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Analysis Of Use Behavior In The Perspective Of The UTAUT In The Procurement Of Government Goods And Services At The Regional Secretariat Of Magelang City

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ABSTRACT
E-procurement transformation aims to increase effectiveness and efficiency in order to minimize budget expenditure while obtaining the goods/services needed at reasonable and cheap prices with the best quality. In 2023, the Magelang City Government received an award as the best goods/services procurement manager in Central Java, however, there are obstacles such as employees still having difficulty operating E-procurement, resulting in procurement ineffectiveness and inefficiency. These constraints support the confirmation of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT 2) model. The aim of the research is to identify the influence of variables in the UTAUT 2 model on the implementation of E-procurement by government goods/services procurement employees in Magelang City. This research uses a confirmatory quantitative method with a cross-sectional design processed using PLS-SEM. The research results show that there are 4 accepted hypotheses, including Social Influence and Habit have a significant effect on Behavioral Intention, and Facilitating Conditions and Behavioral Intention have a significant effect on Use Behavior. Meanwhile, the 6 hypotheses that were rejected, namely Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Facilitating Condition, Hedonic, and Price Value, had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention, and Habit had no significant effect on Use Behavior. Suggestions that can be given to increase the adoption of E-Procurement acceptance are by conducting regular and periodic outreach and training.

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INTRODUCTION

Technological advances have helped humans live their lives today with a variety of quite complex activities. In recent years, major attention has been paid to the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by the government sector (Kaliannan et al., 2007). Research shows that factors such as performance expectations and effort, social influence and conditions of support have a positive impact on the acceptance of information and

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communication technology (ICT) use by government organizations (Gupta et al., 2008; Zhan et al., 2011). However, there are problems that must be overcome when using certain technologies, such as cloud computing (M. A. Aziz et al., 2013). These findings show that although the government sector is already using ICT, there are still obstacles that need to be overcome.

Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services aims to further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of goods/services by the government in order to minimize budget expenditure while obtaining the required goods/services at reasonable and cheap prices with quality as expected. The stages of procurement of government goods/services include planning, preparation, implementation and delivery stages (Azikin et al., 2021). Anticipating irregularities such as at the proposed stage of procurement of goods/services, namely those that are ineffective and inefficient (Rachmania, 2020), the government uses technology for transparent and responsible management and carries out public service reform through the creation of e-procurement which can enable increased acceptance (adoption) of technology.

Adoption can be interpreted as the process of accepting innovation, namely acceptance of something new that is proposed and sought from other people. Creation of (Venkatesh, et. al 2003) namely an integrated model of technology acceptance that combines eight elements (variables) of the previous model. This model is called the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) (Harsono and Suryana, 2014). In creating the UTAUT 1 model, there are 4 (four) concepts in question, namely performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions. UTAUT 2 is a development of the UTAUT model which was also developed by the same expert in 2012. UTAUT2 has 3 (three) additional variables, namely hedonic motivation, price value, and habit.

Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT 2) has been used in various research in Indonesia. The research mainly deals with Fintech, digital wallets, e-Money, and e-Commerce. (Wibowo and Unsurya, 2021) and (Limantara et al., 2021) found that behavioral intentions were significantly influenced by performance expectations, social influence, and risk perception. (Limantara et al., 2021) also noted the impact of effort expectations, facilitating conditions, and promotional benefits which were found to have relatively little influence on usage behavior. (Permana and Dewi, 2020) and (Alamanda, 2020) conducted further research on the application of UTAUT2 to OVO applications and e-Commerce mobile applications. Both studies show that behavioral intentions are significantly influenced by supporting conditions and performance expectations.

the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT 2) integrated model is to measure the adoption of E-procurement technology because this model pays attention to the context of consumer use. According to (Chandra, 2017) the implementation of E-procurement in Indonesia has been proven to benefit procurement performance, with e-Catalog participation and trust as the main component. In addition, this system has succeeded in reducing the possibility of acts of corruption in public institutions, especially in terms of procuring electronic identity cards (Hardinata and Kamaludin, 2022). However, there are still

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several problems that hinder the use of e-procurement , such as poor coordination and lack of information in the e-Catalog (Hartati and Syafrida, 2020). According to (Haryono, 2022), the implementation of E-procurement has shown a significant increase in the efficiency of government procurement of goods/services in Singkawang City, of course because leader support is the key.

