

Article

Bridging Innovation and Governance: A UTAUT-Based Mixed-Method Study of 3D Concrete Printing Technology Acceptance in South Africa

Stanley Okangba * , Ntebo Ngcobo  and Jeffrey Mahachi 

Sustainable Materials & Construction Technologies, Department of Civil Engineering Technology, Faculty of Engineering & the Built Environment, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg 2094, South Africa; ntebon@uj.ac.za (N.N.); jmahachi@uj.ac.za (J.M.)

* Correspondence: sokangba@uj.ac.za

Abstract

This study investigates the factors that influence the acceptance of 3D concrete printing technology in South Africa. The purpose is to provide evidence-based insights to guide regulators in developing clear standards and certification pathways for 3DCP in South Africa. In a mixed-method research design, the study gathered data from professionals including architects, civil engineers, quantity surveyors, project managers, contractors, regulators, and local municipalities using a modified Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology framework, adapted to the institutional and infrastructure contextual nuances of South Africa. The findings indicate significant variability in awareness, exposure, and openness to 3DCP across professions and regions. Regulatory actors express caution due to the absence of national standards but also recognize the potential alignment with sustainable construction goals. Major enablers of acceptance include access to demonstrable case studies, technical training, and policy incentives. Barriers include a lack of local performance benchmarks, cost perceptions, and uncertainty regarding compliance pathways. By incorporating institutional variables such as regulatory clarity and policy maturity, the study advances a theoretical understanding of construction technology diffusion in the global south. The study offers a robust, context-specific model that can be adapted in similar economies seeking to balance innovation with regulatory oversight.

Keywords: digital construction technologies; innovation diffusion; built environment professionals; construction industry transformation; regulatory frameworks; sustainability; UTAUT



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1. Introduction

The global construction industry is undergoing a technological renaissance, with digital construction methods such as Building Information Modeling [1], Robotics [2], and Three-Dimensional Concrete Printing [3] reconfiguring the traditional paradigms of design, project delivery, and infrastructure development. 3DCP, an additive manufacturing technology, is the process of creating a physical object, in this case a structure, from a 3D digital model in a layer-by-layer process [4]. According to [3], the technology offers unprecedented opportunities for automation, design flexibility, material efficiency, and sustainability. 3DCP holds particularly promises of addressing the housing and infrastructure deficits in developing countries [5] by enabling faster, cost-effective, and environmentally responsive building solutions. Gebel et al., [6] reported that all over the world, 3DCP

technology is being piloted and scaled across different sectors, from social housing to emergency shelter construction, industrial facilities, and esthetic architectural expressions.

South Africa faces a persistent and deep human settlement challenge. The national housing backlog is in a range that reflects different measurement approaches. Estimates commonly cited by policy analysts and government sources are between 2.1 million and 2.6 million households [7]. According to the Gauteng Department of Human Settlement, out of 1.4 million registrations for houses between 1996 and 1999, only about 8000 could be provided each year [8]. According to the authors, it would require about 40 years to satisfy the demand for only 1996–1999. The figures underscore a multi-million unit shortfall in adequate housing that continues to grow as urbanization and household formation exceed delivery [9]. Public infrastructure delivery is also under pressure. Government and sector reviews repeatedly identify planning shortfall, delayed tender awards, frequent project postponement and cancellations, cost overruns, and weak contract management as barriers to timely infrastructure delivery. According to [10] these procurement and implementation limitations have contributed to many delayed or canceled projects and a strain on public sector construction delivery.

Cost, wages, and compensation trends in the construction sector in South Africa, relative to other sectors, have shown modest recovery [11]. The modest recovery according to [11] is following the economic shocks, contributing to cost pressure and wage sensitivity in project budgets. Basic salaries and wages across the economy rose marginally in recent periods, reflecting constrained purchasing power and tight firm margins that affect construction employers and labor costs [12]. Climate commitments further complicate the policy landscape. South Africa's updated Nationally Determined Contribution sets explicit mitigation ranges for 2025–2030 and situates the country on a path towards long-term net-zero goals [13]. The commitments increase pressure on the construction sector to adopt lower carbon materials and processes. Aligning housing scale-up with greenhouse gas targets is therefore a national imperative and a technical constraint for infrastructure planning.

Among emerging construction technologies, including BIM and modular construction, 3DCP stands out for several reasons that align directly with South Africa's urgent needs. 3DCP enables speed and scale for housing delivery [14]. The technology automates on-site fabrication of structures, including houses. 3DCP is popular for substantial time-saving and lower labor intensity, enabling faster housing delivery [14]. For a country with a multi-million unit housing backlog, the ability to reduce building time is strategically valuable. According to [15] 3DCP can lower material usage through precise deposition and reduce formwork and waste, thereby reducing costs. A lower material and labor input can ameliorate the already constrained housing subsidies and housing budgets. 3DCP's material efficiency and compatibility with alternative geopolymers, industrial by-products, and recycled aggregates as binders offer pathways to reduce embodied carbon [16]. The reduction in embodied carbon in construction is directly relevant to South Africa's NDC and long-term decarbonization strategy. According to [16] 3DCP has the capacity to integrate low carbon mixes and reduce waste, thereby contributing to circular construction approaches. In terms of design flexibility and adaptation to local needs, 3DCP enables complex geometries and rapid adaptation of designs [17]. These attributes are useful for innovative, climate-responsive housing typologies as well as localized adaptations required across South Africa's diverse urban and rural contexts. According to [18] the design flexibility of 3DCP can unlock architectural and structural optimization that improves thermal performance and reduce lifecycle costs. While 3DCP reduces manual labor, it also creates demand for higher-skill roles including machine operators, mix specialists, digital modelers, and maintenance technicians. This shift aligns

with South Africa's policy objectives to modernize the construction sector workforce and create higher-value employment pathways [19].

3DCP is increasingly attracting the interest of researchers, private firms, and government institutions. According to [5], digital technology advancement promises solutions to the age-long problems of cost, time, and quality in building project delivery. The successful development of South Africa's first 3D-printed house by the Centre for Sustainable Materials and Construction Technologies at the University of Johannesburg [20] exemplifies the possibilities and momentum and suggests the practical feasibility of the technology within local conditions. Despite the promising developments, the technology is far from mainstream [21]. The pathway from innovation to routine use is obstructed by a range of acceptance barriers [3,5] notwithstanding technological, regulatory, and financial, as well as cultural, challenges. For 3DCP to achieve meaningful uptake and impact the South African construction ecosystem, it is critical to understand how key stakeholders, particularly construction professionals and regulators, perceive and engage with the technology.

