



Performance Analysis of Regional Financial Information Systems with Delone and Mclean and Task Technology Fit Perspectives

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Abstract. This research makes use of the model developed by Delone and McLean in conjunction with the task technology fit to provide an explanation for the effectiveness of regional financial information systems within the context of local government. The purpose of this research is to investigate how the quality of the system, the quality of the information, the task's compatibility with the technology, and how often Regional Financial Information Systems are used all contribute to the overall performance of Regional Financial Information Systems. The Enrekang Regency Government served as the location for this study, and a total of ninety individuals who utilize RFIS were used as participants. This research makes use of primary data, and the technique of data collecting that it employs involves the distribution of questionnaires in conjunction with the survey method. The usage of the Structural Equation Model (SEM), more specifically Smart-PLS 3.0, is the statistical approach that will be put to the test to determine the validity of the hypothesis. According to the findings of this research, system quality has a positive effect on task technology fit, information quality has a positive effect on task technology fit, information quality has no effect on RFIS usage, task technology fit has a positive effect on RFIS usage, task technology fit has a positive effect on RFIS performance, and RFIS usage has a positive effect on RFIS performance. This demonstrates that the degree to which RFIS and task technology fit are used might have an effect on improved performance improvement.

Keywords: Delone and McLean Model, Task Technology Fit, RFIS Usage, Performance.

1. Introduction

The last decade has seen a tremendous growth in the creation of information systems that are based on technological advancements. This has not only had an impact on the management of a firm, but it also has a substantial impact on the information systems used by governments for accounting purposes. According to Rahayu

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accounting information systems are seen as an essential component in the process of obtaining higher levels of performance, particularly in the decision-making phase [1]. As a result, there is a need for regional financial management systems and processes that may assist the government in fulfilling its obligation to provide financial reports [2]. Financial reports that are compliant with the stated standards and also compliant with the accrual-based format are one kind of information that the government is required to offer. These reports are one type of information that must be presented. According to Hasibuan *et al.* agencies that are supported by modern technology support applications and have good information technology (computerized or integrated) are expected to have a positive impact on the continuity of government performance by producing timely, accurate, and reliable financial reports [3].

As one of the markers of good governance, greater performance of accountable and transparent regional financial governance is required for the reforms that are being implemented in the financial sector. With the issuance of Government Regulation No. 65 of 2010 concerning Regional Financial Information Systems (RFIS), it is stated that in order to follow up the implementation of the development process in line with the principles of good governance, the Central Government and Regional Governments are obliged to develop and utilize advances in information technology in order to improve financial management capabilities, and to distribute financial information to the public as a form of transparency and accountability.

Helping regional heads prepare budgets and reports on regional financial management, formulating financial policies, evaluating financial performance, providing financial statistical needs, presenting information openly to the public, and supporting the provision of regional financial information needed in the national RFIS are some of the objectives of organizing the Regional Financial Information System. Even though many businesses are investing a significant amount of money into the development of cutting-edge and complex information technology systems at this time, one of the issues that still needs to be addressed is the insufficient use of information systems on a continuous basis. Sutanto *et al.* if it is possible to increase the performance of those using the information systems and technologies being applied, then we can say that the application is successful. However, according to various empirical findings, it is said that the local government accounting system has not been exploited to its full potential by SKPD officials, treasurers, and financial staff in order to enhance their financial management performance [4].

The model that was established by DeLone and McLean and is known as the DeLone & McLean Information System Success Model is one of the common models that is used in analyzing the success or failure of the deployment of an information system, particularly from the perspective of user perception at the organizational level. This model is utilized in a variety of contexts. According to the findings of empirical study on the DeLone and McLean Model carried out by McGill *et al.* system quality and information quality are major determinants of user satisfaction with a system. According to studies carried out by Apsari and Astika and (Tam and Oliveira) the quality of the system as well as the quality of the information has a major impact on consumption [5,6].

Because the use of a technology must be in accordance with the task and may enhance performance, the task technology fit model can typically be described as how much assistance a technology provides a person in accomplishing a collection of tasks [7]. This is because the application of a technology must be in accordance with the task and can improve performance. According to Goodhue and Thompson the task technology fit model hypothesizes that users would accept and utilize information technology based on the compatibility between the qualities of the technology and the needs of the task [8]. According to Alkhwaldi *et al.*, even while end users believe that information technology represents progress, they will not use the technology if they believe that it is not appropriate for their work responsibilities and cannot increase their performance [9]. According to research carried out by [10] incorporating task technology into an e-learning system that is hosted in the cloud would favorably increase the perceived effect on learning. According to studies carried out by Osang [11] and Isaac *et al.* [12] the compatibility of the job with the available technology has a beneficial effect on performance.

