

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHY AND COMPUTER ANXIETY FACTORS TO CSE SURVEY ON VILLAGE OFFICIALS OF BENJENG DISTRICT IN GRESIK RESIDENCE

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ABSTRACT: *The information technology development should be followed by the skill of village officials in computer operation. The objective of this study is to know the influences of demography and computer anxiety factor to Computer Self-Efficacy partially and simultaneously and to know which dominant variables that interferes Computer Self-Efficacy among village officials of Benjeng village in Gresik residence. The population of this study is in all village officials of Benjeng district by purposely taking samples whom village officials directly operating computer in public serving office with total about 81 people. Variables in this study are gender, age, education, experience, length of dedication, Computer Anxiety and Computer Self-Efficacy. Data analysis technique used is Double Linear Analysis, in hypothesis examination uses F and T examination. The study result shows partially that gender, education and computer anxiety interfere to computer self-efficacy. Further, other factors like age, experiences and length of dedication do not influence partially to computer self-efficacy. Simultaneously, demography and computer anxiety interfere to computer self-efficacy in which educational factor is dominant variable that interfere computer self-efficacy among village officers of Benjeng district in Gresik residence.*

KEYWORD: Demography, Computer Anxiety, Computer-Efficacy

INTRODUCTION

The computer utility in government is seen in government activities that already apply e-government system where every district government institution has already use their own information system known as e-government. The purpose of applying this system is to improve social service such as e-id, public service (birth certificate, mutation certificate, etc, more promising business investment, improvement of district communication. This is also shown in Gresik as one of industrial counties in East Java. But the existing government computer facility is not followed by the ability of village officials. There are still many village officials who cannot operate computer, even for Microsoft Word. The village officials who are able to operate computer is limited. They are Village Head and administration staff who often use computer. This situation is certainly the barrier in their social services.

Thus, it needs the readiness of man power in facing the technology information changes such as computer skills (computer self-efficacy). The ability in utilizing computer technology is an important key in information technology acceleration in village government. The acceleration ability in utilizing computer in village government especially in village officials of 23 village in Benjeng district is still far from demand used for public services. Behaviour aspect of computer user is the important factor that gives contribution to computer self-efficacy. Different behavior is suspected as one factor that can decide work performance. Individual

need is interfered by future work prospect. In this case, compensation and better future become most considerable factor. The experiences and operating computer success in preparing individual to become comparable man power in computer field. Other than experience, behavior and knowledge in computer field is the main factor of individual success in finishing their jobs. CSE concept (computer self-efficacy) is considered as one of important variable for behavior study in information technology. CSE is elaborated by Brown (2008) as judgement in individual ability and skill of computer to do their works which related to information technology. Brown (2008) study about CSE (Computer Self-Efficacy) is important related to deciding individual behavior and work performance in using information technology.

In CSE, it is not only computer anxiety that interferes, but also demography, age, gender, education and experiences in utilizing computer. It is proved by Rustiana (2004) that CSE of male student is better than female. The difference of CSE is interfered by length of computer utility. This means that CSE elaborated as a sign for individual capabilities to information technology computer depends on individual characteristic profile both educational from senior high school or its gender. But the length of computer utility is proven in interfering dependent variable CSE magnitude and strength. Computer anxiety is related to self-ability. Low computer anxiety level causes individual to have strong belief that computer is useful for them and enjoy in working with computer. The high anxiety computer behavior is caused by the belief that computer technology dominates or control human being life (Indrianto, 2000)

Just like other village officials, in Benjeng district they also have the same condition. There are tendencies that village officials have low abilities in computer operation which becomes the barrier in public services. Based on above elaboration, it needs advanced study for variables that influence computer self-efficacy. Especially in village offices that are able to be platform in developing next policies specially in education and man power training of village officials in Benjeng district.

Objective

Based on above background, it can be formulated as follows

1. Is there any partial influence between demography and computer anxiety in village officials of Benjeng district in Gresik regency?
2. Is there any influence all together between demography and computer anxiety to computer self-efficacy in village officials of Benjeng district Gresik regency?
3. Which variable that more dominant between demography computer anxiety to computer self-efficacy at village officials of Benjeng district in Gresik residence?

Libraries

Computer Self-Efficacy

The self-efficacy definition according Luthans (2010) is

“Peoples judgement their capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to attain designated types of performances. It is concerned not with the skills one has but with judgements of what one can do with whatever skills one possesses.” This definition shows that key characteristics of self-efficacy are: skill and ability components in organizing and applicating an action. According to Brown (2008) CSE is defined as judgement of individual capability in using computer information technology. Based on social cognitive theory that is

developed by Luthans (2000), he states that self-efficacy that felt by individual, plays important rule in interfering motivation and behavior. This is a judgement in the past of individual in utilizing computer, but relate to the judgment that will be done in future.

Demography

Demography, according to Mujiatun (2003) is knowledge that study all action of situation and behavior of human that can be measured. Demography measured by answer that provided by respondent of question about: gender, education, age and experiences in using computer.

