

The Influence of Management Information Systems and Public Service Performance on the User Satisfaction Index with Service Quality Mediator at the Office of Communication and Inf

by Ardy Friyatna

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The Influence of Management Information Systems and Public Service Performance on the User Satisfaction Index with Service Quality Mediator at the Office of Communication and Information Technology in Blitar

Ardi Friyatna, Syarif Hidayatullah, Yusaq Tomo Ardianto

Abstract: *Good governance* is one of the main reform that aim to realize good governance in providing services to the user that are carried out consistently. Service activities provided by the Office of Communication, Informatics and Statistics of Blitar City are periodically assessed for their performance based on their performance level user satisfaction. The problem that some people still complain about is the service time to the user which is considered too long for the user. This study is to analyze the effect of management information systems, public service performance, on the user satisfaction index through service quality at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City. The sample used in this study is 149 employees. The method used is linear regression analysis. The results showed that partially there was a significant effect of management information system variables, public service performance and service quality on the user satisfaction index. The management information system indirectly has no significant effect on the user satisfaction index through service quality. Public service performance has no significant effect on the user satisfaction index through service quality at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office.

Index Terms: Management information system, public service performance, service quality, user satisfaction index.

1. INTRODUCTION

Good governance is one of the main reform agendas which is expected to be implemented consistently by local governments. (Flowers, 2013). In realizing this, it is necessary to be supported by government policies to follow up on the implementation of the development process that is in line with the principles of good governance, including by building an electronic-based information system as one of the national development missions (UU, 2007).

In government agencies, the need for an information system for government administration that is in accordance with the development goals to be achieved has started to use a computer-based information system, including financial management and public services (Imran, 2014).

Public services must prioritize the public interest, simplify public affairs, shorten service time, and provide satisfaction to the public. (Prismanda, 2008). Government policies in the field of public services must be adjusted to the interests, desires, hopes and demands of the user in order to fulfill all the rights and obligations of the user as citizens in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The performance of the government apparatus is very much needed in realizing good service to the user. In carrying out their duties in accordance with the responsibilities given, public service apparatus in serving the user are required to have good

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- Ardi Friyatna is currently pursuing a master's degree program in management at University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia. Email: ardyatna@gmail.com
 - Syarif Hidayatullah is a Lecture at the University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia. Email: syarif_ok@yahoo.com
 - Yusaq Tomo Ardianto is a Lecture at the University of Merdeka Malang, Indonesia; corresponding author. Email: yusaqtomo71@gmail.com

performance in the service process so that people who need services are not harmed (Nila, 2014). Performance (work achievement) can be realized if the work achieved by someone Employees in carrying out the duties and responsibilities assigned to them are assessed both in quality and quantity (Anwar, 2009). Performance is also an indicator in determining how the effort to achieve a high level of productivity in a company can be achieved service provided by the organization or agency.

The problem that some people still complain about is service time. The processing time for a service to the user that is currently happening is considered too long for the user. The assessment given by the user determines the performance measures and the quality of the public services provided. One of the methods used to determine the service quality of a public organization is to use the User Satisfaction Index (IKM). Analysis of the User Satisfaction Index (IKM) should always be done periodically. Every certain time period must conducted research or calculations and then analyzed the satisfaction of the user from a service.

5 **2. LITERATURE REVIEW & HYPOTHESES**

2.1. A literature review

2.1.1. Management Information System

According to DeLone and McLean (2008), the information system success model is in the form of: reason someone's perception of the use of information systems as output in the form of messages in a communication system, can be measured at different levels, including technical and semantic levels, as well as the level of effectiveness of an information system. Management Information Systems are used to reduce uncertainty in making decisions by providing information to managers so that they can be used in time efficiently (Siagian, 2006).

According to DeLone & Mclean, a success model quoted in the journal Wahyudi (2017), suggests six measurements of information system success. The six measurements are as follows: **5**
1) System Quality, 2) Information Quality, 3) Use, 4) User Satisfaction, 5) Individual Impact, 6) Organizational Impact. Siagian (2006), says that there are 3 (three) measures to determine the quality

of a management information system, namely: (1) hardware, software and brainware.