In order to explain the effectiveness of regional financial information systems for the purposes of local government, the authors of this research combine the model developed by DeLone and McLean with the task technology fit. This research also investigates the influence that the appropriateness of the task has on performance. Because the primary objective of appropriateness in and of itself is to enhance the performance of technology users, the link between suitability and performance is an extremely significant one. As a result, the purpose of this research is to combine the work of DeLone and McLean with the concept of task technology fit in order to ascertain the factors that influence the use of technology and to boost overall performance. The crux of this concept is the idea that in order for information technology to have a positive influence on performance, the technology itself has to be deployed in such a way that it is compatible with the kind of work that is being done. This study places an emphasis on the influence that having technology installed has on a company's success.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1 A Subsection Sample

Research that had previously been carried out by Shannon and Weaver and Mason served as the basis for the development of the DeLone and McLean information systems success model (D&M IS Success Model) [13]. Mason presented a hypothesis that he named the Information "Influence" hypothesis. This theory places a strong emphasis on the "influence" that information has [14]. Shannon and Weaver established a classification system for the information process that consisted of three levels: the technical level, the semantic level, and the efficacy level [15]. At the technological level, we are concerned with the precision and effectiveness of the information-generating system. The effectiveness of information in conveying the intended meaning is referred to as its semantic level. The amount of effectiveness may be thought of as the influence that the knowledge has on the receiver. Triandis came up with the idea that is now known as the theory of interpersonal conduct. According to Triandis, a person's intentions about their

conduct are decided by the anticipated consequences of their actions, what they believe should be done, and how they feel about their activity [16]. Conditions that make conduct easier, the person's goals for their behavior, and their typical actions all have an impact on what they do next (Jogiyanto) [17].

2.2 Theory of Financial Integrity

Research in the subject of information systems has benefited greatly from DeLone and McLean's development of the information system success model, which has made significant contributions to the field. The model that DeLone and McLean established depicts the factors that contribute to the success of information systems. These factors include the quality of the system, the quality of the information, the amount of use, the level of user happiness, the individual effect, and the organizational impact [18]. Then, DeLone and McLean provided an updated model in which service quality was included to demonstrate the significance of service and support in a productive e-commerce system, use intents were added, and the effect of individual and organizational factors was simplified into net benefits [19].

2.3 Task Technology Fit (TTF)

It is not sufficient to only install the necessary equipment in order for an organization to benefit from the use of information technology. However, in order for the use of technology to be considered effective, it is necessary that the information technology be appropriate for the activities that it facilitates. According to Hasibuan *et al.* task-technology fit refers to a matching between the necessity for tasks or work obligations, an individual's talents, and the functions of technology [20]. The connection that exists between task technology fit and ideas about the repercussions of making use of the system is illustrative of the way in which task technology fit influences technology use. This is due to the fact that task technology fit ought to be a major determining factor in whether or not a system is perceived to be more helpful, more vital, or relatively able to give more advantages. According to Goodhue and Thompson, high performance has consequences for either enhancing efficiency, improving effectiveness, or improving quality [21].

2.4 Effect of System Quality on Task Technology Fit

The user's impression of the qualities that are intrinsic to the system under consideration is what is meant by the term "system quality." According to the information impact hypothesis, which places an emphasis on demonstrating that the quality of output from a technical level is directly proportional to the accuracy and efficiency of a system that creates information, the quality of the system is a significant factor that plays a role in determining how end users, evaluators, and assessors think about it. In the context of this research, if RFIS users have the impression that the system quality is greater, they will likely have the impression that the information system is more suited for the activity that is now being performed. Therefore, system quality may increase task technology fit because it matches the functional capabilities of the information system with the needs of current task activities. This matches the functional capabilities of the information

system with the demands of existing task activities. Azizah *et al.* [22] and Yuce *et al.* [23]. According to the findings of research carried out by Tam and Oliveira [24], the quality of the system has a substantial impact on the task technology fit. Because of the increased quality of the system, it is able to create stronger task technology fit, which assists in the completion of current tasks. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H1: System quality has a positive effect on task technology fit.