A recent structural study on 3DCP has moved rapidly from printing demonstrations towards rigorous investigation of mechanical limits that determine whether printed elements are buildable and structurally reliable. A study on fresh-state rheology and buildability shows that controllable thixotropy, yield stress, and pumpability govern the maximum unsupported cantilever heights, layer time windows, and print speed [22]. These fresh properties set practical buildability limits for multi-storey or heavily cantilevered elements. Reviews and experimental studies have tied these parameters to structural performance, including the argument that poor control of thixotropy or excessive time gaps between layers increases anisotropy and weakens interlayer bonding, which in turn reduces tensile and shear capacity across printed interfaces [22–24]. Mechanical tests, including tension, shear, and flexural tests, identify layer interface as the critical weakness in many mixes, although approaches such as tailored print paths, interlayer surface treatment, fiber reinforcement, and functionally graded mixes improve interlayer bond strength and overall flexural performance in laboratory trials [23].

Three-dimensional-printed functionally graded concrete plates are a useful example. By grading material properties through the thickness and optimizing print geometry, recent studies [23–25] demonstrate appreciable gains in bending stiffness and load-bearing capacity relative to homogenous printed plates under controlled laboratory conditions. This pathway points to realistic engineering strategies for mitigating the anisotropy and interlayer weakness that commonly limit printed elements. Several conditions affect how regulators and practitioners interpret scientific results. Most high-performance demonstrations are performed on small to medium scales and executed in an idealized environment [26]. According to the authors, small to medium scale demonstrations impact scale effects, knowledge of site variability, and long-term durability, including environmental cycling, creep, and fatigue across interfaces, which remain under-explored. Extrapolating laboratory bending performance to full-scale housing or infrastructure carries uncertainty. The studies [22–26] provide technical evidence that regulators need to begin drafting performance criteria, showing it is possible to meet bending demands. However, complementary evidence streams including standardized test methods, repeatable full-scale demonstrations, durability data, and clear pathways for quality assurance of 3DCP are necessary for policy makers, certifiers, and conservative mainstream contractors to move from cautious interest to formal approval and routine use in the South African construction context.

Several challenges impact confidence in 3DCP and create incentives for practitioners to default to traditional construction methods. Concerns about interlayer shear reliability make engineers wary of structural performance, especially where interface weakness could compromise safety or long-term durability [27]. The absence of formal structural

certification pathways means that designs cannot easily be approved or insured, which discourages contractors and consultants from specifying 3DCP [28]. According to [27] insurance providers often lack data to assess the risk of 3DCP, leading to higher premiums or policy exclusions that make projects financially unattractive. Inspectors face unfamiliar construction sequences with 3DCP, limited visual pointers, and no standard checklists, thereby creating delays and conflicts during approvals. On the regulatory side, existing codes are developed for conventional reinforced concrete [29], so compliance for 3DCP is ambiguous and performance-based alternatives are not yet mainstream. Moreover, unclear permitting pathways add bureaucratic conflict, increasing project timelines and administrative risks [30]. Unless clearer standards, certification routes, and regulatory support are established, the highlighted challenges, which amplify uncertainty, liability, and project delivery risks, will play a role in shaping practitioner acceptance of 3D concrete printing.

While global studies on 3DCP have expanded over the past decade, there is a severe lack of empirical research addressing how the technology is received within developing country contexts. According to [5] this limitation is marked by institutional complexity, uneven infrastructure, skill deficits, and slow regulatory reforms. In the South African context, the fragmented regulatory environment, high dependence on conventional construction practices, and limited public sector experimentation create unique conditions that affect the acceptance of technology like 3DCP. The existing literature often examines 3DCP from a purely technical or economic perspective [31], focusing on material properties [32], printability [33,34], or comparative cost advantages [35], without exploring how regulatory agencies and construction professionals perceive the risks, benefits, and readiness. This research seeks to address these gaps by articulating the question, what are the factors influencing the acceptance of 3D concrete printing in South Africa, based on insights from built environment professionals and regulatory bodies? Furthermore, many global acceptance studies deploy generic models such as the Technology Acceptance Model [36] or the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology [37], without accounting for the institutional and policy environments that mediate acceptance in a real-world construction environment. The lack of integrated studies that combine professional attitude with regulatory considerations within the South African built environment leaves a critical gap. Without this understanding, efforts to scale 3DCP risk continuous failure due to misalignment between technological possibilities and regulatory, institutional, and cultural readiness.

The aim of this article is to evaluate the factors influencing the acceptance of 3D concrete printing in South Africa, based on insights from built environment professionals and regulatory bodies. To achieve this aim, the study is guided by the following specific objectives: assess the perceptions of construction professionals regarding the benefits, risks, and feasibility of 3DCP; investigate the current position and preparedness of regulatory agencies regarding the incorporation of 3DCP into building codes and standards; modify and apply the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology to a construction context by integrating variables such as regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness; and identify the key barriers and enablers affecting 3DCP technology acceptance and recommend strategies to facilitate the responsible adoption of 3DCP technology.

This study provides a multi-stakeholder assessment of 3DCP acceptance in South Africa, focusing simultaneously on the professions and regulators. The study contributes original insights by extending the UTAUT model to include regulatory and infrastructural dimensions, thereby addressing the contextual factors often omitted in conventional technology acceptance research. Moreover, the study fills a methodological gap by employing a mixed-method approach that triangulates survey data, interview insights, and focus group findings [38], offering a rich, robust, and holistic view of the ecosystem surrounding

3DCP acceptance. The study originality also lies in the practical orientation. By aligning technological perceptions with regulatory priorities, the study informs actionable pathways for policy development, curriculum design, and industry experimentation. This is particularly important in a country like South Africa, where the construction sector must rapidly innovate to meet the rising pressure from urbanization, sustainability imperatives, and demand for affordable housing, without compromising quality and safety.

The study is grounded in theory. To frame the study, a modified UTAUT model [39] served as the primary theoretical lens. While the original UTAUT model [40] includes core constructs such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions, this study introduces three new constructs relevant to the South African construction context: regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness. According to this article, the additional constructs are important variables to understand the nuances of 3DCP technology acceptance in South Africa. The new constructs are hypothesized and tested as variables. The introduced variables are essential to capturing how external institutional conditions affect stakeholders' intention and readiness to use 3DCP technology. The conceptual framework posits that technology acceptance is shaped by both the individual and systemic factors. Professional users' decision to embrace 3DCP is mediated not just by the perceived usefulness or ease of use, but also by the regulatory environment in which they operate and the infrastructural capacity available for implementation. This integrative approach ensures a more robust and realistic assessment of acceptance in the construction sector.

