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Analysis of User Satisfaction Level of the Saripati Application at the South Sumatra Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Office Using the End-User Computing Satisfaction Method.

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The increasing reliance on digital applications in the job recruitment process has prompted the South Sumatra Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Office to develop the Saripati application, aimed at connecting job seekers with employers. This study evaluates user satisfaction with the Saripati application using the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method, which assesses five dimensions: content, accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness. A descriptive quantitative research design was employed, involving a survey distributed to 75 users of the application. The findings indicate that user satisfaction is categorized as good, with high validity and reliability across all measured variables. The results of classical assumption tests confirm the model's validity, showing normality, homoscedasticity, and the absence of multicollinearity. Furthermore, both t-test and F-test results reveal that each independent variable significantly influences overall user satisfaction. This research highlights the effectiveness of the Saripati application in meeting user expectations regarding functionality and performance, ultimately providing a satisfactory user experience. The insights gained from this study can inform future improvements to the application, ensuring it continues to serve the needs of the community effectively. **Keyword:** User Satisfaction, EUCS, Saripati, Disnaker

1. Introduction

Advances in information technology have brought significant impacts in various sectors, including in the field of employment. One of the efforts made to utilize this technology is the development of digital-based applications that aim to bring together job seekers with job providers. The South Sumatra Manpower and Transmigration Office, as the agency responsible for labor affairs in the region, has launched the Saripati application as a solution to overcome challenges in the job recruitment process, especially in an increasingly digitally connected era.

The Saripati app is designed to provide easier access for people looking for work. In addition, the app also helps companies reach qualified candidates more efficiently. However, the success of an application is not only determined by the number of users, but also by the level of satisfaction that users feel when accessing the features provided. User satisfaction is the main indicator that reflects the quality of service of an application.

Based on initial observations, there were several complaints from users regarding their experience in using the Saripati app. For example, some users expressed difficulty in navigating the app, unattractive interface, or inaccurate information. This indicates that there is an opportunity to conduct a more in-depth

evaluation of the level of user satisfaction so that this application can optimally meet the expectations of the community.

The End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method is one approach that can be used to measure information system user satisfaction. This method includes five main dimensions, namely content, accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness. By measuring each of these dimensions, it is hoped that a comprehensive picture can be obtained regarding aspects that have met user expectations, as well as aspects that require improvement.

This research is important because the results not only provide an evaluation of the Saripati app, but also form the basis for future app development. By improving the existing shortcomings, this application can become more effective in responding to the needs of the community, while supporting the mission of the South Sumatra Manpower and Transmigration Office to create inclusive and productive employment.

Through this research, it is expected to provide strategic input for application developers and policy makers to improve service quality. Therefore, analyzing the level of user satisfaction using the EUCS method is a relevant and necessary step in this context.

2. Methods And Materials

This research is descriptive quantitative research. Quantitative research aims to objectively measure the level of user satisfaction through the collection and analysis of numerical data. The descriptive approach is used to provide an in-depth description of the phenomenon being studied without intervening in existing variables. This research method also adopts the End User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) Model which is an end-user-based evaluation method. EUCS focuses on five main dimensions: content, accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness. Using this model, the research was able to identify specific aspects that affect user satisfaction with the application. This method is suitable for identifying patterns, trends, and relationships between different dimensions of user satisfaction. With this approach, the research can provide relevant data-driven insights to support the development of the Saripati app.

Research Variables

Research Variable is an attribute or trait or value of people, objects, organizations or activities that have certain variations set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions.

a. ndependent variable (independent variable) A variable that affects other variables, in this study, the independent variables are Content (X1), Accuracy (X2), Format (X3), Ease Of Use (X4), Timeliness (X5).
b. The dependent variable (dependent variable) A variable whose existence is influenced in this study which is the dependent variable is User Satisfaction (Y).

Table 1. Operational Definition of Variables [1]

Variable	Definition	indicator
Content (X1)	Variables used to measure user satisfaction from the content of an application	X1.1 : Is the information available on the saripati application what you are looking for? X1.2 : Is the information you are looking for in the dove application easy to understand? X1.3 : Is the information in the dove application in your opinion complete enough?
Accuracy (X2)	Satisfaction variables measured in terms of the accuracy of data displayed by an application	X2.1 : Does the essence application provide correct and accurate information? X2.2 : Are you satisfied with the accuracy of the quintessence application?
Format (X3)	Variables used to measure user	X3.1 : Is the appearance of the

	satisfaction in terms of application interface appearance	essence application attractive enough for you? X3.2 : Is the design of the menu and links in the application clear and well organized?
Easy Of Use (X4)	Variables used to measure the level of ease of use of the application to learn and use effectively	X4.1 : Is the saripatim application easy to use? X4.2 : Is the saripati application easy to access anywhere?
Timeliness (X5)	Variables used to measure user satisfaction in terms of timeliness	X5.1 : Is the information you need in the Quintessence application easy to obtain? X5.2 : Does the information in the saripati application always provide the latest information? X5.3 : Is it on time in transactions?
User Satisfaction (Y)	User satisfaction in using the essence app	Y.1 : Are you satisfied using the saripati app? Y.2 : Does the essence application service meet your needs?