Mujiatun (2005) elaborates gender as action set that is played to show others that individual is feminine or masculine. The appearance, behavior, personality, family responsibilities are behavior that curved between one culture with other cultures. This play is influenced by social class, age, and ethnic background. Other studies like what Eka Murtiasri (2000) show that CSE does not depend on characteristics attribute of educational field, came from senior high school, or even gender. The difference of CSE is influenced by the length of computer usage. It means that CSE that is defined as a sign of individual capability to using information technology of computer does not depend on individual characteristic tribute profile both educational field, from junior high school or gender. But, the length of computer usage is proven to interfere dependent variable CSE magnitude and strength, but does not interfere generalibility.

Computer Anxiety

Indrianto (in Astuti 2003) states that computer behavior in technology application has three components. They are: cognitive, affection and willingness. The user that has belief that computer technology is useful for them and have affection that means like and dislike of the existing computer technology. The belief and affection cause the appearance of willingness and optimism behavior that computer technology is able to assist to solve problem in every work so that individual whom behave in such way will not be intimidated, worried and challenged for computer technology. The computer user is considered have low computer anxiety.

Computer anxiety is individual tendency to be hard, worried, being afraid about computer usage in future. Computer anxiety is an anxiety phenomenon according to Grantz (by Wijaya, 2005) it is about afraid to be faulty, feeling like or dislike to study computer, foolish, influenced by other when make fault, disadvantages, and total confuse. Computer anxiety relates to self ability. The low computer anxiety causes individual to have strong belief that computer is useful for him so that appear happiness in working with computer. High computer anxiety is caused by the belief that computer technology dominates or controls human live (Indrianto, 2000)

The relations between demography with computer self-efficacy

Computer self-efficacy (CSE) vary from one person to another. The variety of CSE is caused by:

1. Age. The young individual tend to have better or higher CSE because young individuals tend to be faster to adapt with changes in information technology
2. Gender. According to Rustiana (2004) that CSE of male student is better compared to female student. It is because generally man has more ability and willingness to do innovation and challenge.
3. Education. Indonesian education curriculum covers information technology from

elementary to high education, thus individuals in education that are used to applying computer is more comfortable.

4. Experience in using computer. Different CSE is influenced by the length of using computer. It means that CSE that is defined as mark to individual capability to computer utility. The length in computer usage influences dependent variable CSE magnitude and strength.

The relations between Computer Anxiety with Computer Self-Efficacy

Understanding that computer self-efficacy is the important thing, but due to individual differences, so that not all individuals have such point of view. Other has worries to information technology computer. Computer anxiety tends for individual who is hard, worried, afraid in using of computer in today or future. Computer anxiety is an anxiety phenomenon that is created by the developing information technology. Computer anxiety indication according to Wijaya (2005) is like afraid to make mistakes, like and dislike to learn computer, feel fool, and attractive to make mistakes, disadvantages and confusing totally.

The relations between Demography and computer anxiety with computer self-efficacy

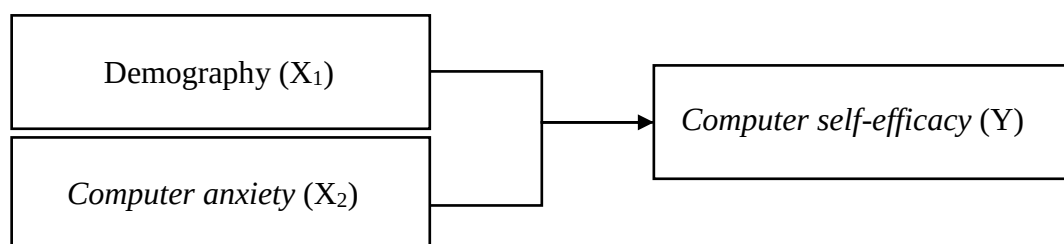
Further elaborated by Luthans (200) stated that the past of individual influences cognitive process, motivation, affection and choice. The ability to feel influences cognitive process can be shown in many types, they are: self ability influence to formularize self-idea. The more self-abilities the more ideas and commitment to gain it. (2) Confidence to self-ability also influences to anticipate built scenario. In the contrary, individual that has high self-ability also build success scenario that provides positive support and assistance in facing some barriers. In the contrary, individual that has low self-ability will describe fail scenario and think that everything will not success. (3) Being able to be confident in utilizing knowledge and ability may be less, enough or great depend on the idea of changing self-ability.

