with title " Hotel employees' knowledge of monkeypox's source, symptoms, transmission, prevention, and treatment in Egypt"	Hotel industry	The current paper presents significant implications for both theory and practice. This study provides government agencies and hotels with guidelines for preventing the outbreak of MPXV. According to our knowledge, this is the first study conducted with hotel employees in the MPXV Egyptian context. Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease, 53, 102574. (Q1 - Impact factor = 20.44)	2023	Elkhwesky, Z., Derhab, N., Elkhwesky, F. F. Y., Abuelhassan, A. E., & Hassan, H. (2023). Hotel employees' knowledge of monkeypox's source, symptoms, transmission, prevention, and treatment in Egypt. Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease, 53, 102574.
5	Paper publishing with title "Customer acceptance of self service technology in five-star hotels in Egypt"	Hotel industry	Paper address "Customer acceptance of self service technology in five-star hotels in Egypt" Pharos International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality PIJTH.	2022	Hassan, H., Nassar, M., & Kamal, M. (2022).
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