Analysis of User Satisfaction Website SMA 1 Negeri Kayuagung Using UTAUT 2 Method

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Abstract

1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School is one of the senior secondary education institutions in the Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI) district that uses the website as access for information to the public and students. This study aims to determine the level of satisfaction of website users of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School on the quality of website services at this time. The researcher uses the UTAUT 2 method which contains 9 variables, namely: 1. Performance Expectancy (PE), 2. Effort Expectancy (EE), 3. Social Influence (SI), 4. Facilitating Condition (FC), 5. Hedonic Motivation (HM), 6. Price Value (PV), 7. Habit (HT), 8. Behavioral Intention (BI), 9. Use Behavioral (UB). Data analysis used Validity test, Reliability test, Classical Assumption test, F-Test, and T-Test. Data processing software used Microsoft Excel 2010, SPSS Version 25. The results of this study showed Performance Expectancy: 1.142 moderate level, EffortExpectancy: 1,270 moderate level, Social Influence: 959 moderate level, Facilitating Condition: 4.02 good level, Hedonic Motivation: 1,011 medium level, Price Value: 988 medium level, Habit: 502 good level, Behavioral Intention: 904 medium level, Behavioral Use: 1,033 medium level

I. Introduction

The role of internet technology is currently experiencing rapid development. Very fast every year. Through the internet, the information obtained will be more effective and efficient. Advances in internet technology have made individuals, the private sector and schools able to provide the latest information through digital media. Public schools such as SMA Negeri 1 Kayugung are no exception, which also take advantage of advances in internet technology by creating school websites. Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et al, 2020). According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Education is expected to be able to answer all the challenges of the times and be able to foster national generations, so that people become reliable and of high quality, with strong characteristics, clear identities and able to deal with current and future problems (Azhar, 2018). Education and skills are the main keys in gaining social status in community life (Lubis et al, 2019).

The development of information and communication technology today has greatly influenced people's lives, especially in the field of information technology. According to

Firman et al., (2016:29) information is a system within the organization that meets the needs of transaction data processing, supports operations, is managerial and strategic in nature, and provides the necessary reports to certain external parties. So that information is an important aspect that influences the progress of educational institutions and has helped schools a lot in increasing students' and community confidence. Through website-based technology, information will be more easily conveyed by the school to students and the community. Especially for the website at 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School

The website of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School is a website that has helped schools in conveying information to students and the wider community. The website of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School contains the homepage, profiles of principal teachers, galleries, and information about activities to news about 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School. Then this website has an option menu that functions to switch pages, while the menu is the PPDB menu which can be seen when pressing the menu tab on. 2 websites. In addition, this website also provides services to download materials from e-books and enter online exam portals. At this time the website of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School has not been tested for user satisfaction with the quality of the website.

In the research observations that were carried out there were several problems felt by users in using the website, the problems that occurred on the 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School website were users of the Public Senior High School website because an error occurred during tekdown or visitors accessing the website. In addition, the facility in the online chat column often occurs or does not have a definite response. Website users with the appearance of the interface and website quality using the UTAUT2 method. Respondents taken were 37 civil servant teachers, 23 honorary teachers and 777 students only taken in the last year, namely in the 2021/2022 school year, there were 950 at 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School so the total number was 1,787.

Based on the phenomena described above, the researchers will conduct research on what factors affect the use of a technology. Various kinds of research models have been developed to explain the factors that influence the interest and use of a technology system, one of the newest ones is the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. Based on the issue points that have been described, the appropriate adoption pattern in this study is using the UTAUT2 model which has been modified from the research of Vankatesh et al., 2012 because the factors contained in the survey results are in accordance with those in UTAUT2 (Oktafani & Sicily, 2020).

Based on the description above, this research is intended to solve problems at 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School. So, the author is interested in choosing this topic in the study, so the author sets the title of the research, namely "Analysis of Website User Satisfaction at 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School Using the Utaut 2 Method".

II. Research Method

This research was conducted in November -February 2022, as a preparation for the implementation of research activities. The author conducted research on Jalan Let. Muchtar Saleh No. 7, Kayuagung, Paku, Kayu Agung District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, South Sumatra 30867.

