ABSTRACT

Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as a theoretical framework, this study investigates the effect of a set of individual differences (computer self-efficacy and knowledge of search domain) and system characteristics (relevance, terminology, and screen design) on intention to use digital libraries. The aim of this study is to test the correlation between perceived ease-of-use variable and perceived usefulness variable, beliefs (perceived ease-of-use and perceived usefulness) against behavior intention to use. This study also to test the relationship between individual differences (computer self efficacy and knowledge of search domain) and system characteristics, which consist of relevance terminology and screen design against belief variables. The study replicates Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by Hong et al (2002) and implements in e-library area. Based on a sample 100 users of a university’s Gadjah Mada digital library, the results strongly support the utilization of TAM in predicting users’ intention to adopt digital libraries, and demonstrate the effects of critical external variables on behavior intention through perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. All of the individual differences and system characteristics have significant effects on perceived ease of use digital libraries. In addition, relevance has strongest effect on perceived usefulness of digital libraries.

Keywords: Individual differences, system characteristics, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) perceived ease-of-use, perceived usefulness, e-library.