2. Literature

Three-dimensional concrete printing has emerged as a transformative and innovative construction method that enables the automated layer-by-layer fabrication of concrete structures based on digital models [41]. According to [42] the technology has the potential to reduce material waste, accelerate construction speed [43], and enable complex geometries [6]. These qualities of 3DCP make the technology particularly appealing in a global context of rising urban demand and sustainability concerns [6]. In developed countries, 3DCP technology has been used to construct bridges [44,45], and residential homes [46], as well as commercial buildings [47]. Other notable examples include the first 3D-printed bridge in the Netherlands [48] and ICON's social housing projects in Mexico [49] and the United States [50]. The relevance of 3DCP for emerging economies like South Africa lies in the potential to address housing backlogs, infrastructure deficits, and construction inefficiencies [5,20]. However, the implementation of 3DCP is not merely a technical challenge [51], it also requires institutional readiness, professional buy-in, and regulatory clarity. The requirements of institutional readiness, professional buy-in, and regulatory clarity to scale 3DCP in South Africa are a major argument in this article. The argument underscores the need for country-specific studies that assess how key actors perceive and respond to this innovative technology.

2.1. Technology Adoption in Construction

The construction industry is characteristically conservative in its approach to innovation [52], often constrained by a fragmented supply chain, risk-averse cultures, and complex regulatory landscapes [53]. According to [52], digital innovations like Building Information Modeling and 3DCP introduce disruption that challenges traditional roles, processes, and performance expectations. Previous studies have used models such as the Technology Acceptance Model and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology to assess technology uptake, mostly among professionals [37,39,52]. While these models provide useful starting points, the application in the construction sector often lacks sensitivity to

contextual variables such as infrastructure availability, regulatory frameworks, and policy stability. In response, recent studies have begun to modify these models to include sector-specific enablers and barriers [53–59]. For example, [60] reported that in developing countries, institutional support and perceived public sector legitimacy are often stronger predictors of technology uptake than individual behavioral intention alone.

2.2. 3DCP Acceptance: Global and South African Perspectives

Globally, research on 3DCP acceptance has focused on technical feasibility, economic analysis, and environmental benefits. Yang et al. [61] assessed the printability and mix design challenges and [62] analyzed the cost–benefit scenarios, while [63] studied the rheological requirements. However, fewer studies have explored professional and regulatory perceptions of 3DCP as an innovation, especially in the global south. In South Africa, emerging studies have examined the feasibility of 3DCP for social housing, notably by the University of Johannesburg and partners [5,7]. Yet these efforts remain localized, with limited integration into mainstream construction education, professional practice, or national housing policy. Regulatory bodies such as the South African Bureau of Standards, National Home Builders Registration Council, and local municipalities have yet to develop guidelines or certification protocols for 3D-printed structures. A review by [64] identified that one of the main inhibitors of additive manufacturing in Africa is regulatory uncertainty. Professionals often cite concerns for 3DCP over structural safety, code compliance, and lack of accredited training. Moreover, regional disparity in infrastructure capacity and internet connectivity affects readiness for digital construction technologies.

2.3. Institutional and Professional Factors Influencing Acceptance

Professional acceptance of 3DCP hinges on awareness, exposure, training, and perceived professional relevance [3]. Architects may be excited about design freedom, while engineers might worry about structural integrity. Contractors often highlight the uncertainty of transitioning to machine-based operations and workforce implications. Regulators, on the other hand, function under the mandate of risk mitigation and public safety. The absence of standards on 3DCP in South African national building codes often leads to a cautious approach. According to [65] when regulatory frameworks lag behind innovation, acceptance is stifled due to fears of legal liability and insurance complications.

2.4. Gaps and Conceptual Direction

There remains a significant gap in the literature regarding multi-actor perspectives on 3DCP in South Africa. Most studies overlook the voices of regulators or treat the regulators as monolithic, despite the diversity of the different institutions involved. Similarly, little research has connected institutional factors with established technology acceptance frameworks. This study bridges these gaps by using a modified UTAUT model to assess both professional and regulatory readiness for 3DCP. The study proposes new constructs, regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness, which are absent in traditional models. This will enable a richer, context-specific understanding of 3DCP acceptance in South Africa’s construction ecosystem.

2.5. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical foundation of the study is anchored on the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology model developed by [40]. The UTAUT model is particularly suitable for understanding the behavioral intentions and actual use of technology among individuals within organizational settings. The UTAUT model posits that four core constructs, performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions, determine technology acceptance. However, the UTAUT model has been criticized for its

limited sensitivity to contextual variables [56], especially in highly regulated sectors like the construction sector and in South African settings.

To address these limitations, this study employs a modified UTAUT model tailored to the South African construction context. Three additional constructs are introduced to the UTAUT framework in this study:

1. **Regulatory clarity:** This refers to the degree to which construction professionals and regulators perceive 3DCP policies and codes to be clear and actionable.
2. **Policy maturity:** The extent to which national policies have evolved to accommodate innovative construction technologies, including 3DCP.
3. **Infrastructure readiness:** This is the availability of technological, material, and digital infrastructure to support 3DCP operations. The meaning of the primary constructs in the original UTAUT model, performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions, in the context of 3DCP, are explained below.
4. **Performance expectancy:** This refers to the belief that adopting 3DCP technology may help in enhancing job performance. It highlights the notion of a relative advantage of 3DCP technology over the traditional construction methods.
5. **Effort expectancy:** This is the degree of complexity or ease associated with the use of 3DCP technology.
6. **Social influence:** This is the degree to which an individual perceives how important it is that others feel or believe that 3DCP technology should be mainstreamed side-by-side with conventional construction technologies. It is the influence which a person, culture, belief, training, or practice has over others whom they consider important, concerning the use of a particular technology.
7. **Facilitating conditions:** This is the degree to which an individual believes that the organizational and technical infrastructure and skills exist within the construction sector to support the use of 3DCP technology.

The extended framework allows the study to holistically analyze not only professional attitudes towards 3DCP but also how institutional and regulatory environments affect acceptance. The extended model acknowledges that acceptance is not only a matter of personal intention but also an outcome shaped by systemic factors [64,66,67]. The use of the adapted model ensures that the findings in the data are both theoretically grounded and context-specific, providing a robust framework for interpreting variables in acceptance across diverse professional groups and regulatory institutions in South Africa.

3. Materials and Methods

To investigate the acceptance of 3D concrete printing technology among construction professionals and regulatory bodies in South Africa, the study adopts a mixed-method sequential explanatory design [38]. The rationale for selecting this design lies in the complex, multifaceted nature of technology acceptance, which is influenced by a combination of individual beliefs, professional dynamics, and institutional or policy frameworks [64]. The sequential explanatory model allows the researcher to first generate broad patterns through quantitative surveys and then explore the underlying causes and meanings of the patterns in qualitative interviews and focus group discussions. Quantitative methods offer generalizability and allow for the testing of theoretical constructs using statistical tools [68], while qualitative methods provide deeper insights into actors' experience, institutional practices, and the sociocultural environment that shapes attitudes towards innovation [69]. In the context of emerging technologies like 3DCP, a mixed-method approach helps bridge the gap between numerical trends and the rich context-specific insights needed to inform policy and practice.