This research is a causal comparative research, which is one type of quantitative research, namely research that aims to determine the Analysis of Website User Satisfaction at 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School Using the Utaut 2 Method.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Results
a. Description of Research Respondents

This research was conducted from June 25, 2022 to completion by distributing questionnaires to web users totaling 100 respondents. In this study, the sample was taken using a random sampling technique, namely random sampling on the website users of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School. The following table shows the description of the distribution and return of the questionnaire.

Table 1. Distribution and Return of Questionnaires

Information	Total
Questionnaire used/filled	100
Questionnaire sent	100
Returning Questionnaire	100
Questionnaire not returned/not filled	0
Return rate of used questionnaire 99/99X100%	100%
Questionnaire return rate 99/99X100%	100%

Based on the results of data collection above through the distribution of questionnaires using Google from on the 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School wesite users. After distributing the questionnaires, it can be seen that the number of questionnaires distributed is 100 questionnaires. From the results of the questionnaires sent, the description of the respondents is as follows:

b. Respondents by Gender

Based on the results of data processing, the number of genders as a result of distributing questionnaire data in this study is as follows:

Table 1. Number of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Total
boy	32
woman	68
total	100

Source: processed data 2021

Based on the day the questionnaire was distributed to the Website Users of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School, which amounted to 100 respondents. The number of percentages above shows the number of male respondents of 32 respondents, the number of percentages above shows the number of female respondents of 68 respondents.

c. Respondents Based on AGE

Based on the results of the data that has been processed, the number of Website Users of 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School based on age in the distribution of questionnaires in this study is as follows:

Table 2. Number of Respondents by Age

Year	Results
15-20 Year	23
21-25 Year	24
26-30 Year	9
31-40 Year	19
>40 Year	25
Total	100

Source: Data that has been processed 2022

Based on this table above, it shows that the number of respondents using Wesite Sma 1 Negeri Kayuagung based on age is 100 respondents or the number of respondents using Website 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School. The number of respondents based on the age of 15 to 20 years amounted to 23 respondents, the number of respondents based on the age of 21 to 25 years amounted to 24 respondents, the number of respondents based on the age of 26 to 30 years amounted to 9 respondents, the number of respondents based on the age of 31 to 30 years 40 years old totaled 19 respondents, the number of respondents based on age> 40 years amounted to 25 respondents.

3.2 Research Results

The results of this study were to measure the effectiveness of the use of e-e-learning online learning systems. There are five variables in this method, namely the use of the learning system, socialization of e-learning, presentation of e-learning, design of e-learning, and frequency of use of e-learning.

a. Research Instrument Test

1. Validity Test

Validity test is usually used to test or measure the validity or invalidity of the questionnaire. If the questions in the questionnaire can or can reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire, then the questionnaire can be said to be effective (Sunyoto, 2010).

Knowing the structural validity of a tool or measuring instrument is to correlate the scores or scores obtained on each question. The significance test is carried out by comparing R arithmetic with R table with degrees of freedom (df) = n-2, in this case n is the number of samples. In this study, the number of samples (n) = 99, and the number of df can be calculated as 99 – 2 = 97. The significance of the 5% product is shown in table r, and the rtable number = 0.1975. Then calculate and compare the value of r obtained from table r with the results of r calculations. If the calculation results in the table r < r, then the statement is valid. The following table shows the correlation of the results of the validity test.

Table 3. Performance Expectancy Variable Validity Test Results

Correlations		PE1	PE2	PE3	PE4	TOTAL_PE
PE1	Pearson Correlation	1	.676**	.638**	.049	.839**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.627	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
PE2	Pearson Correlation	.676**	1	.746**	.013	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.898	.000

		100	100	100	100	100
PE3	Pearson Correlation	.638**	.746**	1	.050	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.624	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
PE4	Pearson Correlation	.049	.013	.050	1	.309**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.627	.898	.624		.002
	N	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_PE	Pearson Correlation	.839**	.865**	.865**	.309**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.002	
	N	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all Performance Expectancy variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with an r value > r table.

