



## The Application of Technology Acceptance Model for User Perception of Odoo Information System

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### ABSTRACT

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*The strategic role of information systems is to help management in providing information that can support decision making. Companies need to think about how information systems that are already owned and will be developed to achieve success. The purpose of this study is to predict user acceptance of Odoo information system at PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) based on the effect of perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness and the addition of perceived user attitudes (attitude toward using) to Odoo information systems. The results of this study that the use of Odoo information system can be well received by users of information systems in PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering.*

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## 1. Introduction

The development of information systems for a company is very important for the development of technology in helping and facilitating work. This is very important to increase profits and make the company become successful and survive and compete with other companies. At present, many companies are no exception, small companies really need a system to be able to integrate each part so that the business can run quickly, smoothly, and well. Not only information systems, developments in information technology are very influential rapidly in the field of human life (Darmaningtyas & Suardana, 2017). The strategic role of information systems is very helpful for management in providing information that can support decision making. Companies need to think about ways so that information systems that have been owned can be developed to produce quality information systems (Handayani, 2007). The use of information technology in an organization can be influenced by perceptions of individuals. Usually an information system that requires little effort when used will be said to be easier to implement than a system that requires large effort. Therefore, in the development of information technology must be oriented to the user and have characteristics in accordance with what is desired. In addition, information technology can be accepted by individuals because there is a sense of trust that the system used is able to provide added value to their work. When the system used by an organization is good, but there are some obstacles in implementing the system that can make information technology fail to be applied. One of the obstacles is caused by user factors. User readiness to accept technology in an organization has a big influence in determining the success or failure of the application of the technology. To find out the factors that can influence the acceptance of information technology by users, it can use the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). TAM is a model that explains the factors that can affect users (employees) when using or utilizing information technology (Puji, Agushybana, & Patria, 2018). A person's intention to use a system or technology is determined by two factors, namely perceived usefulness is the level of individual trust that the use of technology will improve its performance, and the perception of ease of use is the level of individual trust that the use of technology makes it easier to finish work. TAM is expected to be able to explain user behavior in a wide range of end users and user populations. PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) is a subsidiary of PT. CAS group which is engaged in catering that produces several types of food menus that have previously been ordered by customers, located in Menara Cardig Lt. M Jl. Raya Halim Perdana Kusuma. At present for the production work system of PT. CASC is all recorded into the system, the process using the Make-to-order method, production will only be carried out if there is an order from the customer. The production process at PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) regulates manufacturing orders which consist of customer demand





for production, order planning which contains the production schedule, bill of materials which contains what raw materials are needed in the production process. The system is an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) in 2017 began to apply the Odoo information system (Open ERP) which was built to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in terms of production and has felt its benefits by users of information systems applications by accelerating the completion of tasks and the availability of fast and accurate information. Before using this system, the production process at PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) still uses a manual system such as for the receipt, expenditure and production of goods still using Ms. Excel and paper, this is certainly not effective and efficient. Odoo information system is considered very relevant and is the right solution in order to balance the roles and functions of PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) in serving customers. Nevertheless there are still employees in the PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) which has not optimally utilized this Odoo information system to support its work. The lack of ability to operate computer equipment and the lack of understanding of the benefits of information system applications in accelerating the administrative completion process is one of the causes of the non-optimal use of information system applications. Still confused about the operation of the Odoo information system both in inputting, data processing and in making reports. The success of the application of information technology is the readiness of human resources. Human resources in particular are users of the information technology. The first key to the successful application of information technology is the user's willingness to accept the information technology, whether the information technology is useful and makes it easy for users (Budi, 2016). Based on this, this study tries to measure the user's perception of the Odoo Information System in terms of the perception of the end user using the Technology Acceptance Model whether it is in accordance with user expectations, especially employees in the PT. Cardig Anugrah Means Catering (CASC). Sampling is an employee at PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) and company sites that usually use the information system because it is considered to be able to represent all employees and who often use the system.

## 2. Research Methodology

The method used in this study is a survey method. Based on the level of explanation and the position of the variables, this study belongs to the causal research group. Causal research is a study that explains the causal relationship, so, here there are independent variables as variables that influence (X) and dependent variables as variables that are affected (Y).