Determining Model and Hypothesis

The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulation of research problems, therefore, where the formulation of research problems is usually arranged in the form of a question sentence (Sugiyono 2018). It is said to be temporary, because the answers given are only based on relevant theories, not yet based on empirical facts obtained through data collection. In this study, researchers have formulated 5 hypotheses, among others:

H1 : Application content has a significant effect on user satisfaction
      user satisfaction
H2 : Application accuracy has a significant effect on user satisfaction
       users
H3 : Application format has a significant effect on user satisfaction
H4 : Ease Of Use application has an effect and is significant to user satisfaction
       user
H5 : Application timeliness has an effect and is significant to user satisfaction
       users
H6 : Content, Accuracy, Format, Ease Of Use and Timeliness simultaneously have a significant effect
       on user satisfaction.

In this study, data collection techniques were carried out using a questionnaire instrument (Questionnaire) by distributing to respondents who use the essence application.

Population

Population is the whole element that will be used as a generalization area. The population element is the entire subject or object to be measured, which is the unit under study (Sugiyono 2018). The population in this study were 300 users of the Saripati application at the South Sumatra provincial labor and

transmigration office.

Sample

In this study, researchers used a sampling method based on the Slovin formula to determine the required sample size (Sugiyono, 2018)

$n = N / (1+(N \times e^2))$

n = Required sample size

N = Population size

e = Tolerance of inaccuracy (Error Tolerance) 10%

The total population is 300 users, then

$1+N \cdot e^2 = 1+300 \cdot (0.1)^2 = 1+300 \cdot 0.01 = 1+3 = 4$

$N = \dfrac{N}{4} = \dfrac{300}{4} = 75$

So the number of samples based on the calculation of the formula above is 75 people

Research Instruments

Instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data, research instruments are used to measure the value of the variables under study. Because this research instrument will be used to make measurements with the aim of producing accurate quantitative data. In the instrument the researcher uses a Likert scale. The Likert scale serves to measure the opinions, attitudes, and perceptions of a person or group about social phenomena (Sugiyono 2018).

Table 2. Likert Scale Score [2]

SCALE	DESCRIPTION
1	Sangat Tidak Setuju (STS)
2	Tidak Setuju(TS)
3	Netral (N)
4	Setuju (S)
5	Sangat Setuju (SS)

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis technique applied in this research is a descriptive quantitative approach, which uses numbers as a form of data. The data will be processed with the help of software, namely the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) version 25 application. With this tool, researchers hope to obtain accurate measurement results in analyzing the relationship between independent variables, dependent variables, and intervening variables.

a. Validity Test

According to Sugiyono (2019), the validity test serves to assess the validity or validity of a questionnaire. The questionnaire is considered valid if the questions asked can reveal what you want to measure. The purpose of the validity test is to determine the extent of the correspondence between the data that actually occurs on the object and the data reported by the researcher. The decision regarding whether an item is valid or not can be determined by correlating the item score with the total score; if the correlation value r is more than 0.05, then the instrument can be considered valid. This calculation was carried out with the help of SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions).

b. Reliability Test

In addition to being valid, instruments used in research also need to have reliability. An instrument is considered reliable if it shows consistency or stability in the measurement process (Mulyatiningsih, 2011). In this study, instrument reliability testing was carried out internally using Cronbach's Alpha formula. This formula was chosen because the instrument used was a questionnaire with scores that were not only 1 and 0. A minimum Alpha Cronbach coefficient value of 0.60 is required to state that an instrument can be considered reliable.

c. Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to determine whether the regression model, both related and independent variables, has a normal distribution. A good regression model should have a normal or near normal data distribution. To assess whether the data is close to normal, a normal P-P plot graph can be used; if the points on the graph are scattered around the diagonal line and follow the diagonal line, then the data can be considered normally distributed.

d. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to identify whether there is a correlation or relationship between the independent variables in the regression model by checking the Tolerance and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values. The standard VIF value that is often used to categorize freedom from multicollinearity varies, but two common values used as a reference are 5 or 10; in this study, researchers used a VIF limit of 10. If the Tolerance value is more than 0.1 and VIF is less than 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

e. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test the difference in residual variance between one observation period and another observation period. If the significance result (sig) is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity occurs. Conversely, if the sig value is more than 0.05, then there is no heteroscedasticity.

f. Partial Significance Test (t-test)

Partial test (T test) aims to evaluate the extent of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable individually. There are two references that can be used as a basis for decision making, namely by paying attention to the significance value (sig) as follows:

a) If the significance value (sig). < 0.05 probability then there is an influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable or the hypothesis is accepted.

b) If the significance value (sig).> probability 0.05 then there is no influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable or the hypothesis is rejected.

Based on the comparison of the Thitung and Ttabel values.

a) If the value of tcount> ttable then there is an influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) or the hypothesis is accepted.

b) If the value of tcount> ttable then there is no influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) or the hypothesis is rejected.

g. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

According to Ghozali (2018), the joint effect test is used to determine whether the independent variables collectively affect the dependent variable. In this study, the F statistical test uses a significance level or confidence level of 0.05. If the study found a significance level of less than 0.05 or the calculated F value is greater than the F table, then all independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The explanation is as follows:

a) If the significance probability value <0.05, and f count> f table, then all independent variables affect the dependent variable.

b) If the significance probability value> 0.05, and f count < f table, then all independent variables have no effect on the dependent variable.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the study are the result of problem formulation, hypothesis formulation and data collection based on the results of literature, methods and data analysis carried out on a research object with

the aim of finding the point of the problem under study to reach a conclusion and decision making that can be proven true.

Validity Test

To test the validity of the instrument, the questionnaire was tested on 75 users of the 2024 essence application. The results of the rcount value are compared with the rtable to analyze their validity. With N = 75, df = 73, and a significance level of 5%, an rtable of 0.227 was obtained. The instrument is considered valid if rcount is equal to or greater than rtable at the 5% significance level, while the instrument is declared invalid if rcount is less than rtable. The validity test results for Conttent, Accuracy, Format, Ease of Use, Timeliness, and User Satisfaction are presented as follows.

a. Content

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the value of r count is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each column X1 Total, the values X1.1 = 0.846, X1.2 = 0.898, and X1.3 = 0.886 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown in the figure.

Correlations

		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	Total_X1
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.679**	.614**	.846**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.679**	1	.674**	.898**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.614**	.674**	1	.886**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75	75
Total_X1	Pearson Correlation	.846**	.898**	.886**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75	75

Figure 1. Content validity (X1)

b. Accuracy

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the value of r count is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each X2 Total column, the values X2.1 = 0.949, and X2.2 = 0.952 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown in the figure.

Correlations

		X2.1	X2.2	Total_X2
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.807**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.807**	1	.952**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75
Total_X2	Pearson Correlation	.949**	.952**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75

Figure 2. Validity Accuracy (X2)

c. Format

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the calculated r value is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that

if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each column X3 Total, the values X3.1 = 0.948, and X3.2 = 0.942 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown in the figure.

Correlations

		X3.1	X3.2	Total_X3
X3.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.787**	.948**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75
X3.2	Pearson Correlation	.787**	1	.942**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75
Total_X3	Pearson Correlation	.948**	.942**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75

Figure 3. Validity Format (X3)

d. Easy of Use

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the calculated r value is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each column X4 Total, the values X4.1 = 0.870, and X4.2 = 0.930 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown below.

Correlations

		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	Total_X1
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.679**	.614**	.846**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.679**	1	.674**	.898**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.614**	.674**	1	.886**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75	75
Total_X1	Pearson Correlation	.846**	.898**	.886**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75	75

Figure 4. Validity Easy Of Use (X4)

e. Timeliness

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the calculated r value is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each column X5 Total, the values X5.1 = 0.936, X5.2 = 0.924, and X5.3 = 0.920 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown in the figure.