The Magelang City Government as a city is also involved and participates in using E-procurement through the Magelang City Regional Secretariat, especially the Goods/Services Procurement section, which is also the Goods/Services Procurement Work Unit (UKPBJ). Apart from that, the Magelang City Electronic Procurement Service (LPSE) was also formed which served as a work unit in E-procurement services. The use of E-Procurement in Magelang City is in line with budget management for the procurement of government goods/services is crucial because in Magelang City itself, most actual expenditure is made for goods/services purchases.

Expenditures for the procurement of government goods/services in the City of Magelang in the realization of its expenditure budget are always the highest amount compared to several other expenditures, namely in stages from 2018 to 2020 amounting to IDR 364,331,346; IDR 375,549,835; and IDR 413,539,818. If we analyze the large expenditure on procurement of goods/services by the government, this is what prompted the Magelang City Government to prepare and implement E-procurement during government procurement of goods/services. As time goes by, E-procurement use related to procurement spending has dynamically increased, this can be seen from 2018 at 5.75%, increasing by 20.68% to 26.43% in 2019. The increase in the percentage of use was also seen in 2020 of 15.76% to 57.93% in 2021, this means an increase of 42.17% in one year. The increase in the number of uses of E-procurement supports the confirmation of the UTAUT2 theory because it is closely related to the habit variable of an employee in using this system.

In 2023, Magelang City received an award for managing the best procurement of goods/services in Central Java (TribunJogja.com, 2023), but there are obstacles in implementation E-procurement in Magelang City It cannot be denied that this will happen, this was discovered as a result of initial observations such as at an OPD that employees managing procurement of goods/services stated that they were still experiencing difficulties in operating the E-procurement system . Meanwhile, in other agencies, the same results were found, resulting in ineffectiveness and time inefficiency in carrying out tasks and responsibilities during work. The obstacles experienced by employees procuring goods/services support the confirmation of the UTAUT2 theory because it is very relevant to the variables in UTAUT2, namely performance expectancy and effort expectancy.

Performance expectancy is a concern in confirming the UTAUT 2 theory in the application of E-procurement in Magelang City. This can be seen from the speed in completing work using the E-procurement system, from the workload of employees which can be seen through the number of work packages managed by the Magelang City Government Consecutively in 2020 there were 346 packages, in 2021 there were 392, and in 2022 there were 224 with a total of 21 employees.

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The facilitating condition variable also plays a role in confirming the UTAUT2 theory in the implementation of E-procurement in Magelang City, this can be seen through Mr. Hamzah Kholifi, S.Sos, M.Si as an employee of the Magelang City Regional Secretariat in an exclusive interview with Mr. Agus Arif Rakhman from LKPP on November 22 2022 stated that the current obstacle is that there are no boundaries between administration, criminal and civil matters that protect employees procuring goods/services. There is also great hope that the procurement of goods/services will be better, more orderly, and more in line with the rules.

The use of E-Procurement is in accordance with the E-Government concept which is a component of digital government which focuses on providing services related to the use of the internet in government operations (Grant, 2008h). This is in accordance with the statement of (UNCEN and Pemerintahan, 2012) who defines e-Procurement as the introduction of electronic purchasing and bidding which involves the use of an internet-based system during the process of procuring government goods and services. Utilization of e-Procurement will be more effective if tehchnology adoptison goes according to plan. (Zimmermann et al., 2024) explain technology adoption as the decision to accept and use new innovations. According to Taylor and Todd (1995), there are studies based on intention models, which focus on how users accept or reject technology and then use or reject it. The study is called Unified Theory of Technology Acceptance and Use (UTAUT) (Venkatesh et al., 2012)

Based on the background, this research will investigate the level of adoption of E-procurement using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2) model by answering questions such as how performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, price influence. values, and habits on behavioral intention and use behavior in implementing the E-procurement system by government goods/services procurement employees in Magelang City?. Therefore, the aim of this research is to identify the influence of performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, price value, and habit on behavioral intention and use behavior in the implementation of the E-procurement system by government goods/services procurement employees in Magelang City. Thus, it is hoped that this research can contribute to the implementation of E-Procurement related to technology adoption for government goods/services procurement employees at the Regional Secretariat of Magelang City. Based on this, this research will be entitled "Analysis of Use Behavior from the UTAUT Perspective on the Implementation of E-Procurement in the Regional Secretariat of Magelang City".

