
Analysis of Factors Influencing User Acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Among Village Apparatus in Manokwari Regency

Surya Putri Kusumawati^{1*}, Josua Josen A. Limbong¹, Lilis Indrayani¹

¹University of Papua, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Computer Engineering, Jl. Gunung Salju, Manokwari, West Papua, Indonesia

Article History

Submitted: 04-06-2026

Revised: 15-06-2026

Accepted: 23-06-2026

Published: 19-09-2026

DOI: 10.32664/j-intech.v14i03.2406

Keywords

attitude toward use; actual use; behavioral intention to use; perceived usefulness; perceived ease of use; Technology Acceptance Model (TAM); technology acceptance; village apparatus.

***Corresponding Author:**

suryaputrikusumawati3@gmail.com

Abstract

Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), this study examined how village apparatus in Manokwari Regency accepted the TEKAD (Integrated Village Economic Transformation) application. The TEKAD app was used to administer a questionnaire to 33 village apparatus in Prafi, Masni, North Manokwari, and Manokwari Regency. Above 0.60 Cronbach's Alpha indicates all research indicators were valid and reliable. So the instruments were suitable for analysis. Perceived Ease of Use and Actual Use positively and significantly affected TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance, according to the t-test. Technology acceptance was unaffected by perceived usefulness, attitude, and behavior. In addition, the F-test showed that all TAM model variables had a 0.000 significance level. The model's R^2 of 0.705 suggests strong predictability of technology acceptance among village apparatus. These findings suggest that Perceived Ease of Use is a key factor in TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance and should be prioritized in future development. In addition, Actual Use should be maintained, as it contributes significantly to technology acceptance. Therefore, efforts to improve the application should focus on enhancing its ease of use, usability, and users' perceptions, while strengthening digital literacy training for village apparatus to support effective and sustainable digital governance.

1. Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important factor in transforming governance processes at both village and district levels [1]. The adoption of digital technologies in village administration represents a strategic effort to improve operational efficiency, ensure transparent data management, and strengthen accountability in public service delivery [2]. The implementation of digital information systems has been shown to enhance service quality and user satisfaction in government services [3]. In addition, the use of village information systems, including digital-based financial and administrative

applications, has been shown to improve governance quality and increase the effectiveness of public services at the village level [4]. The implication of the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the enhancement of transparency and accountability. Applications such as SISKEDUS enable villages to manage and report village funds more efficiently [2]

One example of digital transformation in village governance is the TEKAD (Integrated Village Economic Transformation) application. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and IFAD collaborated on this app. East Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku, and West Papua provinces in Eastern Indonesia are targeted for participatory rural economic development.

In Manokwari Regency, digital transformation in village governance has been implemented through the use of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application to support village apparatus in carrying out administrative and monitoring tasks. The application functions as a platform for facilitators and village administrators to record activities, prepare reports, and manage data related to village potential and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). By utilizing this system, data management and reporting processes become more structured, integrated, and real-time, thereby supporting more effective and efficient decision-making [4]. Furthermore, the adoption of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is expected to enhance the capacity of village apparatus in managing development programs in a more professional and sustainable manner.

Although the application has been implemented, several challenges remain in its practical use. Previous studies indicate that user acceptance of digital technologies is strongly influenced by perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness, which are key constructs in the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)[5][6]. Initial observations and informal discussions with village apparatus suggest that some users still experience difficulties in understanding the features of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application and have not fully perceived its benefits in supporting their daily tasks. These conditions indicate potential barriers related to technology acceptance factors.

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) explains information system user acceptance through the interaction of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use [21]. The model states that perceived usefulness and ease of use affect an individual's attitude toward using a system, which affects behavioral intention and system use. Users also value systems that are easy to use. Research shows the TAM consistently explains information system user acceptance. Perceived usability and usefulness have consistently been found to strongly influence system acceptance [5]. Attitude influences system use by influencing behavioral intention.

Technology use prediction with behavioral intention is common. Previous studies show that perceived usefulness and ease of use strongly influence technology adoption [21][22]. The TAM is used to examine how Perceived Usefulness, Ease of Use, Attitudes Toward Use, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual Use affect TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance. This study investigates how village apparatus in Manokwari Regency accept the TEKAD app. This research will advise the Manokwari Regency Government on system quality, village apparatus digital competency, and technology support. Improvements should aid effective and sustainable digital governance.