This research design is particularly relevant given the dual focus of the study, understanding both professional and regulatory attitudes as well as institutional responses to 3DCP acceptance in South Africa. A purely quantitative approach may not sufficiently capture the institutional complexity and stakeholder interplay in the adoption process, while a purely qualitative design may not offer the representativeness required to inform broad policy. According to [68–70], a mixed-method approach allows for triangulation and enhances the validity and richness of the findings. This study is situated within the broader South African construction industry, a sector that remains both economically significant and environmentally impacted. The construction sector in South Africa is characterized by a mix of formal and informal practices, varying levels of technological adoption, and significant regulatory oversight [71]. The focus of the study is on two broad stakeholder categories:

1. Construction professionals, including architects, civil engineers, construction managers, project managers, contractors, and quantity surveyors.
2. Regulatory bodies such as the South African Bureau of Standards, the National Home Builders Registration Council, the Construction Industry Development Board, and local municipal planning departments.

The two groups are chosen because they represent the key drivers and gatekeepers of innovation adoption in the built environment. Professionals implement technologies on the ground, while regulators shape the institutional environment through policy, standards, and certification. The study employed a multi-stage sampling technique [38], comprising both stratified random sampling for the quantitative phase and purposive sampling for the qualitative phase.

A stratified random sampling method was used to ensure that all key professional groups were represented in the sample. Strata are defined by professional affiliation, including evidence of registration with statutory councils such as the Engineering Council of South Africa, the South African Council for the Architectural Profession, the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions, and the South African Council for the Quantity Surveying Profession. From each stratum, respondents are selected randomly using LinkedIn networks and conference databases. The survey returned completed responses from 153 respondents which allowed for a meaningful statistical analysis. Exploratory factor analysis was used to test the validity of the different constructs in the UTAUT model. Structural equation modeling was used to explore the relationship between the different UTAUT variables and technology acceptance. To obtain the qualitative data, a purposive sampling strategy [72] guided the selection of key participants for the interviews and focus groups. Key participants included decision makers within regulatory bodies as well as experienced professionals who are familiar with 3DCP technology. The snowballing sampling technique [73] was used to identify experts through referrals. The qualitative data was obtained from nine semi-structured interviews with regulators and policy makers, as well as two focus group discussions comprising six professionals across different disciplines within the built environment.

3.1. Data Collection Methods

The quantitative data collection employed a structured questionnaire developed based on the modified UTAUT model. The modified model includes performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness. Each construct is operationalized through multiple items using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). The questionnaire was pilot-tested with ten respondents to ensure validity and reliability before full deployment. A Google form was used for the survey. To ensure confidentiality and anonymity,

demographic questions only captured respondents' age, profession, years of experience, region of practice, and level of familiarity with 3DCP technology.

For the qualitative data, semi-structured interviews targeting regulators and senior professionals with decision-making roles were employed. According to [74] the semi-structured interview format allows for flexibility. The flexibility enabled the exploration of themes such as the extent to which current building codes in South Africa accommodate 3DCP, institutional challenges in regulating new technologies, and views on the readiness of the construction sector in South Africa for automation and innovation. The focus group discussions explored collective perceptions, shared barriers, and differences across professions. The discussion guide included open-ended questions such as the following: What opportunities and risks do you associate with 3DCP technology? How would you describe your institution's openness to construction innovation? What enablers would increase your willingness to accept 3DCP in practice? The focus group discussion was conducted online via zoom and depending on the availability of the different participants. At the end of the data collection phase, the different streams of data were retrieved. The quantitative data was downloaded from Google drive, while the audio recordings from the qualitative data were downloaded from the recording device for transcription.

While the study aims for representativeness, access to certain regulators was not possible due to institutional bureaucracy. It is possible that social desirability bias [75] was muted in the responses from professionals who wished to appear more innovative than they have been in practice. These limitations were mitigated using multiple data sources and triangulation. The study obtained ethical clearance under the code UJ_FEBE_FEPC_01726.

3.2. Data Analysis

Data from the survey was analyzed using R statistical analysis and data visualization software. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the responses. Exploratory factor analysis was used to confirm construct validity, assessing convergence and discriminant validity, in line with [76]. Structural equation modeling was used to test the predictive power of the independent variables as well as the added contextual factors of regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness on 3DCP technology acceptance. The study employed SEM using SmartPLS based on the Partial Least Square approach due to the exploratory nature of the study and the sample size of 153. The choice to use SEM is also predicated on the ability to measure complex and multifaceted constructs [77] as is the case in the current study. SEM is a robust multivariate technique used to analyze structural relationships between latent variables. SEM is ideal for modeling a causal system. The significance level adopted is $p < 0.05$. In line with [77], a scale is used for measurement because the constructs cannot be measured directly due to their latent nature.

Cronbach's alpha is used to measure the internal consistency of the scale [78]. According to [78], a high value of Cronbach's alpha is not evidence that the items are influenced by only one latent variable. In order that the reliability of the scale can be estimated using Cronbach's alpha, the study, in line with [79], ensured that all the questions in a scale measure the same latent variable. A score above 0.7 was considered acceptable [80] to measure how well the questions measure the latent variables. For the qualitative data, interview and focus group discussion transcripts were imported into Nvivo 15 for coding into themes. A thematic analysis approach [38] was used to identify patterns across the responses. Both deductive codes, based on the UTAUT constructs, and inductive codes emerging from the data were applied. Identified themes were cross-compared by stakeholder groups to understand divergences in perception between regulators and professionals. To ensure credibility [81], transcripts were returned to the participants for checking. Transferability was enhanced through the thick description of contexts [82], while dependability and

confirmability [83] were addressed by maintaining an audit trail and using peer debriefing. The quantitative and qualitative data was integrated during the interpretation phase. Key survey findings were contextualized using qualitative narratives to offer a holistic view of 3DCP technology acceptance dynamics.