Table 4. Effort Expectancy Variable Validity Test Results

Correlations						
		EE1	EE2	EE3	EE4	TOTAL_EE
EE1	Pearson Correlation	1	.723**	.532**	.047	.828**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.641	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
EE2	Pearson Correlation	.723**	1	.529**	-.007	.832**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.948	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
EE3	Pearson Correlation	.532**	.529**	1	.084	.786**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.409	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
EE4	Pearson Correlation	.047	-.007	.084	1	.344**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.641	.948	.409		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_EE	Pearson Correlation	.828**	.832**	.786**	.344**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all Effort Expectancy variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with an r value > r table.

Table 5. Social Influence Variable Validity Test Results

Correlations					
		SI1	SI2	SI3	TOTAL_SI
SI1	Pearson Correlation	1	.243*	.590**	.750**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.015	.000	.000

	N	100	100	100	100
SI2	Pearson Correlation	.243*	1	.365**	.713**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
SI3	Pearson Correlation	.590**	.365**	1	.856**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_SI	Pearson Correlation	.750**	.713**	.856**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).					
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all Social Influence variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 3 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with r value > r table.

Table 6. Facilitating Conditions. Variable Validity Test Results

Correlations		FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	TOTAL_FC
FC1	Pearson Correlation	1	.423**	.569**	-.025	.772**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.808	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
FC2	Pearson Correlation	.423**	1	.333**	.045	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.001	.656	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
FC3	Pearson Correlation	.569**	.333**	1	-.007	.756**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001		.943	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
FC4	Pearson Correlation	-.025	.045	-.007	1	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.808	.656	.943		.001
	N	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_FC	Pearson Correlation	.772**	.711**	.756**	.340**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.001	
	N	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all of the Facilitating Conditions variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with the value of r arithmetic > r table.

Table 7. Hedonic Motivation Variable Validity Test Results

		HM1	HM2	HM3	TOTAL_HM
Correlations					
HM1	Pearson Correlation	1	.638**	.768**	.896**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
HM2	Pearson Correlation	.638**	1	.640**	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
HM3	Pearson Correlation	.768**	.640**	1	.902**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_HM	Pearson Correlation	.896**	.865**	.902**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all of the Hedonic Motivation variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with r value > r table.

Table 8. Price Value Variable Validity Test Results

		PV1	PV2	PV3	TOTAL_PV
Correlations					
PV1	Pearson Correlation	1	.623**	.723**	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
PV2	Pearson Correlation	.623**	1	.661**	.876**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
PV3	Pearson Correlation	.723**	.661**	1	.905**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_PV	Pearson Correlation	.865**	.876**	.905**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all Price Value variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 3 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with an r value > r table.

Table 9. Habit Variable Validity Test Results

		HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	TOTAL_HT
		Correlations				
HT1	Pearson Correlation	1	.356**	.459**	.057	.785**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.571	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
HT2	Pearson Correlation	.356**	1	.316**	-.101	.669**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.001	.319	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
HT3	Pearson Correlation	.459**	.316**	1	.047	.774**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001		.642	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
HT4	Pearson Correlation	.057	-.101	.047	1	.238*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.571	.319	.642		.017
	N	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_HT	Pearson Correlation	.785**	.669**	.774**	.238*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.017	
	N	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).						

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all habit variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with an r value > r table.

Table 10. Behavioral Intention Variable Validity Test Results

		BI1	BI2	BI3	TOTAL_BI
		Correlations			
BI1	Pearson Correlation	1	.249*	.636**	.783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
BI2	Pearson Correlation	.249*	1	.325**	.690**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.001	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
BI3	Pearson Correlation	.636**	.325**	1	.852**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_BI	Pearson Correlation	.783**	.690**	.852**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).					
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all Behavioral Intention variables have high scores, and this value indicates that statement 4 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with r value > r table.