Correlations

		X5.1	X5.2	X5.3	Total_X5
X5.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.819**	.784**	.936**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X5.2	Pearson Correlation	.819**	1	.763**	.924**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75	75
X5.3	Pearson Correlation	.784**	.763**	1	.920**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75	75
Total_X5	Pearson Correlation	.936**	.924**	.920**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75	75

Figure 5. Validity Timeliness (X5)

f. User Satisfaction

This validity test is carried out using the r table limit at a significance level of 0.05 for a one-way test. An item in the questionnaire is considered valid if the calculated r value is greater than r table. With n = 75, the degree of freedom (df) is 73, which results in an r table of 0.227. This means that if the correlation value exceeds the set limit, the item is considered valid otherwise, if the correlation value is below the limit, the item is considered invalid. From the correlation results, it can be concluded that in the Pearson Correlation row for each Y1 Total column, the values Y1.1 = 0.886, and Y2.2 = 0.926 are obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the questions are valid, as shown in the figure.

Correlations

		Y1.1	Y2.1	Total_Y1
Y1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.644**	.886**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	75	75	75
Y2.1	Pearson Correlation	.644**	1	.926**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	75	75	75
Total_Y1	Pearson Correlation	.886**	.926**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	75	75	75

Figure 6. Validity User Satisfaction (Y1)

Reliability Test

Reliability testing or reliability testing is carried out by analyzing the Cronbach's Alpha score, which reflects the reliability of the indicators used by researchers in this research questionnaire. The following are the results of the reliability test conducted using the SPSS 25 application.

a. Content

The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (rcount) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.844. N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 3. Thus, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for 3 items or 3 questions is 0.844. Referring to the Cronbach Alpha coefficient which is greater than 0.60, then rcount> rtable (0.844> 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.844	3

Figure 7. Reliability Statistics Content

b. Accuracy
    The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (rcount) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.893. N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 2. Thus, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for 2 items or 2 questions is 0.893. Referring to the Cronbach Alpha coefficient which is greater than 0.60, then rcount> rtable (0.893> 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.893	2

Figure 8. Reliability Statistics Accuracy

c. Format
    The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (rcount) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.880. N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 2. Thus, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for 2 items or 2 questions is 0.880. Referring to the Cronbach Alpha coefficient which is greater than 0.60, then rcount> rtable (0.880> 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.880	2

Figure 9. Reliability Statistics Format

d. Easy Of Use
    The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (rcount) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.751. N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 2. Thus, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for 2 items or 2 questions is 0.751. Referring to the Cronbach Alpha coefficient which is greater than 0.60, then rcount> rtable (0.751> 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.751	2

Figure 9. Reliability Statistics Easy Of Use

e. Timeliness
    The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (r-value) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.917. The N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 3. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for these 3 items or questions is 0.917. Referring to the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient greater than 0.60, r-value > r-table (0.917 > 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.917	3

Figure 10. Reliability Statistics Timeliness

    f.   User Satisfaction

The results of the content reliability test calculation using the Cronbach's Alpha method (r-value) can be seen in the Cronbach's Alpha column, which shows a value of 0.774. The N of Items indicates that the number of items or questions included in the variable view is 2. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Cronbach's Alpha result for these 2 items or questions is 0.774. Referring to the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient greater than 0.60, r-value > r-table (0.774 > 0.60). This means that the perceived usefulness data is reliable, trustworthy, and consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.774	2

Figure 11. Reliability Statistics User Satisfaction

Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Standardized Residual
N		75
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.99322026
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.096
	Positive	.087
	Negative	-.096
Test Statistic		.096
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.081[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Figure 12. Normality Test Using Kolmogorov-Smirnov

The normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method on 75 samples show that the standardized residuals have a mean of 0.000 and a standard deviation of 0.993. The largest absolute deviation between the data distribution and the normal distribution is 0.096, with a positive deviation of 0.087 and a negative deviation of -0.096. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic is 0.096, with a significance level (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) of 0.081. Since the significance value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that the residual data follows a normal distribution, is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the residual data satisfies the normality assumption, allowing regression analysis or other statistical methods requiring normality assumptions to proceed.
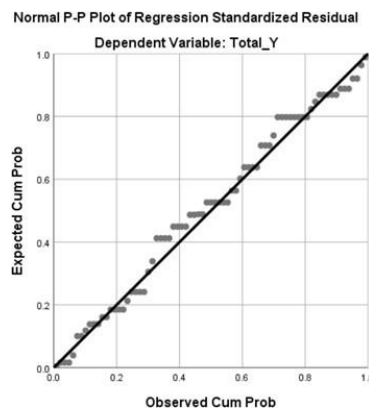
Figure 13. Normality Test Using P-Plot