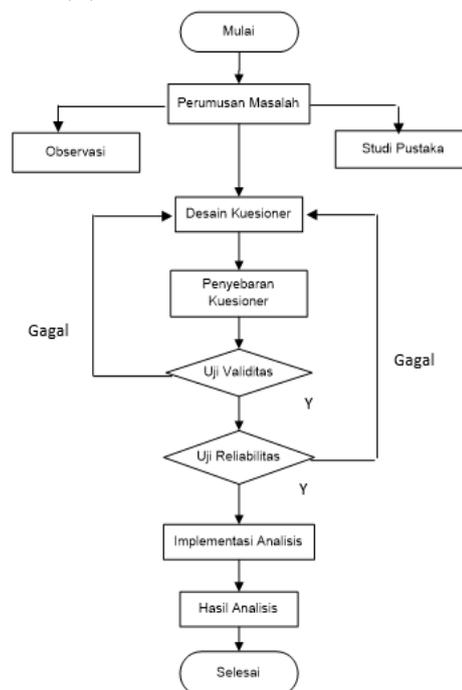


Fig 1. Research Stages





The stages of this research began by formulating the problem regarding user acceptance of the Odoo information system, then conducting observations at the office of PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) and looking for literature that contains theories related to the problem discussed. After formulating the problem until searching for literature, then designing the questionnaire by following the rules of the Technology Acceptance Model then testing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. If the research questionnaire is invalid and reliable, the questionnaire is redesigned. If the questionnaire is valid and reliable, then it can only be implemented into the testing method and finally the research results are obtained. One of the instruments used in this study is the distribution of questionnaires as primary data collection that is made with the rules of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as an assessment of user acceptance of the Odoo Information System. In this study, using four variables that have been modified from the previous TAM model as the basis of research, including the Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Usefulness, Attitude toward Using (Attitude toward Using) as an independent variable (independent) and User Acceptance as the dependent variable.

**Table 1.**  
Variables in Research

Variabel	Keterangan
X1	Presepsi Kemudahan Penggunaan( <i>Perceived Ease of Use</i> )
X2	Presepsi Kebermanfaatan ( <i>Perceived Usefulness</i> )
X3	Presepsi Sikap Terhadap Pengguna( <i>Attitude toward Using</i> )
Y	Penerimaan User ( <i>User Acceptance</i> )

Before the instrument is used for data collection, the research instrument must first be tested for its validity and reliability. After the data is collected, it is then analyzed to answer the problem formulation and test the hypothesis proposed by certain statistical techniques. The results of the data that have been obtained are input into Ms. Excel then the results of the data are processed into SPSS 21. In this study conducted direct observations by distributing questionnaires based on the rules made on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) method on his statement, which include the Perception of Ease of Use, Benefit Perception, Perception of Attitude Toward Users (Attitude toward Using) and User Acceptance. This questionnaire was distributed to respondents in PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) as many as 88 people. The measurement scale used in this questionnaire is the Likert scale, which displays four choices of answer criteria namely [1] strongly disagree, [2] disagree, [3] agree and [4] strongly agree. The scale was intentionally made even to avoid the tendency of respondents who were hesitant or neutral. The population in this study are employees in the office of PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC) and the number of samples taken were 88 respondents. Samples were taken from respondents at PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC), because it is considered to be able to represent the entire population in PT. Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering (CASC). In this study the sampling technique used was simple random sampling technique because samples were taken randomly without regard to strata in the population. To determine the amount of sample size the author uses the Slovin formula with an error tolerance limit of 5%. Following is the formula and the final results for the number of samples to be used:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N e^2} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Dimana:  
n = Ukuran sampel  
N = Ukuran populasi  
e = Batas toleransi kesalahan

$$n = \frac{88}{1 + 88 (0,05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{88}{1 + 88(0,025)}$$





$$n = 72,131 = 72$$

The number of samples needed from the calculation using the Slovin formula is 72,131 which is then rounded to 72.

## A. Data Analysis Method

### 1) Validity and Reliability Test

According to (Priyatno, 2014) Item validity test is a test instrument data to find out how carefully an item is measuring what you want to be measured. Items can be said to be valid if there is a significant correlation with the total score, this shows the support of these items in revealing something that wants to be revealed. In this study, the validity test technique used is the Corrected Item Total Correlation technique. According to (Priyatno, 2014), "Corrected Item Total Correlation namely by correlating item scores with their total scores and making corrections to the overestimated correlation coefficient values". The calculation of the validity of the questionnaire with the corrected-item total correlation is not suitable for use with small numbers of items, because in items with large numbers of bivariate correlations the overestimate effect produced is not too large. According to (Widiyanto, 2010) The basis for decision making in the validity test with Corrected Item Total is:

- a. If the Corrected-Item Total Correlation value  $[r_{count}] > r_{table}$ , the question item or statement in the questionnaire correlates significantly to the total score (that means the questionnaire items are declared valid).
- b. If the Corrected-Item Total Correlation value  $[r_{count}] > r_{table}$ , then the question item or statement in the questionnaire does not significantly correlate to the total score (that means the questionnaire items are declared invalid).