In relation with motivation, Luthans (200) stated that confidence of individual to self-ability decide motivation level. Self-ability is able to influence activity choice, effort and dilligence. This means that confidence to self-will decide activities choosen, intention shown in doing its activities and dilligence in facing barriers. Individual who has high self-efficacy will show high effort and commitment because they feel able to do the job they receipt. Effort and commitment done by individual in applying or doing something show high individual care.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

Conceptual Framework

This study will examine two independent variable, they are demography and computer anxiety. The dependent variable of this study is computer self-efficacy (CSE)



Picture 1 Conceptual framework

Hypothesis

Based on theory and conceptual framework, it can be formulated as follow:

1. There are partial influences between demograpgy and computer anxiety factors to computer self-efficacy in village officials at Benjeng district in Gresik residence
2. There are influences all together between demography and computer anxiety factor to computer self-efficacy in village officials at Benjeng district in Gresik residence.
3. Computer anxiety is dominant variable which interfere computer self-efficacy in village officials in Benjeng district in Gresik regency.

Study variable and definition of operational variable. There are two variables that will be studied and measured in this study. They are independent and dependent variable. Independent variable is computer self efficacy (y) and dependent variable is demography (X_1) and computer anxiety(X_2).

Computer Self-efficacy Scale (Y)

Computer self-efficacy is individual capability judgment in utilizing information computer system . Based on social cognitive developed by Luthans (200), self efficacy can be defined as individual belief that has ability to do certain behavior.

Demography (X_1)

The data related to independent variable, first, is demography factor that is acquired through respondent identity that completed by them, they are: age, gender, education and experience in computer utility level.

Computer Anxiety (X_2)

Computer anxiety related to self-ability. The low of computer anxiety level cause individual to have strong belief that computer is useful for them and it appears in working environment. This high computer anxiety behavior is caused by their belief that computer technology dominates and control human life.

Study populationn and sample

According to Sugiyono (2008), population is generalisation area that consist of object/subject that has certain quality and characteristic that is decided by researcher to be studied and from which he drew the conclusion. This study population is village officials in Benjeng district about 215. From the population, not all of them is used as sample of the study. It explained by Sugiyono (2008) that sample is part of population or part of characteristic amount that owned by population. What have been studied from the sample, the conclusion will be applied to population. Thus the sample must be representative. With purposely sampling technique (Sugiyono 2008) it acquired 92 village officials as sample in this study in which every village is represented by 4 officials. 92 questionnaires that were spread out and then elaborated with 81 questionnaires.

RESULT AND DICUSSION OF STUDY

Respondents' description

Demography variable (X_1): Gender

Gender composition of village officials in benjeng district is shown in the following table

Table 1 Respondents are classified by gender

No.	Gender	Amount	Percentage
1	Male	71	87.65
2	Female	10	12.35
Total		81	100.00

Source: Processed data, 2014

From above table, it can be seen that village officials in Benjeng district about 87.65% is dominated by man, while 12.35% is woman.

Demography variable (X₁) : Age

Benjeng district Gresik regency in doing governmental role have village officials with age composition as below table:

Table 2 Respondents are classified by age

No.	Age	Amount	Percentage
1	Under 25 years old	4	4.94
2	26 - 30 years old	12	14.81
3	31 - 35 years old	13	16.05
4	36 - 40 years old	19	23.46
5	41 - 45 years old	22	27.16
6	46 - 50 years old	8	9.88
7	Above 50 years old	3	3.70
Total		81	100.00

Source : Processed data, 2014

From above table, it can be seen that village officials at Benjeng district : 27.16 % is 41-45 year old, 36 – 40 year old as 23.46 %, 31 – 35 years old is 16.05 %, between 26 – 30 years old is 14.81 % and below 25 year old represents 4.94 % and above 50 years old is 3.70 %.

Demography variable (X₁) : Level of education

Education level in Benjeng district Gresik residence vary from junior high school to Master's degree as shown in below table:

Table 3 Respondents are classified by level of education

No.	Level of education	Amount	Percentage
1	Under Junior High School	6	7.41
2	Senior High School/same level	59	72.84
3	Diploma	0	0.00
4	Bachelor's degree (S1) and Master's degree (S2)	16	19.75
Total		203	100.00

Source : Processed data, 2014

Senior high school graduates still dominate the village officials of Benjeng district, that is 72,84 %. On the other side those who hold Bachelor's degree represent 18,52 %, and those who hold Master's degree represent 1,23 % and those who graduated from junior high school represent 7,41 %.

Demography variable (X₁) : Length of dedication

The length of dedication of the village officials who work in Benjeng distric varies as follow :

Table 4 Respondents are classified by the length of dedication

No.	Length of dedication	Amount	Percentage
1	0 - 5 years	41	50.62
2	6 - 10 years	23	28.40
3	11 - 15 years	6	7.41
4	16 - 20 years	7	8.64
5	20 - 25 years	3	3.70
6	Over 25 years	1	1.23
Total		81	100.00

Source : Processed data, 2014

The length of dedication of the village officials ranging between 0 – 5 years dominates the poll by 50,62 %. Those who work for 6 – 10 years represent 28,40 %, 16 – 20 years represent 8,64 %, 11 – 15 years represent 7,41 %, 20 – 25 years represent 3,70 % and more than 25 years represent 1,23 %.