2.1.2. Public Service Performance

According to Lovelock in Sanyoto (2015). Service is an intangible product, in progress momentary and felt or experienced. Service is a product that has no form, and lasts for a moment or does not last long, but is experienced and felt by the **1** recipient of the service. Sanyoto (2015) states that **public services are all forms of services, both in the form of public goods and public services which in principle are the responsibility and carried out by government agencies.**

According to Parasuraman (2012), satisfaction with public services is influenced by several factors, namely: (1) the quality of the type of service, (2) service quality, (3) emotional factors, (4) price satisfaction, and (5) convenience. According to Keban (2009), the performance of public services can be measured through the following indicators: public responsiveness, public responsibility and public accountability.

2.1.3. Service Quality

Service quality can be interpreted as an effort to fulfill consumer needs and desires, as well as its accuracy in balancing hope consumers (Tjiptono, 2014). According to Tjiptono (2014) Service Quality is the expected level of excellence and control over the level of excellence to meet customer desires.

The concept of service quality produced by Parasuraman is SERVQUAL. There are 5 dimensions of service quality according to Parasuraman in Lupiyoadi (2016) as follows: 1) Tangibles, or physical evidence, namely the ability of a **4** company to show its existence to external parties. 2) Reliability, or reliability, namely **the company's ability to provide services as promised accurately and reliably.** 3) Responsiveness, or responsiveness, which is a willingness to help and provide fast (responsive) and appropriate service to customers, with **clear information delivery.** 4) Assurance, or assurance and certainty, namely **knowledge, courtesy, and the ability of company employees to foster customer trust in the company.** 5) Empathy.

2.1.4. User Satisfaction Index

According to Denhardt, et al, (2003), in general the index is a systematic guide to the units contained in, or concepts derived from a collection of entities or databases. Besides that, in a practical sense the index can also be defined as a list of references that can contain notes on the values of various attributes that are expected to be used as a basis for searching for information, while the User Satisfaction Index (IKM) contains data and information about the level of user satisfaction, which is obtained from the results of quantitative and qualitative measurements of public opinion on services from the apparatus of public service providers by comparing their expectations and needs.

According to Dehardt, (2003), 14 indicators that will make measurement instruments based on the IKM (User Satisfaction Index) are as follows: 1) Service procedures, namely the ease of service stages provided to the user in terms of the simplicity of the service flow. 2) Service requirements, namely technical and administrative requirements needed to obtain services according to the type of service. 3) Clarity of service, namely the existence and certainty of officers who provide services. 4) Discipline of service officers, namely the seriousness of officers in providing services, especially on the consistency of working time in accordance with applicable regulations. 5) Responsibilities of service officers, namely clarity of authority and responsibility in the implementation and completion of services. 6) The ability of service officers, namely the level of expertise and skills possessed by officers in providing or completing services to the user. 7) Speed of service, namely the target time for services to be completed within the time determined by the service provider unit. 8) Justice for getting services, namely the implementation of services without distinguishing the class/status of the people served. 9) Courtesy and friendliness of officers, namely the attitude and behavior of officers in providing services to the user in a polite and friendly manner and mutual respect and respect. 10) The reasonableness of service costs, namely the affordability of the user to the amount of fees determined by the service unit. 11) Certainty of service costs, namely the suitability between the fees paid and the fees that have been determined. 12) Certainty of the service schedule, namely the

implementation of the service time, in accordance with the provisions that have been set. 13) Environmental comfort, namely the condition of clean, neat and orderly service facilities and infrastructure. 14) Service security, namely ensuring the level of environmental security of the service provider unit or the facilities used. 10) The reasonableness of service costs, namely the affordability of the user to the amount of fees determined by the service unit. 11) Certainty of service costs, namely the suitability between the fees paid and the fees that have been determined. 12) Certainty of the service schedule, namely the implementation of the service time, in accordance with the provisions that have been set. 13) Environmental comfort, namely the condition of clean, neat and orderly service facilities and infrastructure. 14) Service security, namely ensuring the level of environmental security of the service provider unit or the facilities used. 10) The reasonableness of service costs, namely the affordability of the user to the amount of fees determined by the service unit. 11) Certainty of service costs, namely the suitability between the fees paid and the fees that have been determined. 12) Certainty of the service schedule, namely the implementation of the service time, in accordance with the provisions that have been set. 13) Environmental comfort, namely the condition of clean, neat and orderly service facilities and infrastructure. 14) Service security, namely ensuring the level of environmental security of the service provider unit or the facilities used. 10) The reasonableness of service costs, namely the affordability of the user to the amount of fees determined by the service unit. 11) Certainty of service costs, namely the suitability between the fees paid and the fees that have been determined. 12) Certainty of the service schedule, namely the implementation of the service time, in accordance with the provisions that have been set. 13) Environmental comfort, namely the condition of clean, neat and orderly service facilities and infrastructure. 14) Service security, namely ensuring the level of environmental security of the service provider unit or the facilities used.