2. Methodology

Quantitative research was used to examine Manokwari Regency users' acceptance of the TEKAD app. The quantitative approach was chosen to measure and analyze the determinants affecting users' acceptance of the application. The research was conducted in three districts of Manokwari Regency, namely Prafi, Masni, North Manokwari, and Manokwari Regency. These districts were selected through purposive sampling; respondents were chosen according to their active involvement in operating the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application. Consequently, not all districts within Manokwari Regency were included as research locations. The selected districts represent the operational areas where village apparatus actively utilize the application in carrying out their duties. The research process consisted of several stages, including literature Study, population and sample determination, questionnaire development, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of findings, and conclusion formulation. The entire research process followed the steps shown in Figure 1, Research Stages.

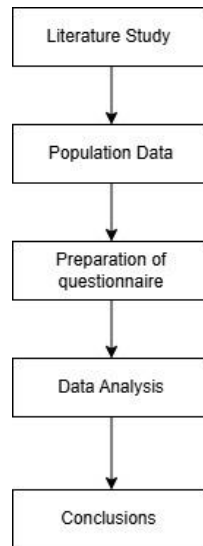


Figure 1. Research Stage

Literature Study is the initial step in the research, aimed at gathering and analyzing relevant theories. Researchers reviewed various sources, including books, scientific journals, and prior research on the Technology Acceptance Model and information system acceptance. The findings from this literature informed the development of the research variables, indicators, and hypotheses.

Population Data in this study were village officials in Manokwari Regency who used the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application as part of their daily work activities. The study employed a population, in which all individuals meeting the research criteria were included as apparatus. Specifically, the population consisted of all 33 apparatus of the TEKAD office who actively used the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application and served as the research subjects.

The questionnaire was distributed via Google Forms and served as the primary data collection tool. This platform allowed respondents to submit their answers easily and expedited the overall data collection process. The dataset consists of responses to all questionnaire items. This study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which includes Perceived Usefulness, Ease of Use, Attitude Toward Using, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual Use. The original TAM states that perceived usefulness and ease of use influence users' technology attitudes, which influence their behavior and use.

Many TAM modifications and extensions have been made, most notably TAM2 [22]. According to TAM2, Perceived Usefulness and Ease of Use directly affect Behavioral Intention without Attitude Toward Use. Numerous studies have used and developed the TAM construct to explain information system user acceptance across diverse fields and technologies [21][22].

This study does not examine the sequential causal relationships proposed in the original Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) due to theoretical advances. Instead, it evaluates each TAM construct's impact on TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance. Thus, Perceived Usefulness, Ease of Use, Attitude Toward Using, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual Use are independent variables that directly affect Acceptance. This approach seeks to determine which construct most strongly influences Manokwari Regency apparatus acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application.

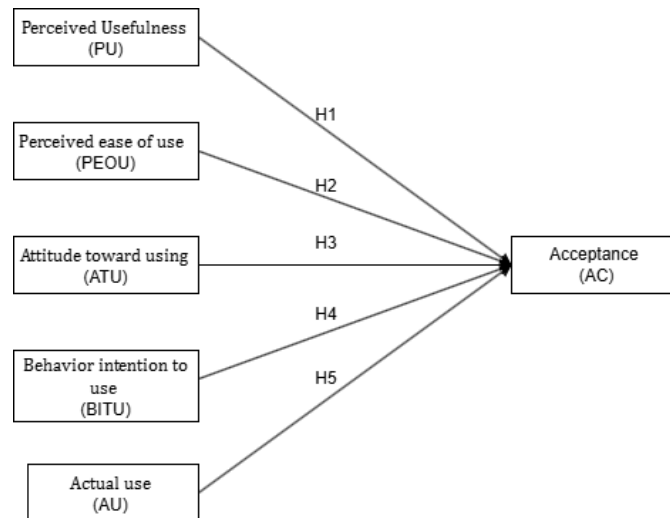


Figure 2. Research Model

The hypothesis created in this study is:

H1: Perceived Usefulness has a positive influence on the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application.

H2: Perceived ease of use or convenience has a positive influence on the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application at the TEKAD office.

H3: Attitude toward using or attitude towards use has a positive influence on the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application.

H4: Behavioral intention to use or behavioral intensity has a positive effect on the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application.

H5: Actual use or actual use has a positive effect on the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application.

IBM SPSS Statistics 25 was used to determine how Perceived Usefulness, Ease of Use, Attitude Toward Using, Behavioral Intention to Use, and Actual Use affected TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance.

