

Analysis Reception User System Academic Information Using Approach Technology Acceptance Model At The Catholic University Of Indonesia, Saint Paul Ruteng

Madre Volenta Adil, Dani Yuniawan, Mardiana Andarwati,

Syarif Hidayatullah, Yusaq T. Ardianto

(Master Of Management, Merdeka University Of Malang, Indonesia)

(Master Of Management, Merdeka University Of Malang, Indonesia)

(Master Of Management, Merdeka University Of Malang, Indonesia)

(Master Of Management, Merdeka University Of Malang, Indonesia)

(Master Of Management, Merdeka University Of Malang, Indonesia)

Abstract:

Acceptance pattern individual to system applied information need to know the extent to which the system is used can be accepted and understood by its users. As for the acceptance model, the technology used is the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Because there is no research that raises about the reception use system at the Catholic University of Indonesia, St. Paul, Ruteng, so from the problem the researcher interested for this elevator study. Based on the results obtained from variables in the approach Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) from study this, obtained results that Perceived Usefulness No in a way direct influential significant to Actual System Use, which is contradictory with many study previously stated that Perceived Usefulness is predictor main from use system. This is challenge assumption that Perceived Usefulness always compared to straight with Actual Use. However, with find that behavioral intention to use works as a mediator between Perceived Usefulness and Actual System Use, research This highlight importance intention in the adoption process technology. This shows that although Perceived Usefulness No in some way directly affect Actual System Use, intention to use the system that is influenced by Perceived Usefulness is very important. This is to expand understanding about how factor psychological such as intention can influence user behavior in the context of system information.

Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model; SIAKAD; Perceived Usefulness; Perceived Ease of Use; Perceived Complexity; Actual System Use; Behavior Intention to Use.

Date of Submission: 20-01-2025

Date of Acceptance: 30-01-2025

I. Introduction

Reception user is important factor that affects the success of implementation technology, so the determining factor reception user can determine the success or failure of implementation Davis (1989). The use of SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, St. Paul, Ruteng, turned out to give reaction from users SIAKAD, good reaction positive and also reaction negative to system information mentioned, it is seen indication low reception user (user acceptance) towards system academic information at the Catholic University of Indonesia, St. Paul, Ruteng, which refers to several factors that indicate user student No fully accept or adopt system said. Acceptance pattern individual to system applied information need to know the extent to which the system used can be accepted and understood by its users, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is one of the approach models reception technology (Davis, 1989) that researchers use in research This specifically for SIAKAD admission at the Catholic University of Indonesia, St. Paul, Ruteng, which experienced problem SIAKAD acceptance. As much as 86% of the study using TAM for the development of his research (Maita & Majid, 2020). According to McFarland & Hamilton, (2006) explains that TAM is a model of acceptance of the simplest, easiest technology implemented, and has high strength. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) method has 5 variables. main that is Perceived Usefulness (PU), Perceived Easy of Use (PE), Behavioral Intention of Use (BI), and Actual to Use (AU). Perceived usefulness or perception benefit is a magnitude in which use technology trusted will bring in benefit for people who use it, while perceived ease of use (perception convenience) is a the magnitude at which a person feels confident that system information can be understood and used with ease (Davis, 1989). Perception utility will be influenced by perception convenience use because a more technology easy to use will be more useful (Venkatesh, 1996). For prove

statement that has been carried out by Abramson (2015), Kabir, Saidin, & Ahmi (2017) with supporting results delivery. Then based on study Riskinanto et.al (2018) found that results that system information with perception benefits and perceptions convenience use high technology will form attitude positive in its use, because attitude is prediction for use a technology. Research findings This is supported by Abramson (2015), (Handayani & Harsono, 2016). According to Davis et al. (1989). Behavioral intention to use or intention to do certain activity known as behavior for want to use. The most important factor relied on in the TAM model is behavioral intention to use marked with possibility someone For utilize innovation technology (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Actual system use is condition real use system (Wibowo, 2006:3). In context use system technology information, behavior conceptualized in use actual (Actual Use), which is form measurement to frequency and duration time use technology. In other words, measurement use Actual system use is measured as amount of time used for interacting with a technology and its magnitude frequency of its use. Someone will satisfied use system if believe that system is easy to use and will increase its productivity, which is reflected from condition real use. Next researcher add variable perceived complexity or perception complexity defined as how much difficult a technology computer for understood and used as perceived by the user (Jogiyanto, 2007:177). Complexity will appear when someone consider that a technology complicated for understood and used, then the more low level acceptance and use to technology. If a technology not complicated by someone so the more high level acceptance and use to technology.