2.2. Conceptual Framework and research hypotheses

The conceptual framework that has been compiled in this research consists of 2 (two) variable independent, 1 (one) dependent variable and 1 (one) intervening variable. Researchers want to know the relationship between the independent variables (management information systems and public service performance) to the dependent variable (public satisfaction index) and the relationship that exists through the intervening variable (service quality), which can be described as follows:

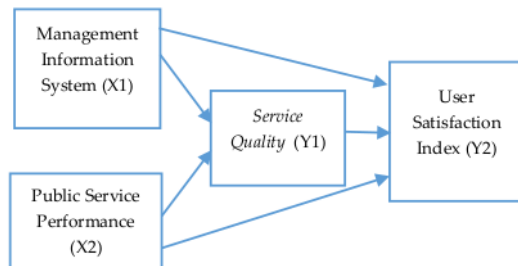


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework Model

Relying on theoretical basis and conceptual framework that has been identified, the following research hypotheses are proposed:

H1: Management Information System on Service Quality at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City.

H2: There is an Influence of Public Service Performance on Service Quality at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City.

H3: There is an Influence of Management Information Systems on the User Satisfaction Index at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office.

H4: There is an Influence of Public Service Performance on the User Satisfaction Index at the Communications and Information Technology Office of Blitar City.

H5: There is an Influence of Service Quality on the User Satisfaction Index in the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City.

H6: There is an Influence of Management Information System on the User Satisfaction Index through Service Quality at the Office of

Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City.

H7: There is an Influence of Public Service Performance on the User Satisfaction Index through Service Quality at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the population of the user as users of public services at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office as many as 3099 people. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with accidental sampling. The research instrument used a questionnaire with a Likert scale of 1 to 5. The type of data obtained was by distributing questionnaires with interval data. The data analysis of this research used path analysis.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1. Profile of Respondents

The description of the respondents used is the user as users of information systems at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City. The results show that respondents are aware of the questionnaire's contents and have demonstrated a high level of consistency.

Table 1 demonstrates the respondents' profiles:

Table 1. Respondent Profile		
Category	Total	%
Gender-Based Respondents		
Male	77	52%
female	72	48%
Age-Based Respondents		
20 - 29 years old	12	8%
30 - 39 years old	49	33%
40 - 49 years old	64	43%
Older than 50 years old	24	16%
Education-Based Respondents		
High School	25	17%
D3	16	11%
S1	89	60%
S2	19	12%

According to the results of the questionnaire, the gender proportions of the respondents were 52% male and 48% female. According to their age group, the average age of respondents is between 40 and 49 years old. The education level of S1, which accounts for 60%, dominates respondents' education.

4.2. Classic assumption test

Classical assumption test is a statistical requirement that must be met by researchers in linear regression analysis.

Table 2 : Results Validity Test

Variable	Items	Correlation's Coefficient	Results
Management Information System	X111	0.791	Valid
	X112	0.872	Valid
	X121	0.844	Valid
	X122	0.826	Valid
Public Service Performance	X211	0.767	Valid
	X212	0.729	Valid
	X221	0.768	Valid
	X222	0.769	Valid
	X231	0.827	Valid
Service Quality	X232	0.841	Valid
	Y111	0.855	Valid
	Y112	0.757	Valid
	Y121	0.819	Valid
	Y122	0.793	Valid
User Satisfaction Index	Y131	0.815	Valid
	Y132	0.748	Valid
	Y211	0.721	Valid
	Y212	0.762	Valid
	Y221	0.814	Valid
	Y222	0.777	Valid
	Y231	0.712	Valid
	Y232	0.816	Valid

4.2.2. Composite Reliability and Cronbach Alpha

Reliability test aims to determine the level of consistency of a questionnaire used by researchers. The variable is considered reliable based on measurement parameters if the composite reliability, Rho A, & Cronbach alpha are more significant than 0.70. Table 3 shows the following composite reliability & Cronbach alpha values:

4.2.1. Validity Test

The product moment validity test uses the principle of correlating or connecting each item or question score with the total score obtained from the respondents' answers or questionnaires. The basis for decision making in the validity test is as follows: 1) If the value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$, then the item in the questionnaire is declared valid. 2) If the value of $r_{count} < r_{table}$, then the item is declared invalid.