Demography variable (X₁) : Position

As the respondents of the research, village officials of Benjeng district in Gresik Regency hold the following position:

Tabel 5 Responden berdasarkan jabatan di Desa

No	Jabatan	Amount	Percentage
1	Kepala Desa (Head of Village)	1	1.23
2	Sekretaris Desa (Secretary of Village)	5	6.17
3	Kepala Dusun (Head of Sub-village)	11	13.58
4	Kasi Ekonomi (Economic Affair Officer)	8	9.88
5	Kasi Kesra (People Prosperity Officer)	8	9.88
6	Kasi Trantib (Peace and Order Officer)	3	3.70
7	Kaur Keuangan (Financial Affair Officer)	15	18.518519
8	Kaur Pemerintahan (Administration Officer)	13	16.049383
9	Kaur Umum (General Affair Officer)	17	20.987654
Total		81	100.00

Source : Processed data, 2014

From the above table, it can be recapitulated that 20,98 % of the respondents are Kaur Umum (General Affair Officer), Kaur Keuangan (Financial Affair Officer) filled 18,51 % of the questionnaire, as for Kaur Pemerintahan (Administration Officer) filled 16,04 %. The Kepala Dusun (Head of Sub-village) who were willing to be respondent reprsents 13,58 %, Kasi Ekonomi (Economic Affair Officer) and Kasi Kesra (People Prosperity Officer) was 9,88 % each. Respondent who hold the position as Sekretaris Desa (Secretary of Village) was 6,17

%, Kasi Trantib (Peace and Order Officer) represents 3,70 %, whereas Kepala Desa (Head of Village) represents 1,23 %.

Descriptions of respondents' answer

From questionnaire consisting about demography variable (X_1) and computer anxiety (X_2) against computer self-efficacy (Y), it has been spread to about 92 respondents, but complete data collected is only 81 respondents that can be analyzed, acquired and classified into some score paper to answer choice of question provided. They are 5 score for really agree, 4 score for agree, doubt with score 3, disagree score 2 and score 1 for really disagree. Based on study result, it can be known the response from each indicators of each variable as following:

Computer Self-Efficacy variable (Y)

The study result from 81 respondents about computer self-efficacy variable (Y) relating with respondents' response to ability in all activities dealing with computer, such as saving file, using flashdisk, copying file, printing, hardware, software and etc. Based on data analysis, it acquired the following data:

Table 6 *Computer Self-Efficacy (Y)*

	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
cse_1	81	324.00	4.0000	1.07238	.633	.529
cse_2	81	327.00	4.0370	.99303	1.479	.529
cse_3	81	300.00	3.7037	1.06589	-.047	.529
cse_4	81	328.00	4.0494	.97341	1.322	.529
cse_5	81	319.00	3.9383	1.02890	.388	.529
cse_6	81	327.00	4.0370	.92796	1.823	.529
cse_7	81	316.00	3.9012	1.18959	.813	.529
cse_8	81	327.00	4.0370	1.03010	1.829	.529
cse_9	81	305.00	3.7654	1.09854	.140	.529
cse_10	81	307.00	3.7901	1.09220	.355	.529
cse_11	81	313.00	3.8642	1.10401	1.352	.529
cse_12	81	322.00	3.9753	1.12889	1.482	.529
cse_13	81	317.00	3.9136	1.14234	.724	.529
cse_14	81	308.00	3.8025	1.13380	.362	.529
cse_15	81	283.00	3.4938	1.07382	-.039	.529
cse_16	81	283.00	3.4938	1.09685	.025	.529
cse_17	81	266.00	3.2840	1.12065	-.384	.529
cse_18	81	261.00	3.2222	1.10680	-.390	.529
cse_19	81	263.00	3.2469	1.18881	-.627	.529
cse_20	81	227.00	2.8025	1.15564	-.734	.529
cse_21	81	229.00	2.8272	1.20198	-.896	.529

cse_22	81	254.00	3.1358	1.14840	-.586	.529
cse_23	81	271.00	3.3457	1.11983	-.261	.529
cse_24	81	277.00	3.4198	.98570	.143	.529
cse_25	81	271.00	3.3457	1.07425	-.369	.529
	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
cse_26	81	274.00	3.3827	1.01941	-.103	.529
cse_27	81	245.00	3.0247	1.03652	-.402	.529
cse_28	81	240.00	2.9630	1.03010	-.394	.529
cse_29	81	240.00	2.9630	1.03010	-.240	.529
cse_30	81	247.00	3.0494	1.01120	-.368	.529
cse_31	81	249.00	3.0741	1.06979	-.428	.529
cse_32	81	257.00	3.1728	1.03429	-.320	.529
cse_33	81	246.00	3.0370	1.05409	-.449	.529
cse_34	81	254.00	3.1358	1.06950	-.452	.529
cse_35	81	252.00	3.1111	1.03682	-.457	.529
Valid N (listwise)	81					
Average		280.83	3.47			

Source: Processed data, 2014

Based on above table, it can be concluded that response of respondents to computer self-efficacy variable is in average of 280.83 that mean in scale flow 275.7 – 340.5 with mean answer 3.47 or in agree category. The highest answer is in question of ability in using flashdisk correctly with amount 328 and average 4.094. It means that respondents feel that they are able to use flashdisk correctly, such as saving file, copying file, deleting file and other activities using flashdisk. On the other hand, the lowest answer is the feel of being able in handling computer problem with amount 227 and average 2.802. It is acknowledged that most of respondents do not have basic knowledge in computer and most of them do not have any computer training.