II. Materials And Methods

The approach used study This is approach quantitative, population used is all over student active SIAKAD users from the 2020-2024 class, using sample (Proportional Sampling) namely calculated sample based on comparison as many as 100 people. Questionnaire distributed in a way No direct to respondents. Distribution No direct done with spread links through social media with google form help for filling it.

Study Location: Research location was conducted at the campus of Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul Ruteng, located at Jalan Ahmad Yani 10 Manggarai NTT Tenda, Watu, District . Ruteng, Regency Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara.

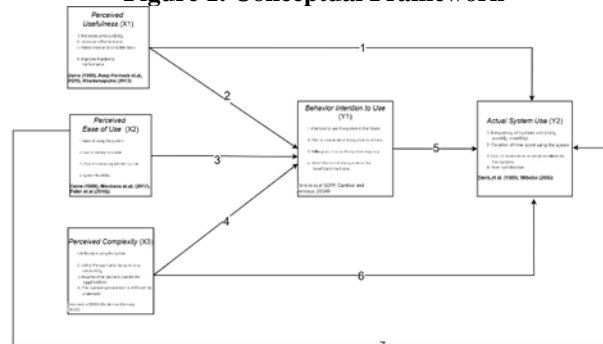
Duration Study: December 2024 to January 2025

Sample size: 100 people.

Calculation size sample: Size sample use proportional sampling technique (Proportional Sampling), namely calculated sample based on comparison. Population from research This is all over user active SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng, which consists of students. Number of student user system information academic from 2020-2024 based on information from part of the staff, a total of 7,355 people. Sample measured use formula slovin and level error 10%, and 100 students were obtained from the class of 2020-2024 (measured based on the length of use of SIAKAD).

Framework Conceptual:

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



Variables Study: In the research there are variable independent, dependent and mediation. The variables in research are: This as following:

1. Independent variables: Perceived usefulness (X1); Perceived ease of use (X2); Perceived complexity (X3).
2. Dependent variables: Behavioral intention to use (Y1).
3. Mediating variables: Actual system use (Y2).

Indicators Variables:

1. Perceived usefulness (X1): Increase productivity , Increase effectiveness , Facilitate task completion , Improve academic performance
Source : (Davis, 1989 in Jogiyanto, 152), Asep Permadi, et.al (2024), Kharimaputra (2013)
2. *Perceived ease of use (X2): Ease of use of the system, ease of learning the system, ease of interacting with the system, flexibility of the system.*
Source : Davis, 1989 in Jogiyanto, 152), Mardiana et.al (2017), Pahri et.al (2019)
3. Perceived complexity (X3): Difficulty in using system, using application enough confiscate time, needs other people in operation applications, systems presented difficult for understood
Source : Fristiana et.al (2024), Gardner and Amroso (2004)
4. Behavior Intention to use (Y1): Intention to use the system in the future, plan to recommend the system to others, willingness to use the system in a routine way, belief that using the system will be useful in the future.
Source: Ferreira (2019), Gardner and Amroso (2004)
5. Actual system use (Y2): Frequency of system use (daily, weekly, monthly), duration of time spent using the system, level of involvement in related activities with the system, user satisfaction.
Source : Davis (1989), Wibobo (2006)

Hypothesis Study :

- H 1: Perceived Usefulness influential positive to Behavioral Intention to Use .
- H 2: Perceived Ease of Use influential positive to Behavioral Intention to Use
- H 3: Perceived Complexity influential positive to Behavioral Intention to Use .
- H 4: Perceived Usefulness influential positive to Actual System Use
- H 5: Perceived Ease of Use influential positive to Actual System Use
- H 6: Perceived Complexity influential positive to Actual System Use
- H 7: Behavioral Intention to Use influential positive to Actual System Use
- H 8: Perceived Usefulness influential positive to Actual System Use through Behavioral Intention to Use
- H9: Perceived Ease of Use influential positive to Actual System Use through Behavioral Intention to Use
- H 10: Perceived Complexity influential positive to Actual System Use through Behavioral Intention to Use

Methodology procedure

In this research, distribution questionnaire use google form to users of the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus, Ruteng. response respondent measured with use Likert scale. The variables to be measured declared to be indicators variable. Then indicator made in point refuse in the compilation of possible instrument items in the form of question or statement respondent. Answer each instrument item that use Likert scale has gradation from very positive to very negative (Sugiyono, 2012).In research this, respondent will be given mark as follows: 1. For answer Strongly agree (SS) was given mark 5, 2. For answer agree (S) was given score 4, 3. For answer neutral (N) was given score 3, 4. For answer Disagree (D) was given score 2, 5. For answer Strongly Disagree (S) was given score 1.