To ensure the quality of the research data, the instrument was evaluated using validity and reliability tests [7]. Validity testing was conducted to evaluate the research instrument's ability to accurately measure the variables under investigation. The assessment employed the Pearson product-moment correlation method. An item was considered valid when its calculated correlation coefficient (r-value) exceeded the critical value from the correlation table (r-table). Conversely, an item was deemed invalid if its calculated r-value was lower than the corresponding r-table value. Reliability testing was carried out to evaluate how consistently the research tool measures the study variables. The study used Cronbach's Alpha to check how reliable the results were. An instrument was seen as reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value was above 0.60. If the value was below 0.60, it meant that the instrument did not meet the requirement for reliability [8].

Classical assumption testing was done before multiple linear regression analysis to ensure the regression model meets assumptions and produces valid and unbiased results. This study tests normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. Implementing these tests is crucial because classical assumption testing is required to evaluate the multiple linear regression model before hypothesis testing [9].

The normality test was carried out using the Shapiro-wilk test which is more accurate because the number of samples is small [10][11]. The data were considered normally distributed when the significance value was greater than 0.10. A multicollinearity test is performed to examine the correlation between independent variables in a regression model. The assessment is based on the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) indicators. A model is considered free of multicollinearity if the Tolerance value is >0.10 and the VIF value is <10 [12]. The heteroscedasticity test was performed using a scatterplot of standardized residuals against standardized predicted values. The model is considered free from heteroscedasticity if the data points are randomly distributed around zero and do not display any discernible pattern, indicating constant error

variance [13]. Regression model evaluation assessed multiple linear regression model suitability. This assessment determines how well the independent variables explain the dependent variable and whether the regression model is statistically significant. This study evaluated the regression model using R^2 , F-test, and T-test. The coefficient of determination (R^2) assessed how well independent variables explained variance in the dependent variable. R^2 values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater regression model explanatory power [14]. Lower R^2 values indicate that independent variables cannot fully explain variations in the dependent variable. Both the overall and individual effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable were tested using significance testing. The F-test determined whether the independent variables collectively had a significant effect on the dependent variable, while the t-test assessed each independent variable's effect [15]. Both tests were performed at a significance level of 10% ($\alpha = 0.10$). The null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected when sig was less than 0.10, indicating a significant effect.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

TEKAD app users numbered 33 in this study. The respondents were chosen for their application experience and willingness to complete the survey. Only 33 respondents operated and evaluated the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application, so the results should be interpreted with caution. Data were collected via Google Forms questionnaires. All distributed questionnaires were completed and returned, ensuring 100% response.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Variables	Category	Number	Frequency(%)
Gender	Man	19	57.6%
	Women	14	42.4%
Age	20-25 Years	6	18.1%
	25-30 Years	7	21.2%
	30-35 Years	11	33.3%
	>36 Years	9	27.2%
	Village Cadres	22	66.6%
	District Facilitator	7	21.2%
Position	Marketing TA	1	3.03%
	Monitoring and Evaluatio Expert	1	3.03%
	Institutional expert	1	3.03%
	Economic Development TA	1	3.03%
	Prafi District	6	18.1%
	Masni District	10	30.3%
Working area	Nort Manokwari District	12	36.3%
	Manokwari Regency	5	15.1%

Based on the respondent characteristics table, in terms of gender distribution, 57.6 % of the people who answered the survey were male, and 42.4% were female. This indicates that the users or personnel involved in the study were predominantly male.

The age profile of the respondents showed that the largest share was in the 30–35 age group, accounting for 33.3% of participants. Furthermore, respondents aged 36 and over made up 27.2%, while those aged 20–25 each accounted for 18.1% and 25–30 each accounted for 21.2%. This data indicates that the majority of respondents are of productive age, with work experience and technological skills.

Based on position, the respondents were predominantly Village Cadres, accounting for 66.6%. Other positions, such as District Facilitators accounting for 21.2%, Monitoring and Evaluation Experts, Institutional Experts, and Economic Development TAs, and Marketing TAs, respectively, at 3.03%. This indicates that the majority of respondents were civil servants directly involved in implementing activities at the village level.

3.2 Instrument Test

3.2.1 Validity Analysis

This study assessed validity using IBM SPSS Statistics 25 and Pearson Product-Moment correlation. At 5% significance, the 33-person study had r table value 0.344. The formula for calculating $df = 31$ was $n-2$, where n is the number of respondents (33). Testing shows that all measurements of perceived usefulness, ease of use, attitudes toward use, intention to use, actual use, and acceptance have r values above 0.344. Table 2 shows valid test results for all statement items.