2.5 The Effect of System Quality on the Use of RFIS

According to DeLone and McLean, the primary concern of system quality is system performance. This refers to the evaluation of how well software, hardware, or any mix of the two can create and deliver information in response to user requirements. The efficiency of the system in meeting the needs of its customers is another metric that may be used to measure success. This demonstrates, in accordance with the information impact theory, that the quality of the production system may be used as a measurement tool for the quality of the production on a technical level. The quality of a system is a property that is determined by the information that is intrinsic to the system itself. It is essential for a good system to possess a number of qualities, the most important of which are user-friendliness, convenience of access, and dependability of the system overall. The quality of a system may have an effect on the user's level of pleasure with the experience. The findings of an empirical study carried out by Yuce *et al.* and Y. Cheng reveal that the quality of the system has a favorable influence on the user's level of satisfaction while using an intelligent guidance system [25]. This assertion is backed by the findings of the study. In contrast to the findings of study carried out by Rai and Suardikha, which showed that the quality of the system had no impact on the amount of use [26]. Users of an information system will have a positive attitude toward the information system in question if they are under the impression that both the system itself and the information it generates are of high quality. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H2 : System quality has a positive effect on the use of RFIS

2.6 The Effect of Information Quality on Task Technology Fit

Information quality refers to the quality of the content and form of reports generated by information systems; its assessment encompasses aspects such as accuracy, availability, completeness, fairness, efficiency, relevance, scope, and timeliness of information (DeLone and McLean). Information quality may also be measured in terms of breadth and timeliness of information. According to the information influence theory, the degree of impact of information may be thought of as a level of events that take place at the receiver endpoint of the information system. These events include the receiving of information, the assessment of information, and the application of information. It is anticipated that better information quality will result in stronger task technology fit if users consider the information supplied by the information system to be of a higher quality. This is because users will have a tendency to view the information as being more relevant to the job if they believe it

to be of a higher quality. Cheng and Wu & Tian are cited in the text [27]. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H3: The effect of information quality has a positive effect on task technology fit.

2.7 The Effect of Information Quality on the Use of RFIS

The quality of the information plays a significant part in the process of cultivating a favorable attitude toward the advantages of making use of information technology. Users will use a system more often because they will see it as having a higher level of reliability the higher the quality of the information and output that is supplied by the system. The information influence theory defines the influence of information as a level of events that take place at the recipient endpoint of an information system. This theory describes the influence of information as a sequence of events, such as receiving information, evaluating information, and applying information, which ultimately results in changes in recipient behavior as well as changes in system performance. The output in the form of information that is created by the information system that is being utilized is referred to as the information quality. According to Delone and Mclean, the level of user satisfaction will improve in direct proportion to the quality of the information that is generated by an information system. The information system will generate more high quality information, which will lead to a rise in the number of users who make use of the system. According to the findings of study carried out by Cheng, users of a system would report feeling content with their experience of using the system if they think that the information supplied by the system is accurate and complete. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H4: Information quality has a positive effect on the use of RFIS

2.8 The Effect of Task Technology Fit on the Use of RFIS

According to the interpersonal behavior theory, job fit is defined as the degree to which a person feels that using personal computer technology might enhance his work (Jogiyanto). The expectation that certain outcomes will occur as a result of use is one way to observe the influence that task-technology fit has on utilization. The reason for this link is because the compatibility of the job with the technology should be a significant factor in determining whether or not systems are seen to be more beneficial, more important, or deliver relative advantages. According to the findings of a study that was carried out by Alkhwaldi *et al.*, the task technology fit model does a good job of explaining how task and technology features are added to task technology fit in order to impact staff behavior. In accordance with the findings of the study carried out by Cheng and Omotayo and Haliru [28]. Research conducted by Pontoh *et al.*, about the connection between the appropriateness of task technology and the effectiveness of an ERP system [29]. According to these findings, the task- technology fit has a substantial impact on the effectiveness of ERP systems, both directly and indirectly, via the influence of varied user attributes

and organizational characteristics. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H5: Task technology fit has a positive effect on the use of RFIS

2.9 Effect of Task Technology Fit on Performance

According to the interpersonal behavior theory, job fit is defined as the degree to which a person feels that using personal computer technology might enhance their work. Because improving performance is the primary objective of task fit in and of itself, understanding the link between task fit and performance is vital. The interaction that may take place between tasks, technology, and persons to increase performance is the most important aspect of task technology fit. According to research carried out by Wahyuningsih *et al.*, TTF has a substantial influence on employee performance at Brawijaya University [30]. Therefore, it is possible to draw the conclusion that performance will increase if task technology fit is high in terms of the quality of academic information systems. These findings are consistent with those found in the research carried out by Cheng and Isaac *et al.* These findings are consistent with those obtained by Ratna *et al.*, who found that one of the elements that motivates users to adopt or make use of an information technology service is the technology's fit for the jobs they do [31]. The hypothesis may be stated as follows on the basis of this description.