Analysis Statistics

Methods of analyzing data in research This is done with analyzing association causal variables and testing hypothesis in research in a systematic way so that tool analysis used use SmartPLS 3.0.

Measurement Model or Outer Model:

Measurement model shows how manifest variable or observed variable that represent latent variables are measured (Ghozali and Latan, 2015). Test series in measurement model are validity test and reliability test (consistent validity, discriminant validity, composite reliability, Cronbach's alpha).

Structural model or Inner Model:

Model that shows the strength estimate between variables or constructs (Ghozali and Latan, 2015). R-square. R-square is coefficient determination on endogenous constructs or coefficient determination (R²) is a value indicating the magnitude between 0<R². F-square, F-square is used to know the goodness of model, interpretation mark F-square is 0.02 has small influence, 0.15 has moderate influence and 0.35 has large influence at structural level (Ghozali and Latan, 2015). Prediction relevance (Q-square) or Stone- Geisserii, tests conducted for knowing ability to predict how much good generated value Q-square predictive receipt (Q²). Estimate Coefficient path (Estimate for path coefficients) Path coefficients value describe strength connection between construct. Sign or direction in the path (path coefficients) must be in accordance with hypothesized theory, its significance can be seen in the t-test obtained from bootstrapping or resampling method. The path coefficient values show the level of significance in the hypothesized path. The path coefficient value is

indicated by the t-statistic value, which must be above 1.96 for hypothesis and two-tailed for hypothesis testing at alpha 5% (Haryono, 2017).

III. Results

Table 1. Description of Respondent's Length of Use of SIAKAD

No	Year	Percentage (%)
1	< 1 year	16 %
2	1 - 2 year	31 %
3	2 - 3 year	21 %
4	> 3 year	32 %
	TOTAL	100 %

Source: Processed Date,2025

Researchers manage to get respondent based on the length of use of SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus Ruteng. Researcher find Respondent as many as 100 people, most of them has been using SIAKAD for more than 3 years (32%), (31%) for 1 - 2 years, (21%) 2-3 years, and during not enough of years (16%). This is show that part large respondents already own quite a long experience in using SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul,Ruteng. Most of the respondents (32%) have used SIAKAD during more of 3 years, which shows that this system already used in the long term long time, besides that respondent with 1-2 years of use (31%) also reflects user new in the period time certain. Respondents who use for 2-3 years (21%) showed existence sustainability use. Respondents with duration not enough of 1 year (16%) reflects existence user new, which is still in the development stage beginning adaptation against SIAKAD.

Table 2. Outer Loading Result

Indikatorr	X1	Indikatorr	X2	Indikatorr	X3	Indikatorr	X4	Indikatorr	X5	Ket
PU1	0,957	PEOU1	0,965	PC1	0,962	BI1	0,965	ASU1	0,972	Valid
PU2	0,964	PEOU2	0,965	PC2	0,955	BI2	0,960	ASU2	0,958	Valid
PU3	0,943	PEOU3	0,955	PC3	0,950	BI3	0,963	ASU3	0,953	Valid
PU4	0,943	PEOU4	0,953	PC4	0,961	BI4	0,955	ASU4	0,969	Valid
PU5	0,958	PEOU5	0,957	PC5	0,959	BI5	0,962	ASU5	0,971	Valid
PU6	0,962	PEOU6	0,969	PC6	0,963	BI6	0,955	ASU6	0,963	Valid
PU7	0,965	PEOU7	0,962	PC7	0,970	BI7	0,970	ASU7	0,971	Valid
PU8	0,957	PEOU8	0,978	PC8	0,977	BI8	0,961	ASU8	0,969	Valid

Source: Processed Date,2025

Table 2 shows the loading factors (convergent validity) of each indicator. The loading factor value > 0.70 can be said to be valid. In the table the mark loading factor of indicator Perceived Usefulness more big from 0.7 with the highest value on PU7 with value of 0.965 and the lowest value in PU3 and PU4 with value of 0.943, p the show that indicators that can be declared valid. While for variable Perceived Ease of Use (X2) more great of 0.7 with the highest value of PEOU8 with value of 0.978 and the lowest value in PEOU4 with value of 0.953 things that show that indicators that can be declared valid. Perceived Complexity (X3) is more great of 0.7 with the highest value on PC8 with value of 0.977 and the lowest value on PC3 with value of 0.950 things that show that indicators that can be declared valid. For variable Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) is more big of 0.7 with the highest value on BI7 with value of 0.970 and the lowest value in BI4 and BI6 with value of 0.955 things that show that indicators that can be declared valid. And for Actual System Use (Y2) more big of 0.7 with the highest value of ASU1 with value of 0.972 and the lowest value in ASU3 with value of 0.953 things that show that indicators that can be declared valid.