From above table, generally it shows that most of respondents agree for the statement: feeling able to enter and save data (words and numbers) to a file, show file to computer monitor, save software correctly, using flashdisk correctly, out from a program or software, able to choose menu format, copy file, using computer for writing letter or other files, move cursor in monitor, using computer / laptop, using printer to print out their work, deleting file that is not used, copy file from flash disk to computer and contrary, adding and erasing data/information from one file to another, operate program/software, managing and composing file, understanding terms related to software, understanding terms related to hardware, explaining function of hardware (keybord, monitor, hardisk, processor, etc), handling computer problem, explaining why computer program / softwore does not work, understanding 3 phases in data

processing : input, process, output, learning various program, using computer for analysing some data, learning more skills in certain program/software, using computer for information analysis, creating new simple program, using user guide if needed, asking help in computer, enter into computer operation system, enter into computer networking, logging out from computer networking system and working in computer network system.

Variable of ability in using internet (Y₂)

In this study, we put internet ability variable into computer self-efficacy with consideration that nowadays, the computer user is not far from internet and work demands in giving service can be fulfilled with internet/online. So that village officials are demanded to understand internet. The question in this variable consist of 18 items that stated about respondents' ability in browsing website, acces certain sites, bookmarking, searching data with keyword, download/upload, sending email, etc. Based on data tabulation and process, the researcher acquired the following data:

Table 7 *Computer Self Efficacy – Ability in using internet*

	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
int_1	81	263.00	3.2469	1.18881	-.588	.529
int_2	81	267.00	3.2963	1.14504	-.432	.529
int_3	81	270.00	3.3333	1.14018	-.554	.529
int_4	81	263.00	3.2469	1.16759	-.699	.529
int_5	81	250.00	3.0864	1.18530	-.688	.529
int_6	81	262.00	3.2346	1.17550	-.802	.529
int_7	81	248.00	3.0617	1.14396	-.664	.529
int_8	81	253.00	3.1235	1.22864	-.744	.529
int_9	81	262.00	3.2346	1.23766	-.700	.529
int_10	81	250.00	3.0864	1.17471	-.755	.529
int_11	81	247.00	3.0494	1.23391	-.880	.529
int_12	81	250.00	3.0864	1.22676	-.773	.529
int_13	81	245.00	3.0247	1.24474	-.873	.529
int_14	81	250.00	3.0864	1.25696	-.957	.529
int_15	81	246.00	3.0370	1.19838	-.805	.529
int_16	81	258.00	3.1852	1.21564	-.822	.529
int_17	81	255.00	3.1481	1.21564	-.878	.529
int_18	81	250.00	3.0864	1.19580	-.813	.529
Valid N (listwise)	81					
Average		254.94	3.15			

Source: Processed data, 2014

Based on above table, it is known that respondents' response to computer self-efficacy variable in using internet acquired average score of 254.94 that means it lays between scale 210.8 – 275.6 with answer average 3.15 or in neutral category in where respondents tend to worry about their own ability in using internet.

The highest answer is on question in feeling able to open certain sites with amount 270 and average 3.333 which means that the respondents agree to feel able in opening certain sites. It is supported by most of respondents that use smartphone in using internet. Meanwhile, the lowest answer is in question of feeling able to send a message through email to some people in the same time with amount 245 and average 3.025. It is realized that most of respondents do not understand the terms in sending email so that they can not send an email to some email address, such as CC, BCC and so on.

Above table, generally shows that respondents are worried about their ability in opening website, reading text from websites, opening certain websites, accessing certain websites by writing URL address, website bookmarkings, printing from website, searching websites using keywords, download and saving pictures from site to hardisk or flasdisk, copying some text from site and saving in document format like: Microsoft word, creating simple pages or web page in text format, picture and link, log in or log out from email account, sending message to some people at the same time, replying email, forwarding email, deleting email, saving file that is attached on email into computer and check the content, attaching file in email message and then sending it.