H6: Task technology fit has a positive effect on performance.

2.10 Effect of RFIS Use on Performance

Information technology has a good impact on the activities or activities of employees in carrying out their tasks, so as to increase employee performance in practically all aspects of the company. This is because information technology has a positive influence on the activities or activities of workers in carrying out their duties. According to Goodhue and Thompson, the usage of information technology has an effect on the performance of users, regardless of whether or not the influence of the technology is positive or negative. According to the theory of interpersonal behavior, "facilitating conditions" are defined as objective environmental characteristics that make an action simple and straightforward to carry out. In the context of the usage of personal computers, one form of enabling condition that might have an effect on system utilization is the provision of assistance to users of personal computers. Technology users may get a multitude of advantages from the employment of technology. The technology to performance chain model is a complete model that was constructed from two study streams that complement one another. These research streams include user attitude as a predictor of utilization, and task-technology fit as a predictor of performance. The technology to performance chain model is abbreviated as TPC.

Research carried out by Hasibuan *et al.*, discovered substantial findings between the employment of information technology and employee performance [32]. This demonstrates that the employee performance will grow in direct proportion to the degree to which information technology is used. This is in accordance with research

that was carried out by Abdillah & Saepullah which stated that the use of the SIMDA Finance application in local governments in Indonesia will have a greater impact on performance the more it is utilized, with the utilization of SIMDA financial version 2.7 playing a role in supporting the performance of its users [33]. This is in line with the findings of the aforementioned research.

H7: The use of RFIS has a positive effect on performance.

The results of prior study as well as the formulation of the hypothesis that has been provided so far have led to the discovery of a variable connection. It is possible to make predictions about the variable connection using Figure 1.

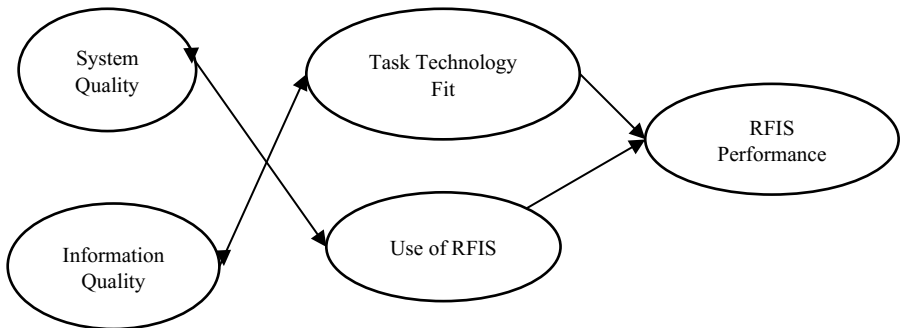


Fig. 1. Research Model

3. Research Methodology

Because this study takes a logical strategy that tries to evaluate hypotheses, we may classify it as a quantitative approach. The Enrekang district government was the location where the study was carried out. The sample was carried out using the method of saturation sampling. In this research, primary data are gathered by the direct distribution of questionnaires. The total number of respondents that participated in this survey was ninety. Participants in this research were those who used RFIS. The components in the question are evaluated using a Likert scale, with 1 representing "strongly disagree" and 5 representing "strongly agree". The Structural Equation Model (SEM) is the statistical approach that was used in order to test the hypothesis. Smart-PLS 3.0 was utilized in order to carry out the testing in order to ensure accuracy.