Table 3. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Value

Variable	AVE
Perceived Usefulness (X1)	0,932
Perceived Ease of Use(X2)	0,924
Perceived Complexity(X3)	0,926
Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	0,927
Actual System Use(Y2)	0,916

Source: Processed Date,2025

In addition, convergent validity can be measured using Average Variance Extracted (AVE). Recommended value is above 0.5. Based on Table 3 can be known that AVE value above 0.5 for all variable . thing This show that all variables own discriminate high variables.

Table 4. Composite Reliability Value

Variable	Composite Reliability
Perceived Usefulness (X1)	0,991
Perceived Ease of Use(X2)	0,990
Perceived Complexity(X3)	0,990
Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	0,990
Actual System Use(Y2)	0,989

Source: Processed Date,2025

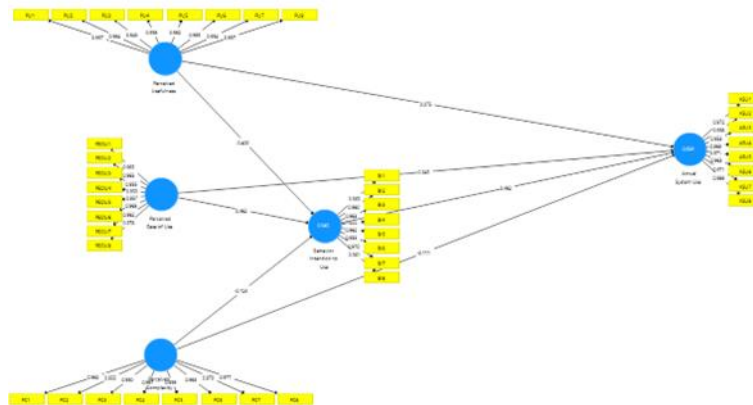
Table 5. Cronbach's Alpha Value

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
Perceived Usefulness (X1)	0,990
Perceived Ease of Use(X2)	0,989
Perceived Complexity(X3)	0,989
Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	0,988
Actual System Use(Y2)	0,987

Source: Processed Date,2025

Based on Table 4 it can be known that *Composite Reliability* own good results , can seen from mark *Composite Reliability* all over variable more from 0.70. Reliability test results this can also reinforced with mark *cronbach's alpha* . Suggested value is above 0.60. Table 5 shows that mark *cronbach's alpha* For all variable is at above 0.60. so that can known that variable own good reliability .

Figure 2. Structural Model Evaluation



Source : data processed by Smart PLS 3.0, 2024

Submitting the inner model or structural model done For see connection between variable mark significance and R-square of the research model. Structural model evaluated using R-squared for variable dependent t-test and significance of path parameter coefficient structural.

Table 6. Path Coefficient (Mean.T Values)

Variable relationships	Original sampel (O)	T statistics (O/STERR)	p-value	Ket
Perceived Usefulness (X1) → Actual System Use (Y2)	0,075	0,653	0,513	not significant
Perceived Ease of Use (X2) → Actual System Use (Y2)	0,345	2,986	0,004	significant
Perceived Complexity (X3) → Actual System Use (Y2)	-0,111	1,068	0,304	not significant
Perceived Usefulness (X1) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	0,400	3,782	0,000	significant
Perceived Ease of Use (X2) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	0,462	3,645	0,000	significant
Perceived Complexity (X3) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1)	-0,124	1,129	0,249	not significant
Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) → Actual System Use (Y2)	0,462	4,112	0,000	significant
Perceived Usefulness (X1) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) Actual System Use (Y2)	0,185	2,727	0,010	significant
Perceived Ease of Use (X2) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) → Actual System Use (Y2)	0,213	2,555	0,008	significant
Perceived Complexity (X3) → Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) → Actual System Use (Y2)	-0,057	1,201	0,220	not significant

Source: Processed Date,2025

Influence of perceived usefulness (X1) on actual system use (Y2)

From Table 6 it can be seen that known path from perceived usefulness (X1) to actual system use (Y2) has higher P-values large of 0.05 (0.513 > 0.05). However, the original sample path the value positive of 0.075 indicates existence relationship positive. So H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. Which means that Perceived Usefulness is not significant to Actual System Use. This is show that if Perceived Usefulness the more good so no influence use actually or Actual System Use on SIAKAD at Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus, Ruteng. Although there is trend positive, relationship which is not strong enough in a way statistics for declared significant. In other words, although there is indication relationship, its influence is very weak and can not be reliable.