METHODS

Research uses a positivism model with a confirmatory quantitative method with a cross-sectional design which was processed using PLS-SEM, research was conducted at the Magelang City Regional Secretariat, located on Jalan Sarwo Edhie Wibowo No.2, Magelang City with a total of 97 employees as the research population and the sample used was 78

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employees with an error rate of 5%. The sample determination uses the Isaac and Michael table as follows

Table 1 Determination of Sample Size Isaac and Michael Error Rates 1%, 5%, and 10%

N	S		
	1%	5%	10%
90	79	72	68
95	83	75	71
100	87	78	73
...	...	...	...
1000000	663	348	271
∞	663	349	272

Sumber: Sugiyono, 2013

Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents. The deployment technique used is offline deployment . Meanwhile, data processing is achieved through editing activities and tabulation. The results of data collection will be in the form of numbers which will be analyzed using SmartPLS software version 4.0. The variables used include 9 (nine) variables in the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT 2) concept, namely performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, price value, habit, behavioral intention, and use behavior (Venkatesh, et all, 2012), the hypothesis that will be studied is as follows.

H1: Performance expectancy has a significant positive effect on behavioral intention to adopt the use of an E-procurement system
H2: Effort expectancy will have a significant positive effect on behavioral intention .
H3: Social influence has a significant positive effect on behavioral intention to adopting E-procurement .
H4: Facilitating conditions will have a significant positive effect on behavioral intention .
H5: Facilitating conditions will have a significant positive effect on use behavior
H6: Hedonic motivation will have a significant positive effect on behavioral intention .
H7: Price value has a significant positive effect on behavioral intention .
H8: Habit has a significant positive effect on behavioral intention .
H9: Habit has a significant positive effect on use behavior
H10: Behavioral intention will have a significant positive effect on use behavior

Based on the method you want to use, the supporting data that can be used for the success of the research is as follows:

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Table 2 Realization of Magelang City Government Expenditures According to Expenditures 2018 – 2020

Type of Expenditure	Magelang City Government Expenditure Realization According to Expenditure Type		
	2018	2019	2020
A. Indirect Shopping	IDR 280,174,190	IDR 288,817,756	IDR 350,807,934
1. Employee Shopping	IDR 262,442,805	IDR 274,269,057	IDR 318,379,205
2. Flower Shopping	IDR 0	IDR 0	IDR 0
3. Subsidized Shopping	IDR 0	IDR 0	IDR 0
4. Grant Shopping	IDR 10,447,285	IDR 11,693,479	IDR 25,938,141
5. Social Assistance Shopping	IDR 6,623,398	IDR 2,290,240	IDR 2,554,364
6. Profit Sharing Shop-ping	IDR 0	IDR 0	IDR 0
7. Shopping Help Fi-nance	IDR 660,702	IDR 563,200	IDR 0
8. Expenses No Expected	IDR 0	Rp. 1,780	IDR 3,936,224
B. Direct Shopping	IDR 657,171,556	IDR 706,344,364	IDR 644,799,420
1. Employee Shopping	IDR 55,417,296	IDR 58,739,325	IDR 61,180,552
2. Shopping for Goods/Services	IDR 364,331,346	IDR 375,549,835	IDR 413,539,818
3. Capital Expenditures	IDR 237,422,914	IDR 272,055,204	IDR 170,079,050
C. Regional Financing	IDR 155,471,575	IDR 107,045,398	IDR 10,500,000
Amount	IDR 1,092,817,321	IDR 1,102,207,518	IDR 1,006,107,354

Source: jateng.bps.go.id (2023)

Apart from that, it is also supported by the increase in the number of E-procurement users which is shown based on the percentage of E-procurement use of government goods/services procurement spending in Magelang City, shown in the following figure:

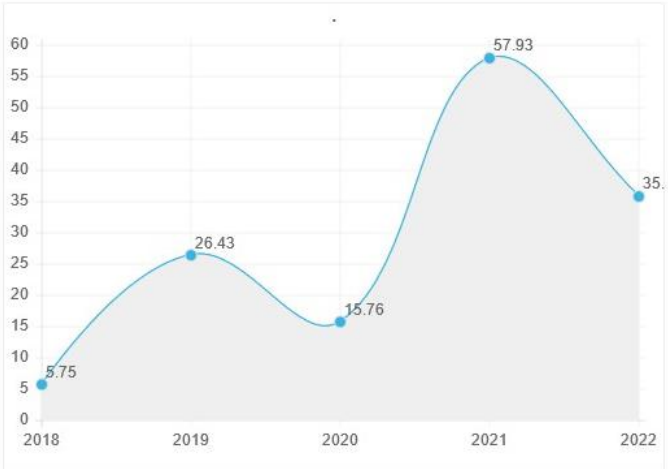

Figure 1 Percentage of E-procurement Use of Procurement Expenditures
Source: datago.magelangkota.go.id (2023)

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research processes data using the PLS SEM method using the SmartPLS 4.0 tool. Data processing consists of two stages, namely evaluation of the measurement model and evaluation of the structural model. The measurement model evaluation process includes testing the reliability and validity of research indicators. The purpose of this evaluation is to measure the relationship between the variables and their constituent indicators, in other words how much the latent variable is able to incorporate the diversity of data contained in each indicator and how closely it is related to each indicator. In this case, three components are evaluated: convergent validity, discriminant validity, and composite reliability. On the other hand, structural model evaluation aims to evaluate research hypotheses.

Evaluation of Measurement Models

The validity test results show that all indicators have a Loading Factor value of more than 0.7. The validity test was declared completely valid with the smallest loading factor value being owned by FC1 at 0.713 and the largest value being owned by UB4 at 0.932. So that the output obtained from the research path diagram is shown in Figure 3.

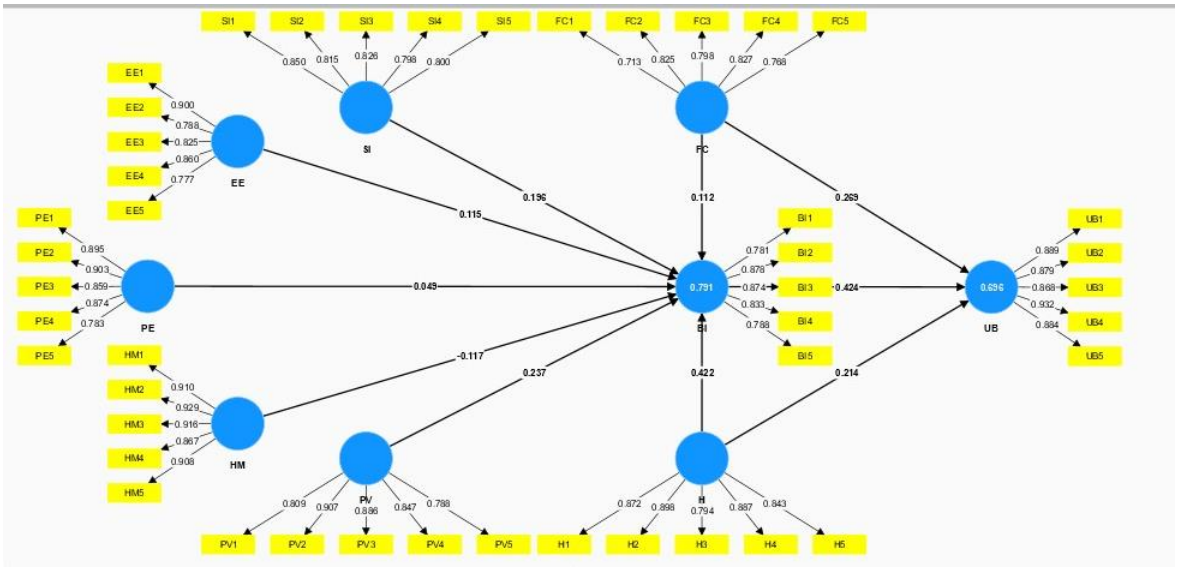

Figure 2 Output from research path diagram
Source: Data processed from SmartPLS version 4.0., 2024

Next, a validity test was carried out, the composite reliability value showed a number greater than 0.6. The smallest composite reliability value is the facilitating condition (FC) variable of 0.891 and the largest value is the hedonic motivation (HM) variable of 0.958. These results show that all variables are declared reliable or consistent.