4. Results And Discussion

4.1 Respondent Demographics

The features of the respondents in this research, which included a sample size of 90 persons and took place in the Enrekang Regency government, include gender, age, highest level of education attained, and previous experience with SKPD. Male respondents made up 40% of the total, while female respondents made up 60% of the total. This demonstrates that males make up the vast majority of RFIS users in the Enrekang Regency Government. The percentage of people in the age group 25-35 was 22.44%, the percentage of people in the age group 36-46 was 38.89% and

the percentage of people in the age group 47-57 was 36.67%. According to this distribution, it can be deduced that the majority of RFIS users living under the jurisdiction of the Enrekang District Government are between the ages of 36 and 46. According to their level of education, the respondents have the following characteristics: high school graduates make up as much as 2.22% of the total, diploma graduates make up as much as 7.78% of the total, S1 graduates make up as much as 58.89% of the total, S2 graduates make up as much as 25.56% of the total, and S3 graduates make up as much as 5.56% of the total. As can be seen from here, S1 graduates have a dominant position in the Enrekang District Government, with a percentage of 58.89%. The percentage of users who have had experience with RFIS after one year was 6.67%, after two years it was 18.33%, after three years it was 27.78%, after four years it was 6.67%, after five years it was 12.56%, and after six years it was 31.11%.

Table 1. Demographic Statistics

Description		Total	Percentage
Gender	Male	36	40%
	Female	54	60%
Age of Respondent	25-35 Years	22	22,44 %
	36-46 Years	35	38,89 %
	47-57 Years	33	36,67 %
Last Education	HIGH SCHOOL	2	2,22 %
	Diploma	7	7,78 %
	S1	53	58,89 %
	S2	23	25,56 %
	S3	5	5,56 %
Experience using RFIS	1 Year	6	6,67 %
	2 Years	11	18,33 %
	3 Years	25	27,78 %
	4 Years	6	6,67 %
	5 Years	14	15,56 %

6 Years	28	31,11 %
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Source: Data Processed, 2023

Outer Model

Before testing the hypothesis that has been formulated, validity and reliability tests are first carried out.

Table 2. Validity and Reability Test Results

Variab les	AV E	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
System Quality	0,81 7	0,925	0,947
Information Quality	0,71 1	0,922	0,937
<i>Task Technology Fit</i>	0,66 1	0,902	0,921
Use of RFIS	0,7	0,827	0,892
RFIS Performance	34 0,6 36	0,892	0,912

Source: Data Processed, 2023

According to the data shown in the table that is located above, it is clear that the AVE value for all of the variables is more than 0.5, as is necessary. As a result, one might reach the conclusion that the convergent validity of all variables has been met. The results of the Cronbach's Alpha test and the composite reliability test demonstrate that all of the variables have a value that is more than 0.7. This demonstrates that there is consistency across all variables.

4.2 Inner Model

To measure the effectiveness of the inner model analysis, the R-square of the dependent construct may be used. The levels of predictive power that correspond to R-squared values of 0.75, 0.50, and 0.25, respectively, might be categorized as significant, moderate, and weak, respectively. The coefficient of determination is what you get when you run the tests on the internal model.

Table 3: Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Variab les	R Square	R Square Adjusted
SIKD Performance	0,494	0,482
Usage	0,141	0,111
<i>Task Technology Fit</i>	0,645	0,637

Source: Data Processed, 2023

The R-squared value for the performance variable is shown to be 0.494 in the table that can be seen above. This demonstrates that the use and task technology fit factors can explain 49.4% of the performance variable. However, the remaining 50.6% of the performance variable may be explained by other variables that are not included in the study model. According to table 5.16, the utilization variable has an R-squared value of 0.141. This demonstrates that the system quality and information quality variables can only explain the use variable to the extent of 14.1%, while the remaining 85.9% of the variance may be accounted for by other factors that are not included in the study model. According to table 3, the task technology fit variable has an R-squared value of 0.654. This demonstrates that the system quality and information quality variables may explain 65.4% of the variability in the use variable. The remaining 34.6% of the variability in the usage variable can be explained by additional factors that are not included in the study model.

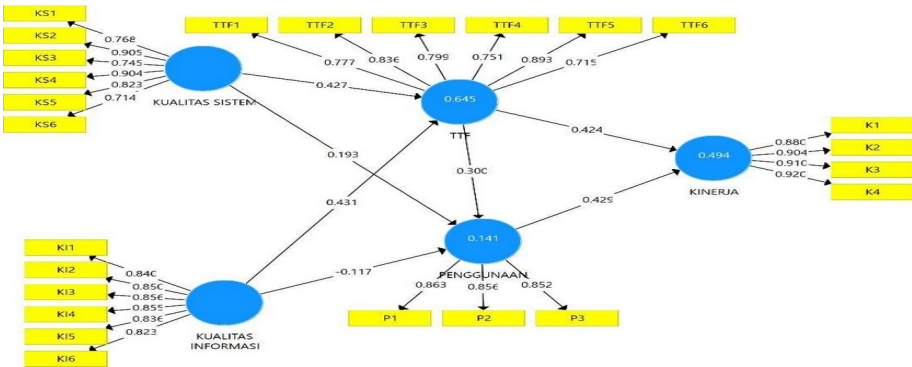


Figure 2: Model Path Diagram

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

Table 4 explains the results of hypothesis testing based on the coefficient value path and T- statistics / P-value.