Table 3. Cronbach's Alpha, Rho_A and Composite Reliability

Variable	Coefficient Reliability	Results
Management Information System	0.825	Reliable
Public Service Performance	0.796	Reliable
Service Quality	0.798	Reliable
User Satisfaction Index	0.792	Reliable

Based on the results of the reliability test in table 11, it can be seen that all research variables have a reliability coefficient value greater than the value of Cronbach's Alpha (0.70). This means whole the instrument tested is appropriate for further processing and proven reliable.

4.2.3. Validity Model Test (R-Square)

R-Square testing aims to find out how much the resulting model can explain the pattern of a data. The results of the interpretation of the coefficient of determination, are as follows: R^2

Table 4. Structure Validity Model

$R^2(\text{model})$	$= 1 - \left(\sqrt{1 - R_1^2} * \sqrt{1 - R_2^2} * \sqrt{1 - R_3^2} * \sqrt{1 - R_4^2} * \sqrt{1 - R_5^2} \right)$
$R^2(\text{model})$	$= 1 - \left(\sqrt{1 - 0,496} * \sqrt{1 - 0,584} * \sqrt{1 - 0,341} * \sqrt{1 - 0,539} * \sqrt{1 - 0,607} \right)$
$R^2(\text{model})$	$= 1 - (0,710 * 0,645 * 0,812 * 0,679 * 0,627)$
$R^2(\text{model})$	$= 1 - (0,158)$
$R^2(\text{model})$	$= 0,842$

Based on the results of the above calculations, the total coefficient of determination is 0.842, indicating that the variation in the data that can be explained in this model is 84.2%, while 15.8% can be explained by other variables that do not exist in this study.

4.3. Structural Model Test (Inner Model)

The test of structural model involves the measurement of the R-Square. The R-Square (R²) indicates whether the dependent variable has a strong or weak effect on the independent variable. The R-Square also identifies a research model's strengths and weaknesses.

4.4. Hypothesis testing

Table 5. R-Square and R-Square Adjusted

Construct	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Service Quality	0.705	0.496
User Satisfaction Index	0.764	0.584

Table 5 shows that the model R-Square value is acceptable. The R-Square Adjusted value for Service quality using two endogenous variables is 0.705, indicating a moderate model. Similarly, with a modified R-Square of 0.764, the User Satisfaction Index is classified as a moderate model.

Table 6. Path Coefficient

Path Construct	Direct Influence	P Value	Indirect Influence	Result
Management information System→ Service Quality	0.705	0.000	-	Accepted
Public Service Performance→ Service Quality	0.764	0.000	-	Accepted
Management information System→ User Satisfaction Index	0.584	0.000	-	Accepted
Public Service Performance→ User Satisfaction Index	0.734	0.000	-	Accepted
Service Quality→ User Satisfaction Index	0.779	0.000	-	Accepted
Management information System→ Service Quality→ User Satisfaction Index	-	-	0.705 X 0.779 = 0.549	Rejected
Public Service Performance→ Service quality → User satisfaction index	-	-	0.764 X 0.779 = 0.595	Rejected

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. The effect on management information system on service quality

Based on the hypothesis testing in Table 6, the beta coefficient value of the management information system is obtained with a value of 0.705 and a t-value of 12.036 and a p-value of 0.000 more small from $p = 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), which means that the quality of management information systems has an effect on service quality. Thus, H1 is accepted.

Management information system can improve service quality. The test results show that the management information system is formed through the quality of the system and the quality of information. The user will feel satisfied if the system applied does not occur errors, and is also in accordance with the needs of the user as users of system services. In addition, the information on the system is available completely and always up-to-date, which will improve the quality of existing

services. The more the system provides convenience and completeness of the information presented, it will improve the service quality of officers at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office.

In line with research conducted by Sumiati (2017) and Al-Adwan (2016), which states that management information systems have a significant effect on service quality, meaning that if the implementation of the system is in accordance with existing aspects, it will improve service quality.

