In the State of Nebraska, foster youth emancipate from the foster care system and launch into independent living when they turn 19. In advance of this transition, a number of tasks have to be completed in order to prepare the youth in the best possible way. If this preparation is omitted or not successful, transitioning foster youth often face substantial problems when first living on their own.

In this study, we are examining, how trust propensity and computer self-efficacy influence Task- Technology Fit in the context of a fostering youth information portal.

**Computer Self-Efficacy**

Computer Self-Efficacy is a construct describing an individual’s perception of their capability to use a computer [1]. Rather than looking at past experiences, this construct is concerned with future potential [1].

Strong et al. [5] have already performed a study suggesting a strong influence of computer self-efficacy on Task-Technology Fit.

**Survey**

A survey with instruments taken from the Task-Technology Fit model, the trust propensity construct, and the computer self-efficacy construct has been developed and administered to students of social work, as representatives of case workers working with foster youth.

More than 30 replies have been collected. Statistical analysis is pending.

**References**