4. Results

The results are presented in two parts, in line with the mixed-method approach. Firstly, the results from the quantitative data: The descriptive data indicate that most of the respondents were civil engineers, accounting for 20.9% of the study population. This group is followed by construction managers, 20.3%, quantity surveyors, 17%, and architects, 15%. Other professionals that responded were project managers, 13.7%, and contractors, forming 13.1%. Out of the respondents, 34% had experience spanning 11 to 20 years, 32% had years of experience spanning 6 to 10 years, and 18.3% of the respondents had about 5 years of experience, while 15.7% had over 21 years of experience in the construction industry. In terms of the respondents' familiarity with 3DCP, only 12.4% were very familiar with 3DCP and 57.5% were somewhat familiar, while 30.1% were not very familiar with 3DCP. The descriptive data implies that the target respondents for the study are adequate considering the emerging nature of 3DCP technology in South Africa. The respondents possessed a reasonable level of academic qualifications to participate in the study and made meaningful contributions based on experiences accumulated over the years within the construction sector as well as a personal interest in 3DCP.

At the construct level, the different constructs of the UTAUT model, including the contextual constructs of regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness, were assessed based on the respondents' perception of the constructs to influence the acceptance of 3DCP technology. Table 1 presents the results of the descriptive statistics for the different constructs measured.

Table 1. Construct-level descriptive statistics with reliability analysis.

Constructs	Mean	Std Dev	Cronbach's Alpha (α)
Performance expectancy	4.10	0.61	0.81
Effort expectancy	3.85	0.67	0.79
Social influence	3.60	0.72	0.77
Facilitating conditions	3.75	0.64	0.83
Regulatory clarity	3.30	0.59	0.88
Policy maturity	3.25	0.57	0.87
Infrastructure readiness	3.15	0.60	0.86
Behavioral intention	3.95	0.68	0.82
Actual use	3.70	0.65	0.80

All the constructs measured demonstrate acceptable internal consistency with $\alpha \geq 0.70$. The contextual factors, regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness, exceed 0.85, which shows particularly strong reliability.

To examine the construct validity of the survey instrument, an exploratory factor analysis was conducted on responses from the 153 construction professionals. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.841, indicating excellent suitability for factor analysis [84]. Bartlett's test of sphericity [85] was significant at $p < 0.001$, confirming the presence of sufficient correlations among the variables for factor extraction. Nine factors were extracted using Principal Axis Factoring [86] with Varimax rotation, aligning with the predefined theoretical constructs. The result of the exploratory factor analysis is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Exploratory factor analysis.

Factors	Constructs	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α)
1	Performance expectancy	3	0.75–0.82
2	Effort expectancy	3	0.71–0.78
3	Social influence	3	0.69–0.81
4	Facilitating conditions	3	0.72–0.85
5	Regulatory clarity	3	0.80–0.88
6	Policy maturity	3	0.79–0.87
7	Infrastructure readiness	3	0.77–0.86
8	Behavioral intention	3	0.76–0.84
9	Actual use	3	0.73–0.82

The entire factor loadings exceeded the threshold of 0.60, confirming very good convergent validity [87]. No substantial cross-loading was detected. The numbers support discriminant validity.

4.1. Hypothesis Testing Using Structural Equation Modeling

Structural equation modeling was used to test the hypothesis, which states that the independent variables do not significantly influence the behavioral intention and actual use of 3DCP technology.

4.1.1. Model Structure

The seven independent variables, also known as latent constructs, are as follows: 1. performance expectancy (PE), 2. effort expectancy (EE), 3. social influence (SI), 4. facilitating conditions (FC), 5. regulatory clarity (RC), 6. policy maturity (PM), and 7. infrastructure readiness (IR). The two dependent variables are as follows: 8. behavioral intention (BI) and actual use (AU).

4.1.2. Hypotheses

H1 to H7. *PE, EE, SI, FC, RC, PM, and IR do not influence BI to accept 3DCP technology.*

H8. *BI does not influence AU of 3DCP technology.*

4.1.3. Measurement Model Evaluation

The measurement model was estimated using confirmatory factor analysis to ensure valid latent variable measurements and is presented in Table 3. The structural model was then run. R-square values were generated using the structural equation modeling software, based on the fitted model's covariance matrix. The model fit indices of the Comparative Fit Index, Tucker–Lewis Index, and the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation confirm whether the obtained R-square values are significant within a well-fitted model. An R-square value of 0.26 indicates a weak explanatory power, while values of 0.50 and 0.67 indicate a moderate and substantial explanatory power, respectively. A confirmatory factor analysis was used to evaluate the model and is presented in Table 3.

All the constructs measured met the reliability threshold. $CR > 0.7$, $AVE > 0.5$, and $\alpha > 0.7$. Hence, discriminant validity is confirmed using the Fornell–Larcker criterion [88].

Table 3. Confirmatory factor analysis.

Constructs	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted	Cronbach's Alpha (α)
Performance expectancy	0.89	0.68	0.85
Effort expectancy	0.87	0.64	0.83
Social influence	0.82	0.59	0.79
Facilitating conditions	0.85	0.61	0.80
Regulatory clarity	0.91	0.72	0.88
Policy maturity	0.92	0.74	0.89
Infrastructure readiness	0.90	0.69	0.87
Behavioral intention	0.88	0.65	0.84
Actual use	0.86	0.66	0.83

4.1.4. Structural Model

- Path coefficient for hypothesis testing.

Table 4 presents the results from the path coefficient analysis for the different constructs.

Table 4. Path coefficient for hypothesis testing.

Hypotheses	Path	β (Beta)	t-Value	p-Value	Result
H1	PE $\rightarrow$ BI	0.28	4.21	<0.001	Supported
H2	EE $\rightarrow$ BI	0.22	3.76	<0.001	Supported
H3	SI $\rightarrow$ BI	0.17	2.85	0.005	Supported
H4	FC $\rightarrow$ BI	0.19	3.10	0.002	Supported
H5	RC $\rightarrow$ BI	0.26	4.55	<0.001	Supported
H6	PM $\rightarrow$ BI	0.31	5.14	<0.001	Supported
H7	IR $\rightarrow$ BI	0.25	4.00	<0.001	Supported
H8	BI $\rightarrow$ AU	0.47	6.32	<0.001	Supported

The final SEM model fit summary is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Model fit summary.

Fit Index	Value	Acceptable Threshold	Interpretation
Chi-square	1.87	<3.00	Good fit
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation	0.05	≤ 0.08	Excellent fit
Comparative Fit Index	0.95	≥ 0.90	Excellent fit
Tucker–Lewis Index	0.94	≥ 0.90	Excellent fit
Standardized Root Mean Square Residual	0.04	≤ 0.08	Good fit
Goodness of Fit Index	0.92	≥ 0.90	Good fit

Based on the results presented, the null hypotheses were rejected because each of the seven latent variables had a significant effect on the behavioral intention to accept 3DCP technology. However, policy maturity was the strongest predictor, followed by regulatory clarity. These variables reveal the centrality of institutional factors impacting 3DCP technology acceptance. Behavioral intention was a strong predictor of actual use of the technology, thereby validating the logic of the UTAUT framework. The model achieved high explanatory power (R^2 for BI = 0.69; R^2 for AU = 0.53).