Table 4: Hypothesis Testing

	Original Sample (O)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	P Values	Results
System Quality -> Task Technology	0,427	0,095	0,000	Supported

<i>y Fit</i>				
System Quality -> Usage	0,193	0,169	0,128	Not supported
Information Quality -> Task Technology Fit	0,431	0,103	0,000	Supported
Information Quality -> Usage	-0,117	0,167	0,242	Not supported
Task Technology Fit -> Usage	0,300	0,163	0,033	Supported
Task Technology Fit -> Performance	0,424	0,099	0,000	Supported
Usage -> Performance	0,429	0,109	0,000	Supported

Source: Data Processed, 2023

4.4 Effect of System Quality on Task Technology Fit

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is lower than 0.05, which translates to a significance level of 0.000. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H1), which claims that the quality of the system has a favorable influence on the task technology fit, may be accepted. According to these findings, workers of the Enrekang district government who utilize RFIS have the perception that a high quality system may provide a stronger task technology fit, which in turn assists employees in completing their jobs. The findings of this research are in line with the findings of other studies that have been conducted before. System quality has a considerable impact in a favorable direction on the task technology fit, according to Yuce *et al.*. This indicates that the quality of the system is a significant factor in determining how well the job and technology fit together. This conclusion is also in accordance with the study of Azizah *et al.*, Cheng, and Tam and Oliveira, all of whom indicate that system quality greatly influences the usage and fit of task technology. This finding is also consistent with their findings.

4.5 The Effect of System Quality on the Use of SIKD

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is much higher than 0.05, coming in at 0.128. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H2) that asserts that system quality has a positive influence on RFIS is not valid and should be rejected. These findings suggest that the quality of the system with regard to its utilization is not quite as excellent as it might be. According to some of the respondents, the menu that is accessible in RFIS is not completely linked with the other systems, and users continue to find it difficult to discover problems; as a consequence, the intensity and frequency of usage is low. As a result, it is anticipated that the

development of RFIS would result in an improvement in the quality of the system (both the hardware and the software), particularly with regard to the detection of mistakes. Another issue is that user interest might be difficult to adjust while utilizing RFIS since system transformations and position changes often take place. This makes it challenging to utilize RFIS. The findings of this research are consistent with those obtained from studies carried out by Marpaung [34] and Rai & Suardikha (2019), which demonstrated that system quality does not influence utilization. According to Yu and Qian's findings, the fact that using the system is necessary has led to the nursing staff's perception that they are required to do so regardless of the quality of the system [35]. Users are not affected in any way by the quality of the system, which may be due to the fact that the government is required to utilize RFIS. According to Jogiyanto, mandatory conduct or necessary behavior is activity that is not performed of one's own free will but rather because it is a demand or duty imposed by one's place of employment.

4.6 The Effect of Information Quality on Task Technology Fit

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is lower than 0.05, which translates to a significance level of 0.000. This demonstrates that the third hypothesis (H3), which proposes that the quality of the information has a favorable influence on the task technology fit, may be accepted. According to the findings of this research, user perceptions of the quality of the information obtained by utilizing a system may have an effect on the task's appropriateness for the technology. workers of the Enrekang district administration who use RFIS have the impression that the quality of information supplied by the system is comprehensive, accurate, up to date, and in line with their demands. As a result, workers believe that the system can assist them in successfully accomplishing their task. These findings are in line with the findings of study carried out by Cheng and Wu & Tian, which suggest that information quality may increase task technology fit because it fits the functional capabilities of information systems with work needs. According to Tam and Oliveira, users have a tendency to consider a piece of technology more suited to a job if they believe the information that was supplied by the information system to be of a better quality. The higher the quality of the information, the larger the rise in task technology fit.