The next step in testing this validation, researchers used SPSS 21.0 for Windows software.

### 2) Reliability Test

Reliability Test is intended to test whether the variables in the study are perceived ease ( $X_1$ ), perceived usefulness ( $X_2$ ), perceived user attitude ( $X_3$ ) and system acceptance ( $Y$ ) are reliable or not. According to (Priyatno, 2014) "Reliability of less than 0.6 is not good, while 0.7 is acceptable and above 0.8 is good". In this study the formula used to test the reliability of the instrument is the Cronbach alpha formula as follows:

$$r_{II} = \frac{k}{(k-1)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum \sigma b^2}{\sigma T^2} \right\} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

## B. Classical Regression Assumption Test

According to (Priyatno, 2014), "The classic assumption test is used to determine whether there is residual normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heterocedasticity in the regression model". The linear regression model can be called a good model if the model fulfills some classical assumptions, namely normally distributed residual data, the absence of multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heterocedasticity.

### 1. Normality Test

According to (Priyatno, 2014), "The normality test in the regression model is used to test whether the residual values resulting from the regression are normally distributed or not". A good regression model is to have a normally distributed residual value. So, the normality test is not carried out on each dependent or independent variable but on the residual value. There are 2 (two) ways to detect whether a residual has a normal distribution or not, i.e:

- a. Testing for normality with P-plot, the conditions:
  - 1) If the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line or the histogram graph shows a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model meets the normality assumption.
  - 2) If the data spreads far from the diagonal and or does not follow the direction of the diagonal line or the histogram graph does not show a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model does not meet the assumption of normality.
- b. Testing for normality with the Kolmogorov Smirnov method, the conditions:
  - 1) If the value of the calculation results asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) or a probability value of more than 0.05.





## 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

According to (Priyatno, 2014), "Heterokedastisitas is a residual variance that is not the same in all observations in the regression model". Because regression observations want a uniform variance or have the same variant which is commonly called homokedastisitas. In the heterokedasticity test glacial test is performed by regressing the absolute residual value of the independent variables (X1, X2, X3).

## 3. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the interruption error in the t period and the error of the previous period (t-1). If there is a correlation, it is called an autocorrelation problem. A good regression model is free of autocorrelation. Symptoms of autocorrelation occur because of the correlation between members of a series of observations sorted according to time series (time series). Regression models that experience symptoms of autocorrelation have a very large standard error, so it is likely that the regression model is not significant (Ghazali, 2007). One of the methods used to detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation is to use Run Test. Run tests as part of nonparametric statistics are used to test whether there is a high correlation between residuals. If there is no correlation between residuals, then it is said that the residual is random or random. Run tests are used to see whether residual data occur randomly or not (systematically). Decision making on the Run Test is as follows:

1. If the Run Test results show a significant value smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that residuals are not random or autocorrelation occurs between residual values.
2. If the Run Test results show a significant value greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that random residuals or autocorrelation between residual values do not occur.

## 4. Multicollinearity Test

According to (Priyatno, 2014), "Multicollinearity means that between independent variables contained in the regression model have a perfect linear relationship or near perfect". A good regression model should not occur perfect correlation between independent variables. To find out whether or not there is multicollinearity, by looking at the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance. If the VIF value is less than 10 and Tolerance is more than 0.1, then there will be no multicollinearity.