Influence Perceived Ease of Use (X2) on Actual System Use (Y2)

From Table 6 it can be seen that the known path (path) Perceived Ease of Use (X2) to Actual System Use (Y2) has higher P-values small of 0.05 ($0.004 < 0.05$). In addition, the original sample path has a positive value of 0.345. So H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. which means Perceived Ease of Use is significant and influential positive to Actual System Use. This is show that if Perceived Ease of Use improved so also increase the use of Actual or Actual System Use in SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng.

Influence Perceived Complexity (X3) on Actual System Use (Y2)

From Table 6 it can be seen that known path (path) Perceived Complexity (X3) towards Actual System Use (Y2) has higher P-values great of 0.05 ($0.304 > 0.05$). In addition, the original sample path has a negative value of -0.111. So H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. Which means that Perceived Complexity is not significant and worth negative to Actual System Use. This is show that if Perceived Complexity the more high so no influence use in fact or Actual System Use in SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng.

Influence Perceived Usefulness (X 1) on Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1)

From Table 6 it can be seen that it is known that path of perceived usefulness (X1) towards behavioral intention to use (Y1) has higher P-values small of 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). In addition, that . Original Sample path the value positive of 0.400. Thus, 98% of H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This means that Perceived Usefulness is significant and has a positive influence on behavioral intention to use. This is show that if Perceived Usefulness increases improved so the intention to use also increases or Behavior Intention to Use on SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul,Ruteng.

Influence Perceived Ease of Use (X2) on Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1)

From Table 6 it can be seen that known that path (path) Perceived Ease of Use (X2) toward behavioral intention to use (Y1) has higher P-values small of 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). In addition, that . Original Sample path has the value positive of 0.462. Thus, H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. which means Perceived Ease of Use significant and influential positive to Behavioral Intention to Use. This is show that if Perceived Ease of Use improved so the intention to use also increases or Behavior Intention to Use on SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng.

Influence Perceived Complexity (X 3) on Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1)

From Table 6 it can be seen that known path (path) Perceived Complexity (X3) towards Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1) has higher P-values great of 0.05 ($0.249 > 0.05$). In addition, the original sample path has a negative value of -0.124. So H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means that Perceived Complexity has no significant and influential negative effect on Behavioral Intention to Use. This is show that If Perceived Complexity the more high so no influence intention to use or behavior intention to use on SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus, Ruteng.

Influence Behavior Intention to Use (Y1) on Actual System Use (Y2)

From Table 6 it can be seen that known that path of behavioral intention to use (Y1) towards actual system use (Y2) has higher P-values small of 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). In addition, that . Original Sample Path has a positive value of 0.462. Thus, H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. which means Behavioral Intention to Use significant and influential positive to Actual System Use. This is show that if Behavioral Intention to Use the more good so increased use in fact or Actual System Use in SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng.

Influence of perceived usefulness (X1) on actual system use (Y2) via behavioral intention to use (Y1)

From Table 6 it is known that path from perceived usefulness (X1) to behavioral intention to use (Y1) to actual system use (Y2) has higher P-values small from 0.05 ($0.007 < 0.05$). In addition, that . Original Sample Path has a positive value of 0.185. So H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This means that Behavioral Intention to Use significant and mediating influence Perceived Usefulness to Actual System Use. This is show If Perceived Usefulness the more improved, so Behavioral Intention to Use also increased, so Use Actual or Actual System Use by SIAKAD users is also felt increasingly.

Influence of Perceived Ease of Use (X2) on Actual System Use (Y2) via Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1)

From Table 6 it is known that path (path) Perceived Ease of Use (X2) to Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1) to Actual System Use (Y2) has higher P-values small of 0.05 ($0.008 < 0.05$). In addition, it is Original Sample Path the value positive of 0.213. So H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This means that behavioral

intention to use is significant and mediates influence of perceived ease of use to actual system use. This is show If Perceived Ease of Use the more improved, so Behavior Intention to Use also increased, so the use in fact or Actual System Use by SIAKAD users is also felt increasingly.