Given the significant path coefficients and p -values, the null hypothesis that the independent variables do not affect the behavioral intention and actual use of 3DCP technology was rejected for all the constructs. The model demonstrates strong global fit, thereby validating both the measurement and the structural paths in the SEM analysis.

Table 6 presents the factor correlation matrix with square root of average variance extracted and bolded along the diagonal for all the measured constructs.

Table 6. Factor correlation matrix.

Constructs	PE	EE	SI	FC	RC	PM	IR	BI	AU
PE	0.82								
EE	0.48	0.80							
SI	0.44	0.46	0.77						
FC	0.52	0.45	0.49	0.78					
RC	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.47	0.85				
PM	0.41	0.36	0.43	0.44	0.52	0.86			
IR	0.45	0.41	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.83		
BI	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.81	
AU	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.61	0.81

According to the data, all the diagonal values for square root of average variance extracted are greater than the off-diagonal inter-construct correlations. The figures are indications of strong internal consistency across all the constructs. The factor correlation matrix shows that the constructs are related in theoretically consistent ways but also remain distinct enough to justify the complexity of the model. The factor correlation matrix validates the measurement structure, confirms discriminant validity, and strengthens the interpretation of the SEM analysis. The convergence is validated since the average variance extracted exceeds 0.50. The model satisfies discriminant validity using the Fornell–Larcker test. All the indices reflect excellent model–data alignment. However, the developed model is calibrated to the dataset presented in this study. The result from the qualitative data is presented in the next section.

4.2. Qualitative Data Results

Thematic analysis was employed to analyze the interviews and focus group discussions. This followed the [89] six-step framework: 1. familiarization with the data, 2. generating initial codes, 3. searching for themes, 4. reviewing themes, 5. defining and naming themes, and 6. producing the report.

Nvivo 15 was used for organizing the codes and identifying recurrent patterns within the data. The emergent themes and associated illustrative quotes from the participants are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Thematic analysis.

Theme	Illustrative Quotes	Description
Performance Potential	"It can halve the time we spend on-site. Less labour, less waste" <i>Civil Engineer</i>	Professionals believe 3DCP can reduce construction time and material waste.
Learning Curve and Complexity	"We barely know how it works. Most firms would need serious retraining" <i>Contractor</i>	Many express concerns over the lack of expertise and a steep learning curve.
Influence of Policy Actors	"We're not against it; we just need it to be standardized first" <i>Regulator</i>	Regulatory bodies are hesitant, citing a lack of standards and risk data.
Infrastructural Gaps	"In some rural areas, just delivering cement is difficult, let alone a printer" <i>Focus Group Participant</i>	Regional infrastructure and logistics remain key barriers.
Perceived Legitimacy	"It sounds elitist. Is it really for poor people or just show-off tech?" <i>Quantity Surveyor</i>	Some participants question whether 3DCP is appropriate for low-income housing.
Support for Innovation	"We need more pilot projects. You don't change the industry by talking" <i>Architect</i>	Younger professionals and academics showed high openness to experimentation.

4.3. Triangulation and Interpretation of Findings

Triangulation was used to compare and integrate insights from the quantitative and qualitative datasets. Findings from the mixed-method research design reveal strong convergence across the different strata of data. The quantitative data confirmed the statistical significance of 3DCP technology acceptance determinants, while the qualitative data enriched understanding by revealing practical, cultural, and institutional barriers and enablers. Notably, the contextual variables of regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness emerged as critical predictors in both datasets, thereby emphasizing the need for systematic changes in policy and planning towards the scaling of 3DCP technology. Table 8 presents the findings from triangulation of the different data strands.

Table 8. Triangulation and interpretation of findings.

Constructs	Quantitative Finding, SEM Path Coefficient, and Significance	Qualitative Insight	Interpretation	Integration Type
Performance Expectancy	$\beta = 0.31$ $p < 0.01$ Strong predictor of behavioral intention	3DCP seen as time-saving and innovative but only if conditions allow.	Consistent. Professionals appreciate performance potential but need proven outcomes to build confidence.	Convergent
Effort expectancy	$\beta = 0.24$ $p < 0.01$ Moderate predictor	Concerns about knowledge gaps and complexity of the technology.	Consistent. Perceived ease of use remains a challenge.	Convergent
Social influence	$\beta = 0.18$ $p < 0.05$ Smaller but significant impact	Younger professionals and academic voices are more enthusiastic.	Partial convergence. Social push is still limited across different sectors.	Partial convergence
Facilitating Conditions	$\beta = 0.21$ $p < 0.05$ Significant influence	Lack of structured training, logistics, and support systems cited.	Strong alignment. Inadequate infrastructure and skills.	Convergent
Regulatory Clarity	$\beta = 0.29$ $p < 0.01$ High predictor	Regulatory uncertainty, absence of code inclusion, fear of liability acknowledged.	Strong convergence. Uncertainty delays planning, design, and investment decisions. Regulatory ambiguity is a major barrier.	Convergent
Policy Maturity	$\beta = 0.33$ $p < 0.01$ Strongest influence	No coherent national framework, fragmented initiatives noted by regulators and professionals alike.	Consistent. Clear policies are critical enablers.	Convergent
Infrastructure Readiness	$\beta = 0.27$ $p < 0.01$ Significant	Urban-rural divide, and lack of local 3DCP supply networks limits practical deployment.	Strong convergence. Regional inequalities are a key limiting factor.	Convergence
Behavioral Intention to accept 3DCP technology	$\beta = 0.48$ $p < 0.001$ Highly significant	Interest is high but practical deployment is rare without systemic enablers.	This validates the need to bridge intention–action gaps.	Convergence

Based on the results from the study, the final path model is presented in Figure 1.