5.2. The Influence of Public Service Performance on Service Quality

Based on the hypothesis testing in table 6, the value of is obtained coefficient public service performance beta with a value of 0.764 and a t-value of 14.370 and a p-value of 0.000 which is smaller than $p = 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), which means that public

service performance affects service quality. Thus, the second hypothesis which states that public service performance affects service quality is statistically tested.

Public service performance can improve service quality at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office. The main thing that affects the performance of public services is responsiveness, which is reflected through services according to the needs of the user and services are continuously improved. If the user gets good service, and is supported by services that continuously follow developments, the more people will feel satisfied, so that service quality will also increase.

In contrast to the research conducted by Widyarto (2018), it is stated that the results of the analysis of the dimensions of assurance (certainty) and empathy (care) in service quality have the highest value. Although overall this research shows the level of service quality has not met the expectations of consumers / users. Therefore, the quality of existing services must be improved to increase user satisfaction of the applied management information system.

5.3. The Influence of Management Information System on User Satisfaction Index

Based on the hypothesis testing in Table 6, the beta coefficient value of the management information system is 0.584 and the t-value is 8.715 and the p-value is 0.000, which is smaller than $p = 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), which means that the management information system has an effect on the satisfaction index. Public. Thus, the third hypothesis which states that the management information system has an effect on the user satisfaction index is statistically tested.

Management information systems can increase the user satisfaction index. This shows that the more the management information system in the Blitar City Communications and Informatics Service increases, the more the user satisfaction index increases. This means that the more the quality of the system and the quality of the information available on the information system increases, the more user satisfaction increases, in this case the people of Blitar City.

This is in line with research conducted by Bintoro (2011), which states that management

information systems have an influence on the user satisfaction index in licensing letter services. In other words, the change in the management information system is getting better, it will affect people's satisfaction the better.

5.4. The Influence of Public Service Performance on User Satisfaction Index

Based on the hypothesis testing in Table 6, the beta coefficient value of public service performance is 0.734 and the t-value is 13.113 and the p-value is 0.000, which is smaller than $p = 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), which means that public service performance has an effect on the satisfaction index. Public. Thus, the fourth hypothesis which states that public service performance has an effect on the user satisfaction index is statistically tested.

Public service performance can increase the user satisfaction index. This shows that the better the performance of public services in the Blitar City Communications and Information Service, the higher the user satisfaction index as system users.

In line with research conducted by Bintoro (2011), states that the performance of public services affects the user satisfaction index, meaning that changes in the performance of public services are getting better, will affect user satisfaction the better. Furthermore, Indriani (2017) and Damayanti (2019) stated that the more public services provided, the higher user satisfaction, on the contrary, the lower the public services provided, the lower the user satisfaction. Suandi (2019) states that the ability of officers to provide good service will increase the satisfaction index of the system user.

5.5. The impact of Service Quality on User Satisfaction Index

Based on the hypothesis testing in Table 6, the value of the service quality beta coefficient is 0.734 and the t-value is 13.113 and the p-value is 0.000, which is smaller than $p = 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$), which means that public service performance has an effect on the satisfaction index. Public. Thus, the fourth hypothesis is statistically tested.

Service quality can increase the user satisfaction index. This means that the better the service quality provided by service human resources at the Blitar City Communications and Information Service, the higher the user satisfaction index. Service quality is formed from reliability, certainty and concern. The main thing that affects service quality is certainty, which is reflected in

well-established service communication and the knowledge of qualified service personnel.

In line with research conducted by Widyarto (2018) which states that service quality affects the user satisfaction index. The more people can increase awareness and certainty in providing services, the more satisfaction the system user will be. Furthermore, Tamara (2018) and Watumlawar (2019), states that in addition to caring and certainty, reliability, responsiveness and direct evidence can also increase user satisfaction as users of the service system.

5.6. The influence of Management Information System on User Satisfaction Index by Service Quality.

The results of the hypothesis test in table 6 are known to have an indirect effect on the management information system variable through service quality, where the direct effect has a value of 0.584. When compared with the existing indirect effect of 0.549 which means that the indirect effect is smaller than the indirect effect, it can be said that the sixth hypothesis cannot be accepted and tested statistically. So, H6 is not tested.