Table 11. Use Behavior Variable Validity Test Results

		UB1	UB2	UB3	TOTAL_UB
	Correlations				
UB1	Pearson Correlation	1	.707**	.744**	.888**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
UB2	Pearson Correlation	.707**	1	.728**	.907**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
UB3	Pearson Correlation	.744**	.728**	1	.917**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
TOTAL_UB	Pearson Correlation	.888**	.907**	.917**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that all the variables n Use Behavior have a high score, and this value indicates that statement 3 is valid, because the value of r table is 0.1966 with a value of r count > r table.

2. Reliability Test

The reliability test is used to find out how far the measurement or assessment can give results that are not said to be different if the same subject is re-measured, or the reliability test is a criterion for the level of stability or consistency of a measuring instrument (questionnaire). This test was carried out using the Cronbach's Alpha method.

Table 12. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Performance Expectancy

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.727	4

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 13. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Effort Expectancy

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.671	4

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 14. Reality Test Results 100 Respondents Social Influence Respondents

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.658	3

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 15. Reality Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Facilitating Conditions

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.556	4

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 16. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Hedonic Motivation

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.863	3

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 17. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Price Value

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.850	3

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 18. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Habit

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.545	4

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 19. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Behavioral Intention

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.663	3

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

Table 20. Reliability Test Results 100 Respondents Respondents Use Behavior

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.883	3

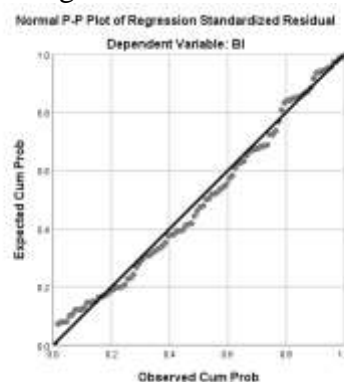*Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output*

Based on the results of the above calculations, the results of the reliability test in this study all variables were declared reliable because the Performance Expectancy variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.727. The results of the reliability test in this study were all variables declared reliable because the Effort Expectancy variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.671, test results reliability in this study, all variables were declared reliable because the Social Influence variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.658. The results of the reliability test in this study all variables were declared reliable because the Facilitating Conditions variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.556. The results of the reliability test in this study all variables were stated reliable because the Hedonic Motivation variable has a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.863, the results of the reliability test in this study all variables are declared reliable because the Hedonic Motivation variable has a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.863, the results of the test i Reliability in this study all variables were declared reliable because the Price Value variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.850. The results of the reliability test in this study were all variables declared reliable because the Habit variable had a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.545. The results of the reliability test in this study all variables were declared reliable. because the Behavioral Intention variable has a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.663, the reliability test results in this study all variables are declared reliable because the Use Behavior variable has a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.883.

b. Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

The normality test is used to see the distribution of the data on the variables used in the study, regardless of whether the data is feasible for analysis. Seeing the results of the analysis of the average normality of respondents' answers used as data. In research, you can check the results of the spread of data (points) on the diagonal axis of the graph or by looking at the graph of the residuals, you can see whether the data (dots) are spread out or not. The basis of the decision is around the diagonal and along the diagonal, or the host graph presents a normal distribution. Mode, the regression model meets the assumption of normality. In this study, the table below can be seen:

Table 21. Normal P-P Plot Of Regression Standardized Residual Behavioral Intention

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output
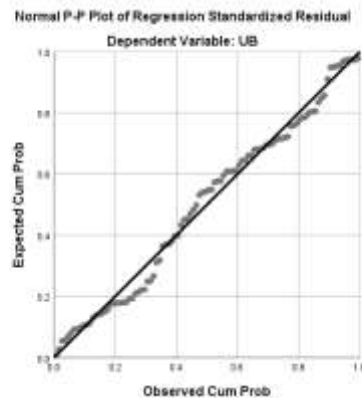
Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

By looking at the histogram or normal graph above, it can be concluded that the histogram gives a normal distribution pattern (not far from the diagonal). Because if the diagonal does not follow the direction of the diagonal line or does not show a normal distribution pattern, then the regression does not meet the assumption of normality.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The method in making decisions on the multicollinearity test is if the Tolerance > 0.1 and or VIF < 10, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity.