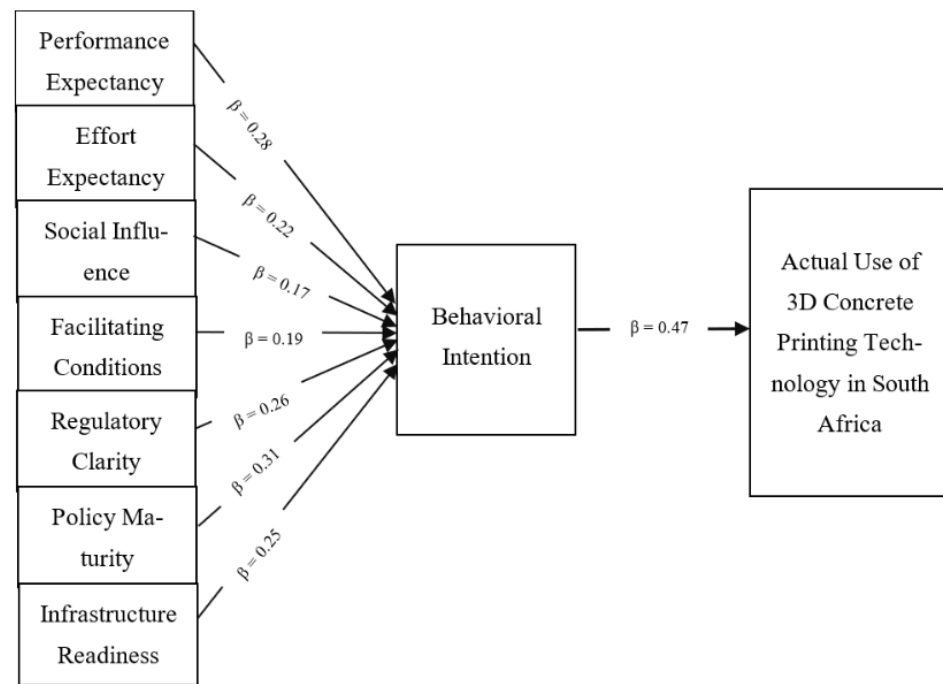


Figure 1. Path model for factors influencing the acceptance of 3DCP technology in South Africa.

5. Discussion

Technology acceptance in a developing country like South Africa is usually marred by a combination of factors [61,64,89]. A rich insight into the interplay of individual, technological, and contextual factors influencing the behavioral intention and actual use of 3D concrete printing among construction professionals and regulators in South Africa is presented in this study. The results from the analyses confirm the robustness of the proposed modified Universal Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology framework, with all the path coefficients demonstrating statistically significant relationships and the structural model exhibiting excellent fit. The acceptance of 3DCP technology has not been holistically investigated through the prism of the UTAUT model in any previous study.

The influence of performance expectancy on behavioral intention with a beta value of 0.28 emerged as a strong predictor of intention to use 3DCP. The value is an indication that professionals who perceive the technology as capable of enhancing productivity, reducing construction time, and lowering waste are more inclined to accept the technology. This finding is consistent with [40], who emphasized that performance expectancy is the most influential determinant of intention in technology acceptance models. In the South African context, where efficiency is critical in meeting low-income housing demands [9], these perceived benefits directly influence the willingness to experiment with novel construction methods like 3DCP. Effort expectancy with a beta value of 0.22 also significantly influenced behavioral intention, underscoring the concerns about the ease of learning and operating 3DCP systems as contemplated by [5]. This finding reflects anxiety among stakeholders, particularly older or less technologically proficient professionals, regarding the complexity of integrating 3DCP into existing workflows in the construction sector. This finding resonates with the study by [3]. The significance of this path suggests that successful adoption of 3DCP technology will require targeted capacity-building programs and easy-to-use software and hardware interfaces tailored to local contexts.

Although social influence has a smaller beta value of 0.17, the path from social influence to behavioral intention was significant and aligns with the research by [64], which opined the growing impact of peer influence, academic research, and early adopters

in shaping the perceptions about additive manufacturing. Younger professionals and innovation-oriented firms are gradually shifting the narrative from skepticism to curiosity. However, this modest coefficient indicates that a broader industry consensus is yet to be achieved [3]. This finding could, according to [5], likely be due to the nascency of the technology in South Africa. The significance of facilitating conditions with a beta value of 0.19 affirms the need for technical support, training, and integration with existing construction infrastructure within the construction sector in South Africa [20]. According to [89], inadequate exposure, a lack of demonstration projects, and the absence of 3DCP service providers constrain professionals' confidence in using the technology. This finding signals the importance of ecosystem readiness, including logistics, software support, and material supply chains, to reduce the perceived implementation burdens.

Regulatory clarity has a beta value of 0.26. This value makes it a strong driver of intention. This finding in the study, which aligns with [61], shows that professionals and regulators alike express hesitation in adopting a technology that is not yet formally acknowledged within the national building codes or certification schemes. This pathway illustrates the psychological and institutional weight of formal approval processes in technology diffusion. In agreement with [89], this finding buttresses the fact that where guidelines and compliance mechanisms are ambiguous, risk aversion dominates, especially among large contractors and public sector entities. Policy maturity emerges as the strongest predictor of behavioral intention. This highlights the pivotal role of national and provincial policy frameworks in legitimizing and accelerating the integration of 3DCP technology into mainstream construction practices. This has not been reported in any previous study; however, [90] opined that where innovation incentives, urban technology roadmaps, and public-private partnerships are absent or fragmented, acceptance is stifled. This finding suggests that comprehensive policies including subsidies, pilot projects, and strategic research and development funding are essential to create an enabling environment for experimentation and uptake.

The importance of infrastructure readiness, which has a beta value of 0.25, points to the physical and digital preconditions for technology deployment. Many respondents indicated that regional disparities in infrastructure, including stable electricity, access roads, and ICT infrastructure, limit the feasibility of 3DCP technology uptake in rural or underdeveloped areas. While this variable often receives less attention in technology acceptance models, the significance in this study underscores the structural inequalities affecting innovation in South Africa.

As expected, behavioral intention is the most direct and significant predictor of actual use. This finding aligns with the foundational premise of the Technology Acceptance Model and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology framework [40]. Intention is the proximal antecedent to behavior. However, the gap between high intention and relatively low actual usage reported in the qualitative interviews agrees with the findings of [91] that systematic constraints including regulatory, infrastructure, and financial ones may inhibit the conversion from intention to action. Bridging this gap will be essential for a meaningful technological transition in the construction sector.

Collectively, the results indicate that although individual perception and social cues matter, it is the contextual enablers such as regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness that ultimately determine whether 3DCP technology will transition from an experimental novelty to mainstream practice in South Africa. This deviates from the classical UTAUT assumptions in more digitally mature environments, underscoring the need to localize technology acceptance models in emerging economies. The results support a policy-anchored adoption model, wherein behavioral intention is not only a function of technological perception but also of institutional scaffolding and systematic readiness. This

finding contributes to the literature by validating the extension of the UTAUT model with context-specific variables relevant to construction innovation in the global south.

To build on the foundation laid by this study, it is recommended that future research efforts are in the direction of examining how behavioral intention and actual use of 3DCP technology evolve over time as regulatory and policy landscapes shift. Cost–benefit and lifecycle assessments of printed structures relative to conventional construction methods in various South African provinces is recommended. It is also important to explore how 3DCP adoption may affect local job markets, gender representation, and community participation in construction, particularly in townships. Another important aspect may be to design, implement, and evaluate live 3DCP housing or infrastructure pilots to generate experimental evidence and assess social acceptability, resilience, and compliance in real-world conditions.