The management information system has no effect on the user satisfaction index through service quality. The results of the study indicate that a management information system that is supported by service quality is not necessarily able to increase the user satisfaction index as a user of management information systems at the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City. The results of the study show that the management information system is reflected in the service system that is applied without errors, and the system that is implemented is in accordance with the needs of the user, besides that the available information is complete and up-to-date, not one that makes users feel satisfied, so to increase the user satisfaction index, it can be done by improving the quality of the system and the quality of information available at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office.

The user satisfaction index will be created if the user can use the information system properly according to their needs. In addition, the user satisfaction index can increase when the certainty of time to complete the service can be implemented properly. The user as system users are satisfied with the application of information systems without

prioritizing the service quality provided at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office.

5.7. The influence of Public Service Performance on User Satisfaction Index mediated by Service Quality

The results of the hypothesis test in table 21 are known to indirectly influence the performance of public service variables through service quality, where the direct influence gets a value of 0.734. When compared with the existing indirect effect of 0.595, which means that the indirect effect is smaller than the indirect effect, it can be said that the sixth hypothesis cannot be accepted and tested statistically. Thus the seventh hypothesis is not tested.

Public service performance has no significant effect on the user satisfaction index through service quality, meaning that public service performance cannot increase the user satisfaction index through service quality. This can happen because the user as system users are satisfied with the performance of existing public services.

The user satisfaction index can be increased by improving the performance of public services, namely the clarity of services as reflected in the presence of service officers during service hours. Based on the results of the study, the user satisfaction index was created not only from the service quality provided, but users were satisfied with the performance of the public service that had been implemented. The more people feel satisfied with the performance of public services provided by service officers, the more the user satisfaction index at the Blitar City Communications and Information Technology Office will increase.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the phenomenon, the formulation of the problem, hypothesis and research, the research conclusions are as follows: management information system SILPUSITRON, public service performance, service quality can increase the index satisfaction user at the Department of Communications and Information Technology of Blitar. The more the information system can be implemented properly, with the application of a system that is in accordance with the needs of the user and contains complete and up-to-date information, it can improve service quality. The more the performance of public services can be applied properly, namely by improving the quality

of services continuously and the performance of good and responsible service human resources, it can improve the performance of public services. Management information systems can increase the user satisfaction index. The more public service performance can be implemented properly, the user satisfaction index will increase. Service quality can increase the user satisfaction index. The more service quality you can get upgraded well, with the friendliness of service officers and responses to complaints and complaints, the user satisfaction index will increase. Management information systems and public service performance cannot increase the user satisfaction index through service quality, this can be because users are satisfied with the information system that is implemented without being supported by the service quality provided, the better the quality of the system and the quality of the information applied, it can improve user satisfaction index.

7. RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

The research findings have several management implications, namely, 1) The results of the study reveal that management information systems and public service performance cannot increase the user satisfaction index through service quality. So that application developers need to further improve the quality and performance of the SILPUSITRON system 2) Development of an integrated system is an absolute prerequisite for improving the implementation of information systems. Therefore, it is necessary to measure the satisfaction index of the user as a system user more comprehensively, so that a more dynamic system development is obtained according to the needs of its users, and 3) The findings of this study can be seen as empirical evidence of the application of an effective information system. Therefore, the findings of this study are expected to support scientific interests and can be used as a reference for further research.

8. RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

There are several weaknesses in this analysis that may affect the findings, including: 1) The scope of the research is relatively limited, only at the Blitar City Communications and Information Office. While the SILPUSITRON application has been used in almost all communities in the city of Blitar, the

general evaluation effect cannot be generalized. 2) This study only examines four variables, and there are variables that have not been considered in evaluating the implementation of information systems due to the limited time of the researcher. 3) filling out the questionnaire online by using the google form, so that researchers cannot distribute questionnaires directly.

9. SUGGESTION

In the light of the findings mentioned above and the research limitations, the following recommendations can be made based on the research findings: 1) For the Office of Communication and Information Technology of Blitar City which is the object of research, the results of this study can be used as a reference in Upgrade management information system, public service performance and user satisfaction index covering all aspects effectively and efficiently. 2) Clarity of service in the form of increasing certainty of service completion time needs to be carried out. According to the results of this study, of the three variables that affect the user satisfaction index, service clarity has the lowest average. 3) For further researchers to be able to develop other mediating variables such as public satisfaction and user satisfaction.

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