## C. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The method used in this research is multiple linear regression. This regression is used if the researcher intends to predict how the state (rise and fall) of the dependent variable, if two or more independent variables as a predictor factor is manipulated (raised the value down). So a multiple regression analysis will be conducted if the number of independent variables is at least two (Sugiyono, 2010). In accordance with the problem discussed, namely to analyze the effect of variables. To be able to analyze the effect of perceived ease, perceived usefulness and perceived user's attitude towards the acceptance of the Odoo information system, the data analysis technique used is the multiple linear analysis model formulated as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3$$

Keterangan :

- a = constant  
X1 = Perceived Ease of Use  
X2 = Perceived Usefulness  
X3 = Attitude toward Using  
Y = *User Acceptance*  
b = regression coefficient

## D. Hypothesis Testing

### 1) Statistics T Test

Statistics T Test used to calculate the effect of one independent variable individually in influencing the dependent variable. An example is: there is the effect of perceived ease (X1) on system acceptance (Y). How to do the t test is stated as follows:

- a. If the degree of trust is 5% or 0.05 and  $t < t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected. This shows that the independent variable does not have an individual effect on the dependent variable.
- b. If the degree of error is 5% or 0.05 and  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This shows that the independent variable has an individual effect on the dependent variable.

### 2) Statistics F Test





Statistical test F shows whether all independent variables have a joint influence on the dependent variable. An example is the effect of perceived ease (X1), perceived usefulness (X2), and user attitude (X3) on the acceptance of the odoo information system (Y). How to do the F test is stated as follows:

- a. If the confidence level is 5% or 0.05 and  $F_{count} < F_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected. In other words, all the independent variables simultaneously and significantly influence the dependent variable.
- b. If the confidence level is 5% or 0.05 and  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. In other words, all independent variables do not influence significantly.

### 3) Simultaneous Determination Coefficient

Simultaneous Determination Coefficient ( $r^2$ ) is used to measure the relationship between perceived usefulness (X1), perceived ease (X2) and Perceived User Attitude (X3) towards system acceptance (Y) together as a percentage.

## 3. Results And Discussion

This study will explain the relationship between perceived ease variables, perceived usefulness and perceived user attitudes towards acceptance of the odoo information system in PT. CASC (Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering). The population in this study are members of PT. CASC (Cardig Anugrah Sarana Catering) totaling 88 people. Samples taken in this study were 72 people, these results were obtained using Slovin calculations with an error percentage of 5%.

### A. Characteristics of Respondents

- 1. Gender

**Table 2**  
Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
pria	34	47,2	47,2	47,2
Valid wanita	38	52,8	52,8	100,0
Total	72	100,0	100,0	

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

- 2. Age

**Table 3**  
Distribution of Respondents by Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 21 - 30 thn	24	33,3	33,3	33,3
31 - 40 thn	36	50,0	50,0	83,3
41 - 50 thn	6	8,3	8,3	91,7
diatas 50 thn	6	8,3	8,3	100,0
Total	72	100,0	100,0	

Source: Primary data processed (2018)





### 3. Length of work

**Table 4**  
Length of work

	Frekuensi	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5 thn	33	45,8	45,8	45,8
6 - 10 thn	34	47,2	47,2	93,1
diatas 10 thn	5	6,9	6,9	100,0
Total	72	100,0	100,0	

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

### B. Result of The Technolog Acceptance Model Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in this study refers to the contents of the 3 Variable Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), including:

**Table 5**  
Result of The Technolog Acceptance Model Questionnaire

No	Variabel	Daftar Pernyataan
<b>Persepsi Kemudahan ( Perceived Ease of Use )</b>		
1	X1	Saya merasa mudah untuk mempelajari cara mengoperasikan Sistem Informasi Odoo
2	X2	Saya merasa Sistem informasi Odoo disajikan dengan jelas untuk dipelajari dan dimengerti
3	X3	Saya merasa fleksibel dalam berinteraksi dengan Sistem Informasi Odoo
4	X4	Dalam pengoperasian sehari hari, Sistem Informasi Odoo mudah diakses
5	X5	Saya merasa tata letak / display mudah dikenali / dilihat
<b>Persepsi Kemanfaatan ( Perceived Usefulness )</b>		
6	X6	Dengan Menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo mempercepat tugas tugas saya
7	X7	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, Memperingan pekerjaan saya
8	X8	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, hasil pekerjaan saya lebih terdokumentasi dengan baik
9	X9	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, membuat pekerjaan saya lebih mudah
10	X10	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, data dapat diakses oleh bagian yang membutuhkan
11	X11	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, berguna dalam pekerjaan saya
<b>Persepsi Sikap Terhadap penggunaan ( Attitude Toward Using )</b>		
12	X12	Saya merasa nyaman dalam menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo dalam bekerja
13	X13	Saya suka menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo daripada Sistem manual dalam melakukan pekerjaan
14	X14	Menurut saya sistem informasi odoo adalah solusi cerdas untuk karyawan PT. CAS Group
15	X15	Sistem Informasi odoo cukup menarik
<b>Persepsi Penerimaan User ( User Acceptance )</b>		
16	Y1	Dengan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Odoo, saya merasa terbantu dalam melakukan pekerjaan
17	Y2	Saya menerima penerapan Sistem Informasi Odoo dalam pekerjaan sehari hari
18	Y3	Saya merasa Fitur di Sistem Odoo sudah memenuhi kebutuhan untuk operasional kerja
19	Y4	Saya merasa puas dengan kinerja Sistem Informasi Odoo