Variable of Computer Anxiety (X_2)

On variable of computer anxiety (X_2) the researchers propose 18 questions related to respondents' anxiety in using computer due to the feeling of being afraid of making unfixable mistakes, having trouble in understanding computer technical aspects and challenges in using computer. Based on data tabulation and process, the researcher acquired the following data:

Table 8 *Computer Anxiety*

	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
ca_1	81	172.00	2.1235	1.00477	-.009	.529
ca_2	81	161.00	1.9877	.98099	2.093	.529
ca_3	81	179.00	2.2099	1.09220	-.656	.529
ca_4	81	167.00	2.0617	1.06473	.697	.529
ca_5	81	189.00	2.3333	1.12916	-.513	.529
ca_6	81	227.00	2.8025	1.17707	-.837	.529
ca_7	81	269.00	3.3210	1.13828	-.993	.529
ca_8	81	241.00	2.9753	1.11776	-.910	.529
ca_9	81	194.00	2.3951	1.14760	-.466	.529
ca_10	81	196.00	2.4198	1.12765	-.633	.529
ca_11	81	318.00	3.9259	.93244	.755	.529
ca_12	81	336.00	4.1481	.80795	2.298	.529
ca_13	81	339.00	4.1852	.89598	3.120	.529
ca_14	81	341.00	4.2099	.87630	3.804	.529
ca_15	81	339.00	4.1852	.93690	2.227	.529

	N	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
ca_16	81	339.00	4.1852	.96321	3.147	.529
ca_17	81	339.00	4.1852	.95015	2.518	.529
ca_18	81	329.00	4.0617	.92663	2.231	.529
Valid N (listwise)	81					
Average		259.72	3.21			

Source: Processed data, 2014

Based on above table, it is conclusive that respondents' response toward computer anxiety variable in using computer was in average of 259.72 which means it lays between the range of 210,8 – 275,6, with average response of 3.21 or in neutral category where respondents tend to be doubtful about their anxiety in using computer. It is also conclusive that respondents' computer anxiety was on high level which caused respondents to believe that computer technology will dominate or control human life.

The highest response is represented by 341 people on average 4.209 in which respondents are given chance to learn computer. The response is that they would learn it and use it, which means that respondents agree that he or she feels anxious about his or her ability in using computer, this anxiety is related to the feeling of unable to operate computer. Meanwhile the lowest response was on question number 2, that is feeling afraid of using computer in amount of 161 and on average of 1.987. This is because that most of them never had computer training and indirect-relation-to-computer job. Besides, it is also likely caused by the lack of interest in learning computer.

Above table generally shows that respondents possess high anxiety level that they are afraid of using computer, making unfixable mistakes, feeling unsure about interpreting computer printout, trying to stay away from computer because of unfamiliarity, feeling intimidated or scared that he or she would damage the computer because of pressing the wrong button, having difficulty in understanding computer technical aspects, being scared to understand all special buttons on computer terminal, the lack of thought that he or she would understand computer programming language, the dislike thought of working with smarter machine, the feel of dependency on computer and losing ability to think, the challenge in learning computer is exciting, being eager to use computer for work, learning computer is like learning new skills, more practices better result, open opportunity would be an advantage to learn and use computer, being sure that working with computer is like working with manual typing machine, everyone can learn to use computer if they are patient enough and motivated that computer is an important tool in educational or professional environment and that he or she would keep up the development in computer world.

Validity and Reliability test**Validity test**

Questionnaire was used in collecting data in this research and the validity needs to be tested. Validity relates to questions in one variable. To test the validity of a question, the researcher compared r count value with r table.

-Item is valid if $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ (0,254)

-Item is invalid if $r \text{ count} < r \text{ table}$ (0,254)

Based on data calculation, it is known that r count from all Computer Self-Efficacy variable, the ability to use internet and Computer Anxiety contain r count value as much 0,2185, conclusively all items in questionnaire were valid.

Reliability test

Reliability is index which shows how trustworthy or reliable is a measurer. If a measurer is used to measure twice or more on the same symptoms and the result is relatively consistent, then the measurer is reliable. In other words, the reliability shows consistency. The measurements uses Alpha Cronbach, which means that if the Alpha Cronbach is bigger than 0,6 or 60 %, then the question item is reliable. Based on the calculation assisted by SPSS 16, it is concluded that organizational culture variable, leadership, and work ethic are reliable because it is bigger than 0,6 or 60 %.

Double Linear Regression Analysis

Double linear analysis is used to acquire the information on how big the influence of independent variable in this research influences the dependent variable. Data analysis calculation in this research uses manual statistic analysis and data processing with SPSS 16. The value result from the calculation is shown on the following table:

Table 9 Regression Analysis
Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5.015	1.014		4.945	.000
Gender	-.733	.274	-.272	-2.674	.009
Age	-.012	.015	-.098	-.765	.447
Education	.322	.100	.328	3.221	.002
Experiences	.228	.185	.123	1.232	.222
Length_of Dedication	-.020	.018	-.133	-1.093	.278
com_anxiety	-.356	.157	-.230	-2.269	.026

a. Dependent Variable: com_self_efficacy

Source: Processed data, 2014

Based on the above table, the equations are :

$$Y = 3,583 - 0,272 X_{1.1} - 0,098 X_{1.2} + 0,328 X_{1.3} + 0,123 X_{1.4} - 0,133 X_{1.5} - 0,230 X_2 + e$$

The result of double regression equation above implicates that:

- For demography factor variable classified by gender ($X_{1.1}$) the regression coefficient is negative, this means that gender would negatively affect *Computer Self-Efficacy*.
- For demography variable classified by age ($X_{1.2}$) the regression coefficient is negative, this means that aging respondents show lower *Computer Self-Efficacy*. In other words, if someone ages he would be most likely have less *Computer Self-Efficacy*.
- For demography factor variable classified by level of education ($X_{1.3}$) the regression coefficient is positive, this means that the higher someone's education the better *Computer Self-Efficacy* he possess. In other words by improving education, someone will also improve his *Computer Self-Efficacy*.
- For demography factor variable classified by experience of computer training ($X_{1.4}$) the coefficient is positive, this means that the more experinces on computer training the better *Computer Self-Efficacy* the respondents have.
- For demography factor variable classified by length of dedication ($X_{1.5}$) the regression coefficient is negative, this means that the even the village official who work for a long time, it does not mean that they would have better *Computer Self-Efficacy*.
- For variable of *Computer Anxiety* (X_2) the regression coefficient is negative, this mean that the higher *Computer Anxiety* the lower *Computer Self-Efficacy*. In other words if someone becomes more anxious he or she will have less *Computer Self-Efficacy*.

Determination Coefficient

Basically, determination coefficient (R^2) measures how good the model can elaborate dependent variable variations. Determination coefficient value is between zero and one. The small value of R^2 means that the dependent variable variations' ability on elaborating is limited. The value which approaches one means that the dependent variables give almost all needed information to predict dependent variable variations. The basic weakness of using determination coefficient is that it is bias toward independent variable which is included in the model. Every one addition of independent variable, the R^2 would increase regardless of whether the variable has significant influence toward dependent variable. Therefore, many researchers suggest to use adjusted value of R^2 while evaluating which one could be the best regression model. Unlike R^2 , the adjusted R^2 value is fluctuative if one independent variable is added to the model (Imam Ghozali, 2006).

In this analysis the technique of looking for determination coefficient by using output programme of SPSS version 16.00 on table *Model Summary* part *Adjusted R square*.

Table10 Determination Coefficient
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.551 ^a	.304	.247	.77536	1.637

a. Predictors: (Constant), com_anxiety, usia, pengalaman, pendidikan, gender, masa_kerja

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.551 ^a	.304	.247	.77536	1.637

a. Predictors: (Constant), com_anxiety, usia, pengalaman, pendidikan, gender, masa_kerja

b. Dependent Variable: com_self_efficacy

Source: Processed data, 2014

As the result of calculation by using SPSS programme, the acquired *Adjusted R Square* was 0,247. This means that 24,7 % of *Computer Self-Efficacy* was affected by demography variable and *Computer Anxiety*, others are affected by other variables which are out of the scope of this research.

Hypothesis Testing

Testing of F

Based on the result of the calculation by using SPSS 16 statistic, the researcher acquired the following data:

Table 11 Anova
ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.402	6	3.234	5.379	.000 ^a
	Residual	44.487	74	.601		
	Total	63.889	80			

a. Predictors: (Constant), com_anxiety, usia, pengalaman, pendidikan, gender, masa_kerja

b. Dependent Variable: com_self_efficacy

Source: Processed data, 2014

Based on the above table, it is acknowledged that F count = 5,379, whereas using signification level $\alpha=0,05$ the F value result with df 1=4 dan df2 = 77 would be F table in amount 2,47. As a result the F count is > F table, that is 5,279>2,47. In that way, the demography factor and Computer Anxiety simultaneously affect the *Computer Self-Efficacy* of the village officials in Benjeng district. Based on the above table, the researcher also acquired big signification level in amount $0,000 < 0,05$, this shows that demography (X_1) and *Computer Anxiety* (X_2) simultaneously affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). Thus the regression model in this research is valid.

T Test

T test is used to acquire data whether each independent variable partially has significant effect on dependent variable. In other words, if tcount > ttable or -tcount < -ttable, the result would be significant and it would also mean that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. On the

contrary, if $t_{count} < t_{table}$ or $-t_{count} > -t_{table}$, the result would be insignificant and it would also mean that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected.

Based on table 5.14, the researcher acquired the following data:

- T test between Gender ($X_{1.1}$) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = -2,674$, as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664. Since $t_{count} > t_{table}$, that is $2,674 > 1,664$ with the value $p=0,009$ ($p<0,05$), then the effect of gender ($X_{1.1}$) to *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) is significant although tends to be negative. This means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is significantly affected by gender.
- T test between Age ($X_{1.2}$) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = -0,765$ as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664 with the value of $p=0,447$ ($p>0,05$). Since $t_{count} < t_{table}$ that is $-0,765 < 1,664$, then Age ($X_{1.2}$) does not affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). It means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is not significantly affected by age.
- T test between Education ($X_{1.3}$) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = 3,221$ as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664 with the value of $p=0,002$ ($p<0,05$). Since $t_{count} > t_{table}$ that is $3,221 > 1,664$, then education ($X_{1.3}$) does affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). It means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is significantly affected by education.
- T test between Experience ($X_{1.4}$) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = 1,232$ as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664 with the value of $p=0,222$ ($p>0,05$). Since $t_{count} < t_{table}$ is $1,232 < 1,664$, then experience ($X_{1.4}$) does not affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). It means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is not significantly affected by experience.
- T test between length of dedication ($X_{1.5}$) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = -1,093$ as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664 with the value of $p=0,278$ ($p>0,05$). Since $t_{count} < t_{table}$ is $-1,093 < 1,664$, then length of dedication ($X_{1.5}$) does not affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). It means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is not significantly affected by experience.
- T test between Computer Anxiety (X_2) and *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y) shows $t_{count} = -2,269$ as for t_{table} ($\alpha=0,05$; df residual=77) is 1,664 with the value of $p=0,026$ ($p<0,05$). Since $t_{count} > t_{table}$ is $-2,269 > 1,664$, then *Computer Anxiety* (X_2) does affect *Computer Self-Efficacy* (Y). It means that *Computer Self-Efficacy* is significantly affected by *Computer Anxiety*.

Dominant variable

Based on table 5.14, it can be seen that Standardized Coefficients Beta highest value is on education variable. Thus the dominant variable that interfere computer self-efficacy is **education level**.

DISCUSSION

Gender influence to *Computer Self-Efficacy*

The study result shows that gender variable t-count $>$ t-tabel, $2,674 > 1,664$ with value $p=0,009$ ($p<0,05$). Thus, there is influence in gender to computer self-efficacy and significant, even direct to negative. It means that computer self-efficacy can be interfered significantly by gender.

This study result is consistent with study result of Rifa and Gudono (1999) the two state that there are differences in computer anxiety between male and female respondent in bank

employer. The differences can be caused by different sample characteristics. Sample characteristic used at this time is village officials like former company employer. In village officials, they are not demanded in high utility of computer. As result computer anxiety is low. The demand of computer utility in work is not classified from its gender but profession as village officials.

Age influence to Computer Self-Efficacy

The study result shows that in age variable $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$, $-0.0765 < 1.664$. Thus, there is no influence of age to computer self-efficacy. It means that computer self-efficacy can not be interfered significantly by age.

Education influence to Computer Self-Efficacy

The study result shows that in education variable $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$, $3.221 > 1.664$. Thus, there is influence of education to computer self-efficacy. It means that computer self-efficacy can be interfered significantly by education.

Experience influence to Computer Self-Efficacy

The study result shows that in experience variable $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$, $1.232 < 1.664$. Thus, there is no influence of experience to Computer Self-Efficacy. It means that Computer Self-Efficacy is can not be interfered significantly by experience.

Length of dedication influence to Computer Self-Efficacy

The study result show that in length of dedication variable, $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$, $-1.093 < 1.664$. Thus, there is no influence of work time to Computer Self-efficacy. It means that Computer Self-efficacy can not be interfered significantly by length of dedication.

Computer Anxiety influence to Computer Self-Efficacy

The study result shows that in Computer Anxiety variable $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$, it is $-2.269 > 1.664$. Thus, there is influence from Computer Anxiety to Computer Slef-efficacy and direct to negative. It means that computer self-efficacy can be interfered significantly by computer anxiety, with higher computer anxiety, computer self-efficacy will be lower.

This result is consistent with Indriantoro study (2000) which tests computer anxiety influence to the user skill that has significant negative relation to individual skill in using computer. This study also supports study result of Parasara (2014) in which computer anxiety interferes negatively at computer self-efficacy of tax service employer in Northern Bandung. It is supported by a theory developed by Triandis (1980) and empirical study of Thatcher and Perrew (2002), Sudaryono and Setiawan (2005), Tjandra (2007) or even Simsek (2011) that consistently conclude about negative relationship between computer anxiety and computer self-efficacy.

User with low computer anxiety has belief that existing computer technology will not dominate human being life or erasing human ability. So that it appears a string of willingness to learn computer utility. Thus, the user that has low computer anxiety will have high computer utility skills.

CONCLUSION

Demography factors that influence to Computer Self-Efficacy is only in gender and education factor. While age, experience and length of dedication do not influence significantly to computer self-efficacy at village officials of Benjeng district in Gresik residence.

Computer anxiety influences significantly to computer self-efficacy at village officials of

Benjeng district in Gresik residence.

The education is dominant variable that influence Computer self-efficacy to village officials at Benjeng district in Gresik Residence.

Suggestions

The limitation of this study has not studied about the influence of demography, computer anxiety and computer self-efficacy to village officials who work in Benjeng district in Gresik residence. It is important as known the effect of worries to computer user to their work performance, and hopefully the next researcher will include work performance in their study.

The result of this study shows that education is a significant influence to Computer Self-Efficacy. Thus it is expected to duty related village officials to improve education or by giving more training in using computer.)

Frequently, the technology development in governmental offices that is direct to e-government needs empowering of village monography application/software so that public service will be more satisfying.

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