Influence of Perceived Complexity (X3) on Actual System Use (Y2) via Behavioral Intention to Use (Y1)

From table 6 it is known that path (path) perceived complexity (X3) to behavioral intention to use (Y1) to actual system use (Y2) has higher P-values great from 0.05 ($0.220 > 0.05$). In addition, the . Original Sample Path has a negative value of -0.057. So H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means that Behavioral Intention to Use No significant and not mediated influence Perceived Complexity influential to Actual System Use. This is show No There is relationship between Perceived Complexity, Actual System Use and Behavioral Intention to Use on SIAKAD at Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus, Ruteng.

Based on the results obtained from the variables in the approach Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) of this study, obtained results that Perceived Usefulness No in a way direct influential significant to Actual System Use, which is contradictory with many study previously stated that Perceived Usefulness is predictor main from use system. This is challenge assumption that Perceived Usefulness always compared to straight with Actual Use. However, with find that behavioral intention to use functioning as a mediator between Perceived Usefulness and Actual System Use, research This highlight importance intention in the adoption process technology. This shows that although Perceived Usefulness does not in any way directly influence Actual System Use, intention to use the system that is influenced by Perceived Usefulness is very important. This is to expand understanding about how factor psychological as intention can influence behavior users in the context of system information. Practical implications of the study This is also very significant. The findings that Perceived Usefulness No always compared to straight with Actual System Use can push SIAKAD administrator for more focus on strategies that improve intention users. This includes training, support technical, and more communication well about benefit system. With this method, manager can increase level use system and its impact towards academic process. With so study this give contribution to development theory Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) with add dimensions new in understanding about connection between Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Complexity, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual System Use. By showing that Perceived Usefulness influence Behavior Intention to Use, which then influence Actual System Use, research This enrich existing theories and open road for further study in a different context. In a way overall, research This offer new perspective on the dynamics between Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Complexity, Behavior Intention to Use, and Actual System Use in the context of SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus, Ruteng. Findings that Perceived Usefulness No direct influence on Actual System Use, but influential through Behavior Intention to Use, shows the importance of considering factors intention in research on the adoption of technology. Novelty of study This not only lies in the results obtained, but also in the approach analytical used for understanding complex relationship between variables mentioned, as well as implications practical that can be taken for increasing use system information academic in institution education. Thus, this research give significant contribution to literature on system information and have high relevance for management education in Indonesia.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of hypothesis testing and discussion that have been done on the reception SIAKAD users at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Saint Paul, Ruteng, then in the research This can be taken conclusion as follows: Perceived Usefulness influential positive to Behavior Intention to Use. This is show that the more big belief user that a systems such as SIAKAD, can increase effectiveness or productivity they, increasingly high intention they for using system the, Perceived Ease of Use influential positive to Behavior Intention to Use. This is show that the more easy users feel that SIAKAD is easy to use, the more high intention they For use system the. Perceived Ease of Use refers to the extent of the user believe that use a technology No need great effort. Perceived Complexity value negative and no influence to behavioral intention to use. This is show that if Perceived Complexity the more high so no influence intention to use or behavior intention to use on SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus Ruteng. Perceived usefulness no significant to actual system use. This is show that perceived usefulness the more good so no influence use in fact or actual system use in SIAKAD at the Catholic University of Indonesia, Santu Paulus Ruteng, This shows that although users own perception positive about benefit from SIAKAD in improving productivity, 135 effectiveness, ease settlement tasks and improve performance academic, no always user will actively use system the . Perceived ease of use influential positive and significant to actual system use . This is show that ease of use SIAKAD system encourages user for more active in using it. Users who feel system easy to understand and use tend to be more motivated, experienced less frustration, and more consistent in use. Perceived Complexity has a negative value and does not influence the actual use of the system. Perceived Complexity refers to the extent to which users feel that using a system such as SIAKAD is difficult and complicated. In the context of this,