Table 2. Validity Analysis

No	Acceptance Attributes	R - Count	T - Table	Information
Perceived Usefulness				
PU1	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is very effective to use in doing work.	0.505	0.344	Valid
PU2	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is very much needed as a means of monitoring activity reporting services.	0.863	0.344	Valid
PU3	With the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application, village apparat working in the field do not need a long time to report work activities.	0.578	0.344	Valid
PU4	With the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application, village apparat can monitor and report activities in a more structured manner.	0.549	0.344	Valid
PU5	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application helps village apparat produce more accurate data and reports through a systematic monitoring and information processing process.	0.689	0.344	Valid
PU6	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application helps village apparat manage data and reporting optimally so that work can be completed with maximum results.	0.627	0.344	Valid
Perceived ease of use				
PEOU1	TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is easy to understand when doing work.	0.757	0.344	Valid
PEOU2	TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is easy to use in doing work.	0.671	0.344	Valid
PEOU3	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is easy to use and flexible in supporting various work needs of village apparat.	0.804	0.344	Valid
PEOU4	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is easy to access anywhere.	0.901	0.344	Valid
PEOU5	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application features are easy to understand.	0.910	0.344	Valid
PEOU6	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is easy to use without the help of other people.	0.536	0.344	Valid
Attitude toward using				
ATU1	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application provides convenience for users in carrying out daily work activities.	0.764	0.344	Valid
ATU2	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is able to maintain the confidentiality of user data and information during the processing and reporting process.	0.682	0.344	Valid
ATU3	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application implements a login authorization system that ensures that only authorized users can access the system.	0.632	0.344	Valid

No	Acceptance Attributes	R - Count	T - Table	Information
ATU4	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application uses an encryption system to protect data and information to keep it safe from unauthorized access.	0.713	0.344	Valid
ATU5	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application provides clear and easy-to-understand interactions between users and the system in performing various functions.	0.784	0.344	Valid
ATU6	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application can be used in daily activities without requiring special guidance from the user.	0.496	0.344	Valid
Behavioral intention to use				
BITU1	I have a desire to continue using the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application to support my work.	0.751	0.344	Valid
BITU2	I have sufficient skills in using the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application to support my work.	0.713	0.344	Valid
BITU3	I have the motivation to use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application to support the completion of my work.	0.775	0.344	Valid
BITU4	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application provides clear and useful information to support my work.	0.713	0.344	Valid
BITU5	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application was able to convince me to continue using the system to support my work.	0.721	0.344	Valid
BITU6	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application has a clear interface that is easy for users to understand.	0.456	0.344	Valid
Actual use				
AU1	I use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application intensively to support my daily work.	0.850	0.344	Valid
AU2	I use the TEKAD app outside of work hours to complete or support work tasks.	0.697	0.344	Valid
AU3	I am satisfied with the use of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application in supporting my work.	0.803	0.344	Valid
AU4	The TEKAD E-Lapkin Application helps me solve work problems effectively.	0.746	0.344	Valid
AU5	I will continue to use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application continuously to support my work.	0.723	0.344	Valid
AU6	I use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application for quite a long time when completing work.	0.819	0.344	Valid
Acceptance				
AC1	I use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application with high frequency in my daily work.	0.850	0.344	Valid
AC2	I use various features available in the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application to support my work activities.	0.931	0.344	Valid
AC3	I chose to use the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application as the main tool to support my work.	0.923	0.344	Valid
AC4	Using the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is not complicated and easy to understand in supporting my work.	0.854	0.344	Valid

3.2.2 Reliability Analysis

This study tested reliability with IBM SPSS Statistics 25. Our reliability test results were reliable because Cronbach's Alpha was greater than 0.60. Table3 shows reliability test results.

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	Information
Perceived usefulness	0.695	6	Reliable
Perceived ease of use	0.857	6	Very reliable
Attitude toward using	0.764	6	Reliable
Behavioral intention to use	0.780	6	reliable
Actual use	0.865	6	Very reliable
Acceptance	0.909	6	Very reliable
Overall	0.855	34	Very reliable

3.3 Classical Assumption Test

3.3.1 Normality Test

The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to assess data normality since the sample size was less than 50. Data with a significance value > 0.10 are normally distributed.

Table 4. Shapiro-Wilk normality test

Test Of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov*			Shapiro-Wilk		
	statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PU	0.205	33	0.001	0.923	33	0.023
PEOU	0.208	33	0.001	0.898	33	0.005
ATU	0.204	33	0.001	0.934	33	0.045
BITU	0.187	33	0.005	0.899	33	0.005
AU	0.175	33	0.012	0.743	33	0.000
AC	0.179	33	0.009	0.842	33	0.000

As shown in Table 4, the Shapiro-Wilk significance values for PU, PEOU, ATU, BITU, AU, and AC were 0.023, 0.005, 0.045, 0.005, 0.000, and 0.000, respectively. Since all p-values were below 0.05, the results suggest that the data did not satisfy the assumption of normality.