4.7 The Effect of Information Quality on the Use of RFIS

The results of the test indicate that the p-value is higher than 0.05, and its exact value is 0.242. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H4), which asserts that system quality has a positive influence on RFIS, should not be accepted. Instead, the hypothesis should be rejected. Based on these findings, it seems that the quality of the information is not yet sufficiently advanced to support an increase in utilization. Some of the respondents believed that the frequency with which data was updated in RFIS was one of the system's shortcomings, which in turn affected the intensity of their use of the system. Another aspect is also due to the frequent transfer of positions, which means that it is required to adjust to utilizing information systems. This is the case because the use of RFIS must be exploited depending on requirements, and the intensity and frequency of usage must be increased. These findings are consistent with the findings of study carried out by Marpaung which came to the conclusion that the quality of the information does

not have a major influence on consumption. In accordance with the findings of study Yu & Qian, 2018 and Aboelmaged (2018), which show that the quality of the information does not significantly affect consumption [36].

4.8 The Effect of Task Technnology Fit on the Use of RFIS

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is much lower than 0.05, coming in at 0.033. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H5), which claims that a good match between task and technology has a beneficial influence on the use of RFIS, may be accepted. According to these findings, personnel of the Enrekang district administration who utilize RFIS are predicated on the concept that task technology fit is effectively integrated in order to enhance the usage of RFIS. Employees have expressed their belief that technological task fit is highly helpful to them in successfully accomplishing their job. This study is in line with research that was done (Ratna *et al.*, 2019), which claimed that the amount of information system utilization increased in proportion to the degree to which the job technology met the requirements. study that was performed (Alkhwaldi *et al.*, 2022) states that the task technology fit model adequately describes how task and technology features are added to task technology fit to impact staff behavior. This study is supported by research that was conducted (Cheng, 2019; Omtayo & Haliru, 2020; Shishakly *et al.*, 2021).

4.9 The Effect of Task Technnology Fit on RFIS Performance

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is lower than 0.05, which translates to a significance level of 0.000. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H6), which asserts that a good match between a task and its corresponding technology has a beneficial influence on performance, may be accepted. According to the findings, the most important aspect of task technology fit is how the connection between tasks, technologies, and persons may be integrated to enhance performance. This means that by using the appropriate technology to support a work, the overall performance of the system will improve. According to research carried out by (Wahyuningsih *et al.*, 2019), which stated that task technology fit has a significant effect on employee performance at Brawijaya University, it can be concluded that if task technology fit is high in terms of the quality of academic information systems, it will improve performance. These findings are congruent with those obtained by Cheng (2019), Isaac *et al.* (2019) and Osang (2019) all of which demonstrated a correlation between the appropriateness of the task technology and the level of performance [37].

4.10 Effect of RFIS Usage on RFIS Performance

The findings of the test indicate that the p-value is much lower than 0.05, coming in at 0.000. This demonstrates that the hypothesis (H7), which asserts that the implementation of RFIS results in a favorable impact on performance, is capable of being accepted. According to these findings, the use of information technology will result in an improvement in user productivity and a more successful completion of user duties. Better performance may be expected as a result of greater levels of technological utilization and adaptability to various activities. The findings of this study are in line with those found in research carried out by Research carried out by

(Hasibuan *et al.*, 2019) found significant results between the use of information technology on employee performance. This indicates that employee performance will improve in proportion to the degree to which information technology is utilized. This is in accordance with study carried out by (Abdillah & Saepullah, 2018), which stated that the performance effect of the SIMDA Finance application in local governments in Indonesia would be greater the more widespread its use is.

5. Conclusions

This research was carried out with the intention of gaining an understanding of the influence that the performance of regional financial information systems has from the standpoint of Delone and McLean as well as task technology fit. The empirical data indicate that the quality of the system and the information both have an influence on the task's appropriateness for the technology. Despite this, neither the quality of the system nor the information has any bearing on how RFIS is used. RFIS's application and performance are both impacted by the task technology fit. Improving performance will be influenced both by the extent to which technology is used and by how well it fits the requirements of the work.

In a theoretical sense, the findings of this study provide credence to the Delone and McLean Model as well as the task technology fit. When adopting new technology to utilize RFIS, factors that need to be addressed include task technology fit and the dependability of a system. This ensures that when applying a technology to carry out tasks, it may have a positive influence on users of a system. Additionally, there are certain shortcomings with this study. This study was limited to the Enrekang Regency government area because the researchers wanted to avoid making broad generalizations about the findings, which are susceptible to being influenced by variations in the circumstances that respondents got and the facilities that they had access to.

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