**Table 6**  
Questionnaire Processing Results

Pernyataan	STS	TS	S	SS	Jumlah	Ratarata
X1	0	12	53	7	211	2,93
X2	0	11	53	8	213	2,96
X3	0	6	56	10	220	3,06
X4	0	6	55	11	221	3,07
X5	0	6	61	5	215	2,99
X6	0	9	59	4	211	2,93
X7	0	9	56	7	214	2,97
X8	0	9	53	10	217	3,01
X9	0	8	52	12	220	3,06
X10	0	7	56	9	218	3,03
X11	0	7	58	7	216	3,00





X12	0	12	58	2	206	2,86
X13	0	10	57	5	211	2,93
X14	0	9	52	11	218	3,03
X15	0	10	58	4	210	2,92
Y1	0	14	55	3	205	2,85
Y2	0	9	58	5	212	2,94
Y3	0	13	58	1	204	2,83
Y4	0	7	63	2	211	2,93

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

### Information:

Amount: The number of respondents answered multiplied by the Likert scale  
(SS \* 4) + (S \* 3) + (TS \* 2) + (STS \* 1)

Average: Total divided by number of respondents (72 people)

### C. Validity and Reliability Test

#### 1. Validity Test

Data validity test is used to measure the validity of a research questionnaire. One way to test the developed validity is to compare the calculated value with rtable. To test the validity of the examiners using the Corrected Item Total Correlation technique where rtable with a significance level of 0.05 with the formula  $df = N - 2$ , then the rtable to be used is  $df = 72$  of 0.232.

Thus, if  $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ , then the statement can be declared valid. Validity testing results for each variable is shown in the following table.

#### a. Perceived Ease of Use

There are five statements indicated by Corrected Item-Total Correlation or (r count). In table 7, all Corrected Item-Total Correlation (r count) scores show greater than r table of 0.232. This shows that every statement measured on the perception of convenience variable is valid.

**Table 7**  
Perceived of Use Validity Test Result

No	R hitung (Corrected Item Total Correlation)	R tabel	Kesimpulan
1	0,463	0,232	Valid
2	0,655	0,232	Valid
3	0,566	0,232	Valid
4	0,455	0,232	Valid

Sumber: Data Primer diolah (2018)

#### b. Perceived Usefulness

There are six statements indicated by Corrected Item-Total Correlation or (r count). In table 8 the overall Corrected Item-Total Correlation (r count) score shows is greater than r table of 0.232. This shows that each item measured in the Perception of utility variable is valid.

**Tabel 8**  
Perceived Usefulness Validity Test Result

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

#### c. Persepsi sikap terhadap penggunaan

There are four statements indicated by Corrected Item-Total Correlation or (r count). In table 9, the Corrected Item-Total Correlation (r count) score shows is greater than r table. This shows that every statement measured on the user's attitude perception variable is valid.

No	R hitung (Corrected Item Total Correlation)	R tabel	Kesimpulan
1	0,433	0,232	Valid
2	0,616	0,232	Valid
3	0,641	0,232	Valid
4	0,528	0,232	Valid
5	0,431	0,232	Valid





**Table 9**  
Attitude toward Using Validity Test Result

No	R hitung (Corrected Item Total Correlation)	R tabel	Kesimpulan
1	0,515	0,232	Valid
2	0,515	0,232	Valid
3	0,664	0,232	Valid
4	0,657	0,232	Valid
5	0,515	0,232	Valid
6	0,444	0,232	Valid

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

d. User Acceptance

There are four statements indicated by Corrected Item-Total Correlation or (rcount). In table 10 the Corrected Item-Total Correlation (r count) score shows is greater than r table. This shows that every statement measured on the user acceptance variable is valid.