3.3.2 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity testing evaluates regression model independent variable correlation. Tolerance and VIF are used for evaluation. A regression model is free of multicollinearity if the tolerance and VIF values are > 0.10 and < 0.10, respectively.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients*								
	Model	Unstandardize		Standardized		Colinearity Statistics		
		Coefficients	Std. Error	coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-4.458	3.745	beta	-1.190	.244		
	PU	.068	.082	.088	.830	.414	.976	1.024

Coefficients*							
PEOU	.443	.148	.588	2.996	.006	.284	3.527
ATU	-.013	.231	-.014	-.056	.956	.171	5.854
BITU	-.150	.257	-.162	-.585	.563	.143	6.975
AU	.539	.084	.711	6.433	.000	.0894	1.119

The tolerance values for PU, PEOU, ATU, BITU, and AU are .976, .284, .171, .143, and .894, respectively, as shown in Table 5. Similar VIF values are 1.024, 3.527, 5.854, 6.975, and 1.119. Since all Tolerance values exceed 0.10 and all VIF values are below 10, the regression model does not show multicollinearity among independent variables. Thus, the model meets the multicollinearity assumption and is suitable for regression analysis. Although the VIF values for ATU (5.854) and BITU (6.975) are relatively higher than those of the other variables, they remain within the acceptable range. This indicates the presence of a moderate correlation with other predictors; however, the correlation is not strong enough to cause multicollinearity issues or adversely affect the reliability of the regression results.

3.3.3 Heteroscedasticity

Unpatterned scatterplots of standardized residuals against standardized predicted values show that residuals are randomly distributed around the zero line. This implies a relatively constant error variance across observations. The regression model meets the homoscedasticity assumption and is heteroscedasticity-free. Heteroscedasticity does not occur if scatterplot points are randomly distributed and do not form a pattern [16].

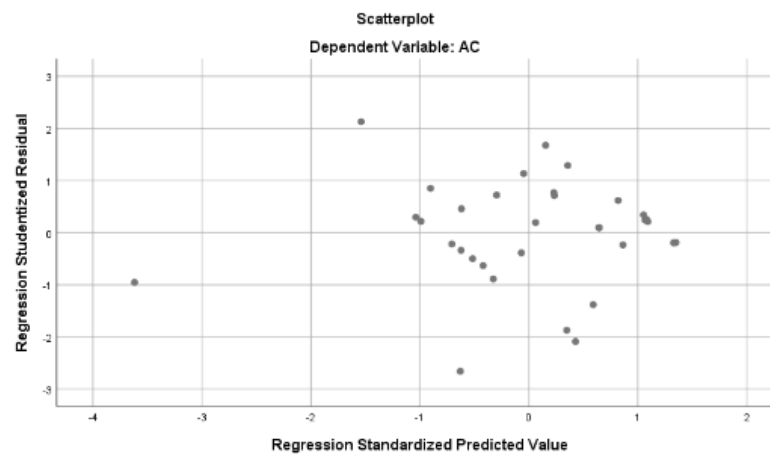


Figure 4. Heteroscedasticity

3.4 Regression Model Evaluation

3.4.1 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Regression analysis revealed a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.705. This means that Actual Use (AU), Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), Perceived Usefulness (PU), Attitude Toward Use (ATU), and Behavioral Intention to Use (BITU) explain 70.5% of AC variance. Other factors not in the model account for 29.5% of variance. Since the five independent variables explain most AC variation, the regression model has strong explanatory power. Thus, the model effectively explains the relationships between the variables studied.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Sts. Error of the Estimate
1	.840 ^a	.705	.650	1.35379

3.4.2 T-test and F-test

The t-test showed that PEOU and AU significantly affected Acceptance. This is shown by their higher t-values of 2.996 and 6.433 than the t-table value of 1.703. Additionally, their significance values of 0.006 and 0.000 are below 0.10. Thus, Hypotheses H2 and H5 are accepted, indicating that PEOU and AU significantly affect AC. Perceived Usefulness (PU), Attitude Toward Using (ATU), and Behavioral Intention to Use (BITU) do not affect Acceptance (AC) because their significance values exceed 0.10. So, H1, H3, and H4 are rejected.