Structural Model Test

The results of the analysis show an R Square value of 0.791, which indicates that the variables PE, EE, SI, FC, HM, PV, and HT together are able to explain their influence on the BI variable

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by 79.1%, while 20.9% is caused by other variables outside the model studied. However, the R-square value of the UB variable is 0.696, which shows that the UB variable is simultaneously able to explain its influence on the FC, HT and BI variables by 69.6%, while 30.4% is caused by other variables outside the model studied.

To determine the influence of the independent latent variable on the dependent latent variable, the structural model was evaluated using the p-value to determine the significance of the structural and rectangular path parameter coefficients to determine the influence of the independent latent variable on the dependent latent variable. The p-value is calculated at a significance of α = 5% or 0.05 to determine whether the hypothesis is accepted or not. If the p- value is less than 0.05 then H_0 is rejected, which indicates that there is a significant influence between the two variables. But H_0 is accepted if the p-value is greater than 0.05, which indicates that there is no significant influence between the variables. Table 3 shows the calculation results using SmartPLS software version 4.0. Meanwhile, the results of the hypothesis test are shown in table 4.

Table 3 Structural Model Test Results

Hypothesis	Variable	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics	P Value	Information
H1	PE - » BI	0.049	0.422	0.673	Positive is not significant
H2	EE - » BI	0.115	1,452	0.147	Positive is not significant
H3	SI - » BI	0.196	2,212	0.027	Significant positive
H4	FC - » BI	0.112	1,151	0.250	Positive is not significant
H5	FC - » UB	0.269	2,194	0.028	Significant positive
H6	HM - » BI	-0.117	1,065	0.287	Negatives are not significant
H7	PV - » BI	0.237	1,722	0.085	Positive is not significant
H8	HT - » BI	0.422	3,998	0,000	Significant positive
H9	HT - » UB	0.214	1,448	0.148	Positive is not significant
H10	BI - » UB	0.424	3,036	0.002	Significant positive

Source: Data processed using SmartPLS version 4.0., 2024

Table 4 Hypothesis Test Results

No	Hypothesis H_0	Hypothesis Ha	P-values	Information
1	H_0= P.E No significant effect on BI	H_1= PE has a significant effect to BI	0.673	H_0 is accepted
2	H_0= EE No significant effect on BI	H_2= EE has a significant effect to BI	0.147	H_0 is accepted
3	H_0= SI No influential significant to BI	H_3= SI is influential significant to BI	0.027	H_0 is rejected

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No	Hypothesis H_0	Hypothesis Ha	P-values	Information
4	H_0= FC has no effect significant to BI	H_5= FC significant effect to BI	0.250	H_0 is accepted
5	H_0= FC has no effect significant to UB	H_6= FC significant effect to UB	0.028	H_0 is rejected
6	H_0= HM has no effect significant to BI	H_7= HM significant effect on BI	0.287	H_0 is accepted
7	H_0= PV has no effect significant to BI	H_8= PV has a significant effect to BI	0.085	H_0 is accepted
8	H_0= HT has no effect significant to BI	H_9= HT significant effect on BI	0,000	H_0 is rejected
9	H_0= HT has no effect significant to UB	H_{10} = HT has a significant effect on UB	0.148	H_0 is accepted
1 0	H_0= BI has no effect significant to UB	H_{11} = BI has a significant effect to UB	0.002	H_0 is rejected

Source: Data processed using SmartPLS version 4.0., 2024

This research has 10 (ten) hypotheses that are tested. Of the ten hypotheses, 4 (four) hypotheses were accepted, namely H3, H5, H8, and H10. Meanwhile, other hypotheses were rejected, namely H1, H2, H4, H6, H7, and H9. An accepted hypothesis means that the variables in the hypothesis are significantly affected and vice versa, if the hypothesis is rejected then the variables in the hypothesis do not have a significant influence. From the hypothesis testing analysis, several findings were obtained for this research.