Based on the Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual graph displayed, the normality test is conducted by comparing the cumulative distribution of standardized residuals to the theoretical normal distribution. In the graph, the standardized residual points appear to be scattered around the diagonal line (line of best fit), which represents the theoretical normal distribution. The pattern of dispersion close to the diagonal line indicates that the residual distribution tends to follow a normal distribution.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the normality assumption is met, as there are no significant deviations from the diagonal line. This test supports the validity of the regression model for further analysis. For additional verification, the significance values from formal tests such as Kolmogorov-Smirnov or Shapiro-Wilk can be used.
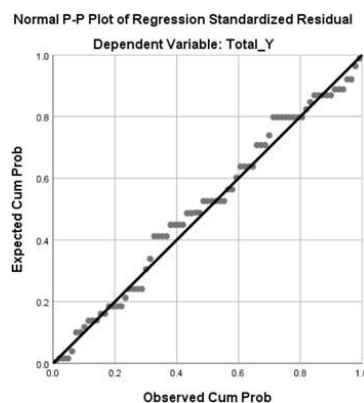
Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 14. Heteroscedasticity Test Using Scatterplot

Based on the scatterplot for the heteroscedasticity test, the distribution between the standardized residual values and the standardized predicted values appears to be randomly scattered without any specific pattern. The points do not form a regular pattern such as a line, curve, or a fan-shaped pattern that narrows or widens. This pattern indicates that the variance of the residuals is constant and does not depend on the predicted values.

Therefore, the assumption of homoscedasticity is met, meaning there is no indication of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. This supports the validity of the regression model and ensures that the regression parameter estimates are unbiased and can be used for statistical inference.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is any correlation or relationship between independent variables in a regression model by examining the Tolerance and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values. The commonly used VIF threshold to categorize the absence of multicollinearity varies, but two commonly used limits are 5 or 10, and the researcher chooses a VIF value of 10. If the Tolerance is greater than 0.1 and the VIF is less than 10, no multicollinearity is present.

If the independent variables are correlated with one another, these variables are not orthogonal, meaning the correlation between independent variables is not equal to zero. The results of the

multicollinearity test can be seen in the figure.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	-3.390	1.272		-2.665	.010		
	Total_X1	.359	.058	.497	6.206	.000	.939	1.065
	Total_X2	.141	.062	.184	2.255	.027	.903	1.107
	Total_X3	.245	.067	.297	3.646	.001	.910	1.099
	Total_X4	.274	.089	.258	3.063	.003	.853	1.172
	Total_X5	.124	.042	.238	2.963	.004	.935	1.070

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y1

Figure 15. Multicollinearity Test

In the coefficients table, it can be seen that the standard error values are less than one, specifically X1 = 0.939, X2 = 0.903, X3 = 0.910, X4 = 0.853, and X5 = 0.935, all of which are below one. Additionally, the beta coefficient values are also less than one, with X1 = 0.497, X2 = 0.184, X3 = 0.297, X4 = 0.258, and X5 = 0.238. Therefore, it can be concluded that the standard error values are low and no multicollinearity has been detected.

Partial Significance Test (t-Test)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2.395	1.294		-1.851	.068
	Total_X	.214	.025	.711	8.641	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y

Figure 16. Partial Significance Test

Based on the results of the t-test analysis, the calculated t value is 8.641, which is greater than the t table value of 1.993 for 73 degrees of freedom (df) at a significance level of 0.05 (two-tailed).

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variable X has a significant effect on the dependent variable Y. The significance level applied is 5% or 0.05. If the calculated F value is greater than the F value found in the table, then the alternative hypothesis can be stated that all independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable Y. Below are the results of the F test.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41.301	1	41.301	74.666	.000[b]
	Residual	40.379	73	.553		
	Total	81.680	74			

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y
b. Predictors: (Constant), Total_X

Figure 17. Simultaneous Significance Test

From the results of the test displayed in the image above, it can be concluded that the calculated F value of 74.666 is greater than the table F value of 3.12, indicating that the independent variables have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable Y.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted in this study, it can be concluded that the level of user satisfaction with the Saripati application at the South Sumatra Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Office is categorized as good. The validity and reliability testing of the questionnaire, which utilized the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method, indicates that all measured variables—content, accuracy, format, ease of use, timeliness, and user satisfaction—exhibit high levels of validity and reliability. This suggests that the Saripati application is capable of providing a satisfying experience for its users.

The results of the classical assumption tests, which demonstrate normality, homoscedasticity, and the absence of multicollinearity in the data, further reinforce that the model used in this study is valid and suitable for application. Meanwhile, the results of the t-test and F-test indicate that each independent variable tested has a significant effect on overall user satisfaction with the application. Overall, the Saripati application has successfully met user expectations in terms of functionality and performance, providing ease of use and timely service delivery.

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