Table 7. T-test

Hipotesis	Hubungan Variabel	t-hitung	sig	decision
H1	PU -> AC	.830	.414	Rejected
H2	PEOU -> AC	2.996	.006	Accepted
H3	ATU -> AC	-.056	.956	Rejected
H4	BITU -> AC	-.0585	.563	Rejected
H5	AU -> AC	6.433	.000	Accepted

The F-test evaluates independent variables' simultaneous effects on the dependent variable. Results interpretation depends on significance level. A significance value of <0.10 indicates a significant combined influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. No simultaneous influence is indicated by a significance value >0.10.

$$\begin{aligned} df_1 &= k \\ df_2 &= n - k - 1 \end{aligned}$$

with:

K = number of independent variables

N = number of samples

then:

$$\begin{aligned} df_1 &= 5 \\ df_2 &= 33 - 5 - 1 = 27 \end{aligned}$$

This is in accordance with the ANOVA results presented in the SPSS output:

Table 8. F-test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	118.152	5	23.630	12.893	.000 ^b
	Residual	49.484	27	1.833		
	Total	167.636	32			

a. Dependent Variable: AC

b. Predictors: (constant), AU, PEOU, PU, ATU, BITU

ANOVA had an F-value of 12.893 and 0.000 significance. In the F-test, the null hypothesis (H0) states that Actual Use (AU), Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), Perceived Usefulness (PU), Attitude Toward Using (ATU), and Behavioral Intention to Use (BITU) do not affect AC simultaneously, while H1 states that they do. Impact on AC is big. With a significance value of $0.000 < 0.10$, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. These findings show that AU, PEOU, PU, ATU, and BITU significantly impact AC. Thus, the regression model fits the independent-dependent relationship.

3.5 Discussion

In Manokwari Regency, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) explained TEKAD adoption by village aparat. The F test shows that Perceived Usefulness (PU), PEOU, ATU, BITU, and AU significantly affect Acceptance. This researcher confirms that TAM can explain application acceptance, even though some variables have little effect when examined individually.

3.5.1 Variables With Significant Effects on Acceptance

The research results show that PEOU significantly impacts Acceptance. The Technology Acceptance Model posits that individuals are more likely to adopt technologies they perceive as simple to use, and perceived ease of use has consistently been shown to positively and significantly affect technology use intention [21].

User acceptance is higher for systems that are easier to learn and use because users need less effort to use the technology. Village apparatus in Manokwari Regency have diverse educational backgrounds and digital literacy. Thus, simple, user-friendly, and understandable apps are more likely to be accepted. Regional differences in technological infrastructure may reinforce users' preference for systems that don't require advanced technical skills.

Acceptance was also significantly affected by Actual Use (AU). This suggests that village apparatus accept the TEKAD system more when they use it for administrative, reporting, and village management. Users gain understanding and trust in the system by directly experiencing its functions and operational benefits through continuous application interaction. These findings suggest that technology acceptance is influenced by usage. Interestingly, actual use had a big impact. This shows that direct user experience influences TEKAD E-Lapkin Application acceptance more than users' intentions to use the system.

3.5.2 Variables With No Significant Effects on Acceptance

The findings of this study contradict the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which posits that users' perceptions of a system's usefulness positively influence technology acceptance [21]. These findings are also inconsistent with prior evidence that perceived usefulness has a positive effect on system acceptance [17]. In the context of this study, the perceived benefits of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application were not sufficient to directly influence users' acceptance of the system. A possible explanation is that users have not yet fully experienced the application's ability to improve their job performance or enhance work efficiency. Furthermore, since the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application has become an integral part of administrative activities within village apparatus institutions, its use is mandatory rather than optional. Consequently, users continue to utilize the application as part of their official duties regardless of whether they perceive substantial performance improvements. This finding suggests that organizational obligations have a greater influence on system acceptance than users' perceptions of its usefulness.

Behavioral Intention to Use (BITU) did not significantly affect Acceptance. This result differs from prior evidence that users' intention plays an important role in sustaining the use of e-government services [18]. Likewise, prior findings indicate that behavioral intention significantly contributes to the continued use of the digital public service system [19]. One possible reason is that the use of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is closely linked to established administrative procedures and job responsibilities within the village apparatus organization. Consequently, employees are required to use the application regardless of their personal intention or willingness to do so. Therefore, the acceptance of the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application appears to be driven more by organizational demands and operational needs than by individual motivation.

Attitude Toward Using (ATU) does not have a significant effect on Acceptance (AC). This finding is inconsistent with prior evidence that positive attitudes toward digital government services contribute to higher behavioral intention and technology acceptance [20]. This finding indicates that users' favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward the TEKAD E-Lapkin Application do not necessarily determine whether they accept the system. Within the context of village apparatus administration, system acceptance appears to be influenced primarily by actual work practices and organizational requirements rather than by users' personal attitudes toward the technology. Consequently, differences in users' perceptions or evaluations of the application do not significantly affect their acceptance of the TEKAD system.

4. Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), explains 70.5% of the variance in user acceptance of the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application ($R^2 = 0.705$), while the remaining 29.5% is explained by other factors not included in this research model. The results of the partial (t-test) analysis revealed that Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) and Actual Use (AU) had a positive and statistically significant effect on Acceptance (AC). These findings suggest that users are more likely to accept the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin

Application when they perceive it as easy to use and have practical experience using it in their daily work activities.

In contrast, Perceived Usefulness (PU), Attitude Toward Using (ATU), and Behavioral Intention to Use (BIT) did not have a statistically significant effect on Acceptance (AC). This indicates that users' perceptions of the application's usefulness, their attitudes toward using it, and their intention to use it were not sufficient to directly influence their acceptance of the application in the context of this study.

Furthermore, the simultaneous (F-test) analysis demonstrated that all independent variables collectively had a significant effect on Acceptance (AC), confirming that the overall TAM framework remains effective in explaining user acceptance of the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application. Overall, the findings suggest that user acceptance of the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application is primarily influenced by its ease of use and users' actual experience with the system, rather than by perceived usefulness, attitude toward use, or behavioral intention to use.

Based on the findings of this study, future development of the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application should focus on improving system usability, enhancing system stability, and optimizing features that support the daily tasks of village apparatus. In addition, regular training and technical assistance should be provided to ensure that village apparatus fully understand the application's features and are able to use them effectively. The application management team is also encouraged to perform routine system maintenance, promptly resolve technical issues and software bugs, and incorporate user feedback into future system improvements. These efforts are expected to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the E-Lapkin TEKAD E-Lapkin Application while improving the quality of administrative and reporting processes carried out by village apparatus.

5. Declarations

Author contributions

Author 1 contributed to the conceptualization of the study, data collection, and drafting of the original manuscript. Authors 2 and 3 contributed to the development of the research methodology, as well as data processing and analysis.

Funding Statement

The authors received no external funding for this research.

Data Availability Statement

The data used in this study are not publicly available due to considerations regarding the privacy and confidentiality of the research participants. The data may be obtained from the corresponding author upon reasonable request, subject to applicable ethical and privacy requirements.

Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

During the preparation of this manuscript, artificial intelligence (AI) was used to a limited extent as an assistive tool for grammar checking and improving sentence structure. AI was not used to generate research data, process or analyze data, or determine research findings. The authors are fully responsible for all content of the manuscript, interpretations, research findings, and conclusions.

Ethical Clearance

This study was conducted in accordance with established research ethics standards, including informed consent, data confidentiality, and the protection of participants' privacy.

6. Referensi

- [1] R. Kusumawati, "DIGITAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TO IMPROVE LITERACY, PUBLIC SERVICE, AND COMMUNITY SELF-RELIANCE," 2023.