H1: Performance Expectancy does not have a significant effect on Behavioral Intention

The results of the PE hypothesis test on BI are shown in Table 4, it can be seen that H_0 is accepted at the significance level of 0.05, which indicates that PE on E-procurement has no influence on BI. E-procurement will not have traits that help them get work done quickly, increase efficiency, and improve performance. This is not in accorandce with initial research conducted by Venkatesh 2003 (Chen and Zhou, 2016) which defines Performance Expectancy as the extent to which a person believes that using a particular system will improve his work performance. However, these findings are in accorandce with previous

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research conducted by (Liu and Huang, 2015); (Malau, 2016): (Hikmah, Kusyanti, and Perandakusuma, 2018) who explain that PE does not affect BI significantly

Other research conducted by (Putra, 2018) also explains that PE does not have a significant effect on BI. This could happen because it does not include the moderating effects of age, gender and experience as suggested by the UTAUT2 model. Then the problem in this research, it was found that E-procurement users can help and make it easier for users to improve their performance effectively and efficiently, but this does not affect the user's intention to use E-procurement. This is supported by the high level of use of online shop E-Purchasing shopping transactions via Mbizmarket which is one of the mandatory factors for using E-procurement. It is through the reason of "necessity" of use in the process of procuring goods/services that users feel this hypothesis has no impact.

H2: Effort Expectancy does not has a significant effect on Behavioral Intention

Hypothesis test results for EE on BI are shown in Table 4, $H0_{is}$ accepted at a significance level of 0.05, so that EE on E-procurement does not affect BI. Thus, E-procurement is difficult to use and cannot motivate users to use more. This supports the idea that Effort Expectancy does not influence Behavioral Intention (Sultan and Ramdhan, 2016) ; (Gupta and Dogra, 2017). Apart from that, this is supported by direct observations by researchers that users attach importance to the ease of using E-procurement, the less effort is spent or the easier it is for the system to encourage users to use the system. However, in line with the previous hypothesis, E-procurement users have become a necessity. This is then supported by demographic research which shows that the highest age of users is 26-35 years, where this age level already has greater knowledge, energy and time or what is usually called productive age compared to other age levels. So it can be concluded that H_2 is rejected in this research.

H3: Social Influence has a significant effect on Behavioral Intention

H_0 is rejected at the significance level of 0.05, as shown by the results of the SI hypothesis test on BI in Table 4. Thus, SI on E-procurement influences BI, which means that people who are important to respondents or people close to them influence respondents. to use E-procurement. This is because, people who are important to the respondent using E-procurement may also be interested in using it . This is in contrast to several studies by (Winduwiratsoko, 2018) and (Permana and Dewi, 2020) which stated that there was no influence between Social Influence on Behavioral Intention . Based on direct observations made by researchers, E-procurement users within the Magelang City Regional Secretariat are required to use the system so that users feel influenced by one another to continue using the system.

H4: Facilitating conditions do not have a significant effect on behavioral intention

Based on the results of hypothesis testing for FC against BI in Table 4 it can be seen that H_0 is accepted on significance level 0.05, so There is no FC in E-procurement influence on BI that means facilities available in E-procurement use does not increase use. This is because

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not all resources and supporting conditions can be obtained, because they cannot easily access E-procurement services so they cannot access them wherever they are. Here, facilitating conditions are defined as objective factors in the environment where observers agree to carry out actions that are easy to carry out, including providing facilitating support (Venkatesh et al., 2012a). This supports the findings of previous research, (Aziz and Kamal, 2016); (Al Bachri et al., 2017) which also shows that Facilitating Conditions do not have a significant correlation with Behavioral Intention. This is because users do not feel the impact of using E-procurement , even though it provides adequate knowledge, infrastructure, advice and facilities, as well as sufficient expert staff.

H5: Facilitating conditions have a significant effect on use behavior

As shown by the results of the FC hypothesis test on UB in Table 4 , H_0 is rejected at the significance level of 0.05, which shows that FC on E-procurement has a positive influence on BI. This means that the facilities available when using E-procurement increase the behavioral intention of adoption. These results are in accorandce with previous research by (Venkatesh et al., 2012);(Harsono and Suryana, 2014) and (Sabarkah, 2018) who found that Facilitating Conditions significantly influenced Use Behavior for using E-procurement.