increasingly high perception complexity, then no influence use actually or Actual System Use there are SIAKAD users, and although perceived complexity potential barriers to adoption and use system, in context certain, users still use system said. Behavioral intention to use influential positive to actual system use. This is show that intention or desire user to use a system in a way direct influence how much how often and how much effective they actually use system said, which means the more high intention user to use a system, increasingly high they actually use it. Perceived usefulness positively influences actual system use through behavioral intention to use. This matter shows that Perceived Usefulness has influence positive to Behavioral Intention to Use (influence directly), when user feel benefit from SIAKAD, intention they For use system will increase. Perceived Ease of Use has influence positive to Actual System Use through Behavioral Intention to Use. This is to show how much easy user feel in using a system will influence intention they said for using system, which then will influence on action real they are in using system. If the user feels that the system is easy to understand and use, they will be more likely to have a positive intention for using it. Perceived complexity influences negatively on actual system use through behavioral intention to use. This is show that although user feel that a system too complex or difficult understood, thing this no influence intention they for use system said, and thus no influence directly to how much often they use system that .In the situation this, intention for use system no become determinant factor because user can use system based on need or motivation external.

Reference

- [1]. Agustina, H. (2023). Analysis Acceptance Of Madrasah E-Learning Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method. *CLICK: Scientific Study Informatics And Computers* , 4(1), 173-181.
- [2]. Andarwati , M., & Jatmika, D. (2017). Analysis Influence Quality System Information Accountancy To Reception Technology In The SME Sector With TAM Model Approach .
- [3]. Ardianto , K., Azizah, N., Risiko , P., & Kegunaan , P. (2021). Analysis Of Usage Interest Digital Wallet With Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Approach To Users In Surabaya City. *Journal Development Entrepreneurship* , 23(1), 13.
- [4]. Chamid, A., Santi, MW, Rachmawati , E., & Yunus, M. (2022). Evaluation Use E- Posyandu System With The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method At Posyandu Manggis 15, 15A, And 18, Darungan Hamlet, Jember. *Journal Journal Of Health Research " Forikes Voice "* , 13(4), 1105-1112.
- [5]. Cholifah , RN (2020). The Influence Of Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease Of Use And Trust On Intention To Use (Case Study Of Dana Users On Tix Id In South Tangerang And South Jakarta) (Bachelor's Thesis, Faculty Of Economy And Business Uin Jakarta).
- [6]. Engko , C., Limba, FB, & Achmad, AP (2023). The Influence Knowledge And Interest In Transactions Use QRIS Services With Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) As Variables Mediation . *Revenue Journal : Journal Scientific Accounting* , 4(1), 386-397.
- [7]. Fahlevi , P., & Dewi, AOP (2020). Analysis Application Ijateng With Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Theory. *Journal Knowledge Library* , 8(2), 103-111.
- [8]. Fahlevi , P., & Dewi, AOP (2020). Analysis Application Ijateng With Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Theory. *Journal Knowledge Library* , 8(2), 103-111.
- [9]. Fitriana, A. (2016). TAM Analysis Of Factors That Influence Customer Using BCA Internet Banking Services. *CSRID Journal*, 7(3), 135-144.
- [10]. Fitriana, A., & Wingdes , I. (2017). TAM Analysis Of Factors Influencing Consumer Using E-Money Indomaret Card In Pontianak. *Techno. Com*, 16(4), 401-410.
- [11]. Hidayat, T., & Canta, DS (2022). Analysis Satisfaction Users To Implementation Tokopedia Application With Using The TAM Method. *JURIKOM (Computer Research Journal)* , 9(2), 472-478.
- [12]. Horton, R.P., Buck, T., Waterson, P.E., & Clegg, C.W. (2001). Explaining Intranet Use With The Technology Acceptance Model. *Journal Of Information Technology*, 16, 237-249.
- [13]. Kardianto , R., & Slamet, L. (2024). Analysis Reception System Academic And Student Information (SIAKAMA) Faculty Of Engineering, Padang State University Using Technology Acceptance Model. *Tambusai Education Journal* , 8(2), 18026-18035.
- [14]. Khoirunnisa , A. (2023). Analysis Of Factors Influencing Interest In Using System Information Accountancy Based On E-Commerce On The Tokopedia, Shopee And Tiktok Shop Applications With Using The Technology Acceptance Model (Tam).
- [15]. Kurniawati , HA, Arif, A., & Winarno , WA (2017). Analysis Interest Use Of Mobile Banking With Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Approach Has Been Implemented Modified . *E-Journal Of Economics, Business And Accounting* , 4(1), 24-29.
- [16]. Lestari, RD (2021). The Influence Perception Convenience , Perception Benefits , And Quality Service To Loyalty Customers On Mobile Banking BSI (Bank Syariah Indonesia) Study On Students Faculty Of Islamic Economics And Business , UIN Walisongo Semarang. Central Java: Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang.
- [17]. Librado, D. (2017). Analysis Reception Student To System Information Academic (SIAKAD) With Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method . *Journal Saintekom : Science, Technology , Computers And Management* , 7(2), 112-125.
- [18]. Listanto , TU, Ardianto , YT, & Sisharini , N. (2017). The Influence Quality System , Quality Information , Quality Services , To Satisfaction User System Information Academic Of Independent University Malang . *Journal Technology & Management Informatics* , 3(2).
- [19]. Maulidina , F. (2018). Perception Use System By Taxpayers On Interest In Using E-Registration (Study On Taxpayer Registrants) Number Principal Taxpayers At The North Malang Primary Tax Service Office) (Doctoral Dissertation, Brawijaya University).
- [20]. Medina, A., Tatuhey , EL, & Kiswanto, RH (2024). Analysis SI-BTM Satisfaction Using The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method: SI-BTM Satisfaction Analysis Using The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method. *MALCOM: Indonesian Journal Of Machine Learning And Computer Science*, 4(4), 1282-1289.
- [21]. Muhammad, IA, & Saputro , EP (2022). Application Of Tam Model In Online Shopping (Doctoral Dissertation, Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta).
- [22]. Ningtyas , F., & Nazar, M.R. (2017). Influence Perception Benefits , Convenience , Complexity , And Attitude Use To Interest For Using ERP. *JAF (Journal Of Accounting And Finance)*, 1(01), 1-15.
- [23]. Nurfauzan , JA (2022). Analysis Of TAM And TPB In Acceptance Application Mobile Stock Trading Among Investors In Indonesia.