**Table 10**  
User Acceptance Validity Test Result

No	R hitung (Corrected Item Total Correlation)	R tabel	Kesimpulan
1	0,388	0,232	Valid
2	0,592	0,232	Valid
3	0,547	0,232	Valid
4	0,651	0,232	Valid

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

2. Reliability Test

The reliability test of each variable used in this study uses the Cronbach's Alpha method. Testing the instrument declared reliable, if the price of the reliability coefficient  $> 0.60$ .

**Table 11**  
Reliability Test Result

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha yang disyaratkan	Kriteria
Kemudahan ( $X_1$ )	0,759	$>0,60$	Reliabel
kemanfaatan ( $X_2$ )	0,797	$>0,60$	Reliabel
Sikap Pengguna ( $X_3$ )	0,738	$>0,60$	Reliabel
Penerimaan User (Y)	0,74	$>0,60$	Reliabel

Source: Primary data processed (2018)

While on the other calculation results, the Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ ), it can be concluded that the independent variable in this study is able to explain as much as 0.695 or as much as 69.5% regarding the acceptance of the odoo information system. While the remaining 30.5% is explained by other variables not included in this study.

The results of hypothesis testing are as follows:

1) **Perceived Ease of Use perceptions of users of Odoo information systems**

Test results for the value of tcount  $X_1$  Perceived Ease of Use was 2,880 and the value of ttable was 1,994 with a significance level of 0.05. These results indicate a comparison between tcount with ttable,  $2,880 > 1,994$  and a significance level comparison of  $0.003 < 0.05$ .

Then  $H_1$  is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of user convenience (Perceived Ease of Use) on acceptance of Odoo information system users.

2) **Perceived Usefulness to the acceptance of Odoo information system users**

The test results for the value of tcount  $X_2$  Perceived Usefulness were 3,831 and the ttable was 1,994 with a significance level of 0.05. These results indicate a comparison between tcount with ttable that is  $3.831 > 1.994$  and the significance level comparison is  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

Then  $H_2$  is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of the usefulness of users (Perceived Usefulness) on the acceptance of odoo information system users.

3) **Perceived of user attitude (Attitude toward Using) on the acceptance of Odoo information system users**





The results of the t-test value of X3 perceptions of user attitudes (Attitude toward Using) are 4.374 and the value of the table is 1.994 with a significance level of 0.05. These results indicate a comparison between tcount with ttable, namely  $4.374 > 1.994$  and the comparison of the significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$

So H3 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of the user's attitude (Attitude toward Using) on the acceptance of Odoo information system users.

#### 4) Perception of user convenience, user benefits and user attitude towards acceptance of Odoo information system users

The results of the Fcount value of 21.332 and Ftable value of 2.732, which means  $Fcount > Ftable$  or  $21.332 > 2.732$ .

So H4 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of usefulness, perceived ease of use, the perception of user attitudes (Attitude toward Using) on the acceptance of Odoo information system users.

## 4. Conclusion

- The test results for the value of tcount X1 Perceived Ease of Use is 2,880 and the table value is 1,994 with a significance level of 0.05. These results indicate a comparison between tcount with ttable,  $2,880 > 1,994$  and a significance level comparison of  $0.003 < 0.05$ . Then H1 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of user convenience (Perceived Ease of Use) on the acceptance of Odoo information system users.
- Hasil The test results for the tcount X2 value of Perceived Usefulness is 3,831 and a table value of 1,994 with a significance level of 0.05. These results indicate a comparison between tcount with ttable that is  $3.831 > 1.994$  and the significance level comparison is  $0,000 < 0.05$ . Then H2 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of the usefulness of users (Perceived Usefulness) on the acceptance of odoo information system users.
- The test results of the calculated value of X3 perception of user attitude (Attitude toward Using) is 4.374 and the value of t table is 1.994 with a significance level of 0.05.
- These results show a comparison between t count with ttable that is  $4.374 > 1.994$  and the comparison of the significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . So H3 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of the user's attitude (Attitude toward Using) towards the acceptance of Odoo information system users.
- The results of the Fcount value of 21.332 and Ftable value of 2.732 which means  $Fcount > Ftable$  or  $21.332 > 2.732$ . So H4 is accepted or this shows that there is a significant influence between the perception of usefulness, perceived ease of use, the perception of user attitudes (Attitude toward Using) on the acceptance of odoo information system users.
- The independent variable in this study was able to explain 0.695 or 69.5% regarding the acceptance of the odoo information system. While the remaining 30.5% is explained by other variables not included in this study.

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