H6: Hedonic Motivation has no significant effect on behavioral intention

H_0 is accepted at the significance level of 0.05, as shown by the results of the HM hypothesis test on BI in Table 4. Because HM on E-procurement does not influence BI, respondents are happy or entertained by using E-procurement and have no impact on usage. This is because respondents will continue to use them even if they are not happy or entertained that they use them when needed. This result is in line with research (Bhimasta and Suprapto, 2016) who found that H6 did not have a significant impact. Hedonic Motivation refers to the satisfaction gained from using technology. Users tend to look for technological benefits in addition to enjoyment in the way they interact with it and use it

H7: Price value does not significant effect on behavioral intention

Based on the results of the PV hypothesis test on BI shown in Table 4, it can be seen that H_0 is accepted at a significance level of 0.05, so PV on E-procurement does not affect BI. In other words, the costs that must be paid do not influence respondents' interest in using E-procurement , respondents do not care what price they pay. This is in accorandce with the research findings of (Bhimasta and Suprapto, 2016) which show that H_7 does not have a significant effect. Consumers judge application prices based on the perceived benefits of the application and the costs incurred. Users will be more likely to adopt E-procurement once they see that E-procurement has more value than cash.

H8: Habit has a significant effect on behavioral intention

HT on E-procurement has a positive influence on BI, as shown by the results of the HT hypothesis test on BI in Table 4, which shows that H_0 is rejected at the 0.05 significance level.

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This means that using E-procurement every day will increase usage. This supports the findings of (Bhimasta and Suprapto, 2016), which show that this hypothesis has a significant impact. The extent to which people tend to behave automatically due to learning is called habituation. This is in line with previous research by (Harsono and Suryana, 2014); (Aziz and Kamal, 2016); (Gupta and Dogra, 2017) who found that HT has a significant correlation with strong BI.

H9: Habit does not have a significant effect on use behavior

H_0 is accepted at a significance level of 0.05, as shown by the results of the HT hypothesis test against UB in Table 4. Thus, HT on E-procurement does not have a positive influence on adoption, which means using E-procurement every day will not increase behavioral intentions. adoption. This result is not in line with research by (Bhimasta and Suprapto, 2016) which shows that this hypothesis has a significant influence. According to (Venkatesh et al., 2012), there is a direct relationship between user habits and intentions, but in the use of E-procurement the opposite is true.

H10: Behavioral intention has a significant effect on use behavior

As shown by the results of the hypothesis test for BI on UB in Table 4, H_0 is rejected at the significance level of 0.05, which indicates that BI on E-procurement has a positive influence on adoption. This shows that the magnitude of users' desire to use E-procurement influences adoption. This is in accorandce with research by (Bhimasta and Suprapto, 2016) which shows that this hypothesis has a significant influence. Apart from that, support for mandatory use of E-procurement can be useful for improving the quality of work and what happens in the field is that users continue to try to adapt to be able to quickly and precisely use E-procurement. Therefore, it can be concluded that Behavioral Intention influences use behavior.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results described above, it can be concluded that the UTAUT2 Model has been applied to analyze the factors of E-procurement adoption among Magelang City Regional Secretariat employees. The results obtained were that the UTAUT 2 model was only able to explain 69.9% of the variance in the formation of adoption of E-procurement use. This research consists of 9 variables which include performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, price value, habit, behavioral intention, use behavior with a total of 45 indicators which are declared vital or can be tested as a whole. This research consists of 10 proposed hypotheses, there are 4 hypotheses that can be accepted including Social Influence has a significant effect on Behavioral Intention, Facilitating Condition has a significant effect on Use Behavior, Habit has a significant effect on Behavioral Intention, and Behavioral Intention has a significant effect on Use Behavior. Meanwhile, for the 6 hypotheses that were rejected, namely Performance Expectancy had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention, Effort Expectancy had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention, Facilitating Conditions had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention,

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Hedonic Motivation had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention, Price Value had no significant effect on Behavioral Intention. Intention and Habit do not have a significant effect on Use Behavior. Suggestions for Magelang City Regional Secretariat employees regarding strategies that can be used to increase the adoption of E-Procurement use include increasing benefits and changing services regularly, adding new innovations for certain services. according to user needs, conducting regular user surveys to determine the function, usability and needs of E-Procurement , making advertising and promotions as attractive as possible, and concentrating on providing technical support such as expansion on the platform. Apart from that, to increase users' knowledge and abilities about how to use E-Procurement , they can carry out outreach related to E-Procurement.

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