Table 23. Multicollinearity test of PE, EE, SI, HM, PV against BI

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	11.579	1.715		6.752	.000		
	PE	-.124	.090	-.203	-1.382	.170	.473	2.115
	EE	.133	.089	.220	1.498	.137	.472	2.118
	SI	.002	.101	.002	.023	.981	.935	1.070
	HM	.092	.139	.121	.657	.513	.303	3.304
	PV	-.159	.145	-.199	-1.097	.275	.309	3.233
a. Dependent Variable: BI								

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

In Model 1, multicollinearity test of Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Hedonic Motivation, and Price Value on Behavioral Intention, the value of VIF on the independent variable < 10, so there is no multicollinearity

Table 24. Multicollinearity Test of FC, HT, BI against UB

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	8.677	2.934		2.957	.004		

FC	-.099	.122		-.084	-.809	.421	.940	1.064
HT	.077	.125		.064	.616	.539	.938	1.066
BI	.172	.137		.127	1.256	.212	.988	1.012
a. Dependent Variable: UB								

Source: SPSS V25,2022 output output

In Model 2, multicollinearity test of Facilitating Condition, Habit, and Behavioral Intention to Use Behavior, the value of VIF on the independent variable is < 10, so there is no multicollinearity. So, it can be concluded that all variables stated that there is no multicollinearity and can proceed to hypothesis testing.

3.3 Discussion
a. Discussion of Questionnaire Results

After the researchers distributed the questionnaires and got the results, the researchers processed the data obtained. Before discussing the test results, the researcher will conduct a recapitulation of the results of the questionnaire to obtain measurements to strengthen the test results. The results of the recapitulation of respondents' answers in the questionnaire obtained can be seen in the table below:

Table 25. Questionnaire Recapitulation Results

No	Variable	Statement		Answer				
				SS	S	N	TS	STS
		PE1.	Website is useful in my daily life	24	22	37	12	5
		PE2.	Using the Website increases my chances of achieving important things					
1	*Performance Expectancy*			13	31	21	33	2
		PE3.						
			Using the Website helps me get things done faster	20	23	36	15	6
		PE4.		21	50	21	8	0

		EE1.	I can easily learn how to use the Website	22	25	41	9		3
		EE2.	Use of the Website is clear and understandable	23	20	19	33		5
2	*Effort Expecta*	EE3.	Easy to use website	22	24	26	23		5

	ncy	EE4.	I can easily do what I want on the Website	22	42	23	13	0
3	*Social Influence*	SI1.	The people closest to me influence that I should use the Website application	13	62	20	5	0
		SI2	People who influence my behavior think that I should use the Website	17	44	29	9	1
		SI3.	The people closest to me really support me to use the Website	14	43	24	19	0
4	*Facilitating Conditions*	FC1.	Website kompetibel with other apps I use	16	52	23	9	0
		FC2.	The existing technological facilities and infrastructure are already commonly used	12	45	29	14	0
		FC3.	I have sufficient knowledge to use the Website	19	48	21	12	0
		FC4.	There are experts who can help if I have difficulty using the Website	28	46	26	0	0
5	*Hedonic Motivation*	HM1.	I feel happy when using the Website.	12	39	38	9	2
		HM2.	I feel comfortable when using the Website	8	37	27	25	3
		HM3.	I enjoy when using the Website.	10	37	36	14	3
		PV1.	Websites are easy to get (free/unpaid)	9	45	41	4	1

6	*Price Value*	PV2.	I feel that the price of the service on the Website is in accordance with the services offered and accepted	10	30	29	31	0
		PV3.	I am willing to pay a predetermined price to use the Website	11	44	26	17	2
7	*Habit*	HT1.	I'm used to Website	15	47	23	15	0
		HT2.	I feel I have to continue using the Website	15	47	27	11	0
		HT3.	If I want to transact, then I will use the Website	22	42	23	13	0
		HT4.	Using mobile Internet has become a natural thing for me	49	51	0	0	0
8	*Behavioral Intention*	BI1.	I wish to use the Website in the future	13	61	21	5	0
		BI2.	I expect to use the Website in my daily life	15	46	31	7	1
		BI3.	I plan to use the Website in every of my transactions	12	46	26	16	0
9	*Use Behavioral*	UB1.	I like to use the website anytime and anywhere	13	42	39	5	1
		UB2.	I've often Website	12	30	28	29	1