- [2] A. Ningsih, S. Nurhaliza, and E. Priyanti, "Implementasi Sistem Keuangan Desa Dalam Transparansi Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa Di Desa Bulak Kabupaten Indramayu," *Journal of Government Science (GovSci) : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–21, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.54144/govsci.v3i1.14.
- [3] L. Indriani and A. R. Jatmiko, "Analisis Kepuasan Pengguna Website PPDB Online Dengan Penerapan Metode Webqual 4.0 dan IPA (Studi SMK Negeri 1 Labuan Bajo)," *J-Intech*, vol. 12, no. 02, pp. 207–218, 2024, doi: 10.32664/j-intech.v12i02.1282.
- [4] S. Agustina, Damirah, Ismayanti, Nurfadhilah, and Darwis, "PENGUNAAN APLIKASI SISTEM KEUANGAN DESA TERHADAP KUALITAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN PEMERINTAH DESA MALALIN KABUPATEN ENREKANG," *MBISKU: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis dan Keuangan*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 101–111, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.56633/mbisku.v1i2.810.
- [5] M. S. Elan and A. R. Muslikh, "Analisis Kepuasan Pengguna Aplikasi GRAB Sebagai Transportasi Online Dengan Metode TAM," *J-Intech*, vol. 12, no. 02, pp. 248–259, 2024, doi: 10.32664/j-intech.v12i02.1304.
- [6] M. Huda and N. P. Waluyowati, "PENGARUH PERCEIVED EASE OF USE DAN PERCEIVED USEFULNESS TERHADAP ACTUAL USE TICKET VENDING MACHINE," *Jurnal Manajemen*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 49–62, 2022.
- [7] A. Anasari, L. R. Ningsih, and R. A. Puriani, "Analisis Validitas dan Reliabilitas Instrumen dalam Penelitian Bimbingan dan Konseling melalui Literature Review," vol. 3, no. April, 2026.
- [8] Amanta *et al.*, "Analisis Pengaruh Motivasi Dan Disiplin Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Dosen Di Institut Teknologi Sumatera Dengan Metode Regresi Linier Berganda," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Sains dan Teknologi Seri III Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 369, 2025.
- [9] G. Mardiatmoko, "The Importance of the Classical Assumption Test in Multiple Linear Regression Analysis (A Case Study of the Preparation of the Allometric Equation of Young Walnuts)," *Barekeng*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 333–342, 2020, doi: 10.30598/barekengvol14iss3pp333-342.
- [10] R. Sianturi, "UJI NORMALITAS SEBAGAI SYARAT PENGUJIAN HIPOTESIS TEST NORMALITY AS A CONDITION OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING," *Jurnal Pembelajaran Dan Matematika Sigma (Jpms)*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2025.
- [11] F. Al Fatih, N. P. Lubis, K. N. Hsb, P. Guru, M. Ibtidaiyah, and S. Mandailing, "Konsep Homogenitas dan Normalitas dalam Statistik serta Teknik Pengujiannya," vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 805–817, 2026.
- [12] J. Paul K P, E. Suratno, M. Kadar, R. Naibaho, S. Kumara Hati, and V. Aryati, "Penerapan Uji Multikolinieritas Dalam Penelitian Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan, Jumanage*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 94–102, 2022.
- [13] A. Adelia, A. Adilah, B. C. Zahwa, C. I. Ametzaluna, F. Zahra, and Erwinsyah, "Evaluasi Faktor-Faktor Penentu Kinerja PDAM : Studi pada Efektivitas Produksi , Distribusi , Waktu Pelayanan , dan Tekanan Air di Wilayah 1 Evaluation of PDAM Performance Determinants : A Study on Production Effectiveness , Distribution , Service Time , a," vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 687–700, 2026, doi: 10.56338/jks.v9i1.9660.
- [14] P. Nabila and E. Irawan, "The Role of the Tourism Sector in Improving the Local Community ' s Economy in the Moyo Island Tourism Village , Sumbawa Regency," vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 135–151, 2024.
- [15] R. Romadhoni, R. Yanti, T. Nasution, and K. Anam, "Analisis Faktor Hasil Produksi Kelapa Sawit Menggunakan Regresi Linier Berganda Studi Kasus : Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD) Setia Kawan Desa Koto Damai," *Formosa Journal of Science and Technology*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 217–234, 2022, doi: 10.55927/fjst.v1i4.903.

- [16] N. Atharrizka, Y. Nurjanah, and T. Andrianto, "Pengaruh Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Dan Pengendalian Internal Terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah," *Jurnal Informatika Kesatuan*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 107–118, 2021, doi: 10.37641/jikes.v1i2.889.
- [17] M. D. G. Verástegui, J. M. Medina-Quintero, and F. Ortiz-Rodriguez, "Perceived Usefulness and Ease of Use of E-Government to Generate Trust and Intention to Use by Citizens," *Journal of Technology Management and Innovation*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 49–60, 2025, doi: 10.4067/s0718-27242025000100049.
- [18] C. Luo, N. A. M. Hasan, and A. M. Zamri bin Ahmad, "Exploring Satisfaction and Trust as Key Drivers of e-Government Continuance Intention: Evidence from China for Sustainable Digital Governance," *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, vol. 16, no. 24, 2024, doi: 10.3390/su162411068.
- [19] D. Puspitaningrum and Khomsiyah, "BEHAVIOUR TO USE E-TAX COURT SYSTEM: AN APPROACH OF TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL (TAM)," vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 306–312, 2024.
- [20] K. Rahman, R. Fikri, Z. Othman, and S. Nugraha, "An integrative model of e-government adoption: the impact of performance expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, perceived risk, and technological literacy on attitude and behavioral intention," *Front. Polit. Sci.*, vol. 8, no. March, 2026, doi: 10.3389/fpos.2026.1754902.
- [21] F. D. Davis, "Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, and User Acceptance of Information Technology," *MIS Quarterly*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 319–340, 1989, doi: 10.2307/249008.
- [22] V. Venkatesh and F. D. Davis, "A Theoretical Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model: Four Longitudinal Field Studies," *Management Science*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 186–204, 2000, doi: 10.1287/mnsc.46.2.186.11926.