- [24]. Nurhayun , F. (2022). The Influence Perception Convenience Usage And Perception Risk Regarding Interest In Using ShopeePAY Digital Wallet (Case Study Of Generation Z In Purbalingga) (Doctoral Dissertation, UIN Prof. KH Saifuddin Zuhri).
- [25]. Rachmawati , IK, Bukhori , M., Nuryanti , F., Marta, D., & Hidayatullah, S. (2020). The Effect Of Perceived Usefulness And Perceived Ease Of Use On Online Purchasing Interest Is Through The Attitude Of Using Social Media.
- [26]. Rahayu, FS, Budiyanto , D., & Palyama, D. (2017). Analysis Reception Elearning Using Technology Acceptance Model (Tam) (Case Study: Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta). *Journal Applied Technology Information* , 1(2), 87-98.
- [27]. Ramadhan, MR, & Nurwahyuni , S. (2023). Application Of Technology Acceptance Model In Acceptance Users Gopay As System Electronic Payments . *Journal Antarctic Computer* , 1(4), 167-173.
- [28]. Ratri, SM (2016). Analysis Factors That Influence The Use Of Moodle E-Learning By Teachers At SMK Negeri 2 Yogyakarta With Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Approach . *E-JPTI (Electronic Journal Of Informatics Engineering Education)* , 5(4).
- [29]. Setiajid , B. (2024). Effectiveness Implementation Pmb Website (Online) With Use Technology Acceptance Model (Tam) Approach At The College Of Science Islamic Education Paron Development Work. *Technology : Journal Scientific System Information* , 14(1), 27-36.
- [30]. Sijabat , YP, Hutajulu , DM, & Sihombing , P. (2019). Determination Of Technology Acceptance Model Against Intention The Use Of Fintech As A Payment Tool . In *Proceedings Of The National Seminar Of The Faculty Of Economics, Untidar 2019*.
- [31]. Stefany, BA, Wibowo, FM, & Wiguna , C. (2021). Analysis Satisfaction Users Application Brebes Tourism Using The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Method. *Journal Of Information Systems And Informatics*, 3(1), 172-184.
- [32]. Tambing , OS, Mangindara , M., Ekawaty , D., & Pratiwi, RD (2023). Influence Application Of Technology Acceptance Model (Tam) To Reception System Online Registration At Level II Hospital Pelamonia Makassar 2022. *Public Health And Medicine Journal*, 1(1), 24-33.
- [33]. Tubalawony , J. (2010). Acceptance Model Technology Information On Planning Services Companies Construction In Maluku. *Soso-Q*, 2(2), 29-40.
- [34]. Wijianto , N., & Lathifah , L. (2023). Analysis Implementation Matrix Application Using TAM (Technology Acceptance Model) Method. *Journal Technology And Systems Information* , 4(2), 144-148.