		UB3.	I always use the website for various purposes	14	39	26	19	2

b. Discussion of Descriptive Statistics

The results of the research will be presented by looking at the condition of the respondents in responding to the questionnaires that have been distributed. To see the tendency of respondents' answers to each variable, it will be based on the range of answer scores as attached in the questionnaire. If included in the range of score category values, the average score can be categorized as follows:

Score Min = 1

Score Max = 5

$$\text{Range sK} = \frac{5-1}{4} = 1$$

Table 26. Category Range

Score	Information
1.00 – 2.00	Very bad
2.01 – 3.00	Bad
3.01 – 4.00	Currently
4.01 – 5.00	Well

Below is a table of descriptive statistics on the questionnaire recapitulation.

Table 27. Descriptive Statistics Table

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation	Information
Performance Expectancy (**X1**)						
PE1	100	1	5	3.48	1.132	Currently
PE2	100	1	5	3.72	1.101	Currently
PE3	100	1	5	3.75	1.142	Currently
PE4	100	1	5	3.71	.849	Currently
Effort Expectancy (**X2**)						
EE1	100	1	5	3.54	1.029	Currently
EE2	100	1	5	3.23	1.270	Currently
EE3	100	1	5	3.35	1.201	Currently
EE4	100	1	5	3.73	.952	Currently
Social Influence (**X3**)						
SI1	100	1	5	3.83	.711	Currently
SI2	100	1	5	3.67	.900	Currently

SI3	100	1	5	3.52	.959	Currently
Facilitating Conditions (**X4**)						
FC1	100	2	5	3.75	.833	Currently
FC2	100	2	5	3.55	.880	Currently
FC3	100	1	5	3.74	.906	Currently
FC4	100	1	5	4.02	.738	Good
Hedonic Motivation (**X5**)						
HM1	100	1	5	3.50	.893	Currently
HM2	100	1	5	3.22	1.011	Currently
HM3	100	1	5	3.37	.950	Currently
Price Value (**X6**)						
PV1	100	1	5	3.57	.756	Currently
PV2	100	1	5	3.21	.988	Currently
PV3	100	1	5	3.45	.968	Currently
Habit (**X7**)						
HT1	100	1	5	3.62	.919	Currently
HT2	100	1	5	3.66	.867	Currently
HT3	100	1	5	3.73	.952	Currently
HT4	100	1	5	4.49	.502	Good
Behavioral Intention (**Y1**)						
BI1	100	1	5	3.82	.716	Currently
BI2	100	1	5	3.67	.853	Currently
BI3	100	1	5	3.54	.904	Currently
Use Behavior (**Y2**)						
UB1	100	1	5	3.61	.815	Currently
UB2	100	1	5	3.23	1.033	Currently
UB3	100	1	5	3.44	1.018	Currently
Valid N (listwise	100					

From the results of the descriptive statistical table above, it can be seen that the maximum value is 5, the minimum value is 1, and the mean and Std values are also obtained. deviation so that it can be concluded that the calculation results are if the result description is 'Good' then the application can be accepted by the user, if the result statement is 'Medium' then the application may or may not be accepted, if the result description is 'Bad' or 'Very Bad' it means that the application is not acceptable to the user, so the application must be further improved in certain aspects.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the results of the research conducted regarding the formulation of the problem, how to analyze the quality of the website 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School using the UTAUT2 method? And how to find out or test the satisfaction level of website users 1 Kayuagung Public Senior High School using the UTAUT2 method, researchers can conclude as follows:

1. Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Hedonic Motivation, and Price Value have a significant effect on Behavioral Intention (interest),
2. Facilitating Conditions, Habits, and Behavioral Intentions have a significant effect on Behavioral Use.

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