6. Conclusions

The study set out to examine the factors influencing the acceptance and use of 3D concrete printing technology in South Africa through the lens of both construction professionals and regulatory authorities within the built environment. Using a modified Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology model, enriched with three critical contextual constructs, regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness, the study generated a robust body of evidence through a mixed-method research design comprising 153 complete surveys, nine in-depth interviews, and two focus group discussions. The findings confirm that technology acceptance in the construction sector is not driven solely by individual beliefs about performance and effort. While constructs such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence were statistically significant, it was the institutional and structural enablers, particularly policy maturity ($\beta = 0.31$), regulatory clarity ($\beta = 0.26$), and infrastructural readiness ($\beta = 0.25$), that carried the most weight in predicting behavioral intention to use 3DCP technology. Behavioral intention in turn was a strong predictor of actual use ($\beta = 0.47$). This is an indication that there is a direct relationship between attitudinal readiness and technology adoption outcomes. The triangulated qualitative findings enriched this deduction by revealing widespread enthusiasm tempered by uncertainty, institutional inertia, and uneven infrastructure across different regions of South Africa. Professionals cited the lack of standards, fragmented government direction, and absence of demonstrable success stories as major roadblocks. Regulators expressed caution about certifying structures produced with novel methods like 3DCP technology in the absence of long-term performance data. The study's contribution lies in the context-sensitive expansion of the UTAUT model, providing empirical support for the argument that technological innovation in the global south must be evaluated through a socio-technical lens. The study affirms the necessity of aligning policy instruments, legal frameworks, and infrastructural investments with grassroots innovation efforts if the transition to 3DCP technology is to be deployed at scale.

The findings from the study offer critical and timely implications for professionals, construction firms, regulators, and policy makers seeking to leverage 3DCP technology as a pathway towards a more sustainable, efficient, and innovative building solution in South Africa. The significance of effort expectancy and facilitating conditions implies that many practitioners are not yet comfortable with 3DCP processes. Professional bodies like the South African Institution of Civil Engineering, South African Council for the Architectural Profession, the Association of South African Quantity Surveyors, and construction firms should prioritize capacity-building through targeted training programs and CPD workshops, simulated 3DCP design environments, and partnerships with academic institutions to develop tailored curricula for skill development and technological literacy. Professionals

and contractors can enhance familiarity and reduce risk perception by participating in pilot projects. Pilot projects are veritable testbeds that can allow firms to explore printing logistics, material behaviors, and supply chain issues in a controlled environment, thereby converting behavioral intention into practical competency. With infrastructure readiness highlighted as a key determinant, firms should assess and upgrade their digital infrastructure, including CAD-BIM-3DC printer integration, material testing facilities, and connectivity tools. Professionals should pay attention to logistical readiness in transporting and operating 3DC printers, especially in rural and semi-urban settings.

The strong determiner of regulatory clarity on the behavioral intention to accept 3DCP technology signals an urgent need for codified building regulations that reference 3DCP. The South African Bureau of Standards and the National Home Builders Registration Council in collaboration with academic and industry stakeholders should urgently draft minimum compliance benchmarks for 3D-printed structures. Regulators should issue interim guidelines for safety, material testing, and certification by referencing international best practices while localizing to the South African context. Given that policy maturity was the strongest predictor of behavioral intention, the Department of Human Settlements, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and provincial authorities should embed 3DCP in smart city strategies, green building incentives, and affordable housing innovation programs. This may include highlighting 3DCP's role in reducing the carbon footprint, cost of housing, and project timelines.

Because infrastructure readiness significantly impacts 3DCP acceptance, targeted investment to support regional equity through infrastructure investment is required to upgrade ICT, power supply, and road infrastructure in townships and rural areas. Investment is also required to facilitate mobile or modular 3DCP units that can operate in low-resource settings. The study recommends the provision of subsidies or incentives for early adopters within and outside the urban metros. The convergence between professionals' perceptions and regulatory hesitancy highlights the need for an inclusive governance framework. Policy formulation should involve construction professionals, government departments, and industry associations, as well as technical universities and research councils.

The study suggests that technology acceptance in construction cannot be reduced to end-user readiness alone. In the case of 3DCP, policy alignment, regulatory credibility, and infrastructure scaffolding are central. In addition to providing a technological answer, South Africa can foster the growth of 3DCP technology as a tool for housing justice, environmental sustainability, and economic transformation by implementing the recommendation presented in this study. 3DCP symbolizes a new age in construction; it is more than just a technological advancement. Given the growing challenges of a housing backlog and climate change, a well-thought-out, inclusive, and proactive national strategy could establish South Africa as a leader in sustainable building technology in Africa.

Findings from the South African context show how technology acceptance depends not only on user perceptions but also on regulatory clarity, policy maturity, and infrastructure readiness. The contextual factors strengthen international understanding of 3DCP diffusion in settings where standards and institutional capacity are still developing. The results extend UTAUT-based frameworks by demonstrating that external governance conditions can be as influential as performance or effort expectations. This argument helps global researchers and policy makers anticipate barriers to adoption in other emerging economies and adapt acceptance models to real-world construction environments. Beyond South Africa, this study offers broader theoretical insight by demonstrating how technology acceptance models must evolve when policy maturity and infrastructure readiness shape adoption more strongly than individual perceptions. Methodologically, the study shows the value of integrating SEM with qualitative evidence to capture both structural and

contextual drivers. Comparatively, the analysis highlights patterns that resonate with other emerging economies where policy uncertainty and capacity gaps influence construction innovation, thereby making the findings relevant to international debates on scaling 3DCP technology in diverse regulatory environments.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

BIM	Building Information Modeling
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
3DCP	3-Dimensional Concrete Printing
SMACT	Sustainable Materials and Construction Technologies
TAM	Technology Acceptance Model
UTAUT	Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology
PE	Performance Expectancy
EE	Effort Expectancy
SI	Social Influence
FC	Facilitating Condition
RC	Regulatory Clarity
PM	Policy Maturity
IR	Infrastructure Readiness
BI	Behavioral Intention
AU	Actual Use
SABS	South Africa Bureau of Standards
NHBRC	National Home Builders Registration Council
DHS	Department of Human Settlement
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industry Research
ECSA	Engineering Council of South Africa
SACAP	South African Council for the Architectural Profession
SACPCMP	South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions
SACQSP	South African Council for the Quantity Surveying Profession

EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
SEM	Structural Equation Modeling
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

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