

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**CONTINUANCE INTENTION OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM (LMS) AMONG LECTURERS IN NORTHERN
POLYTECHNIC, MALAYSIA**

NOR ASHIKIN BINTI MOHAMAD ISA



MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

December 2020

**Continuance Intention of Learning Management System (LMS) among
lecturers in Northern Polytechnic, Malaysia**

By

NOR ASHIKIN BINTI MOHAMAD ISA



**Thesis submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Science
(Management)**



**Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan
Perniagaan**

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN

(Certification of Research Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(I, the undersigned, certified that)

NOR ASHIKIN BINTI MOHAMAD ISA (824407)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana

(Candidate for the degree of)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

**CONTINUANCE INTENTION OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS) AMONG
LECTURERS IN NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, MALAYSIA**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu
dengan memuaskan.

*(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered
by the research paper).*

Nama Penyelia : **DR. NORZALILA BT. JAMALUDIN**
(Name of Supervisor)

Tandatangan : _____
(Signature)

Nama Penyelia Kedua : **PROF.MADYA DR. AWANIS KU ISHAK**
(Name of 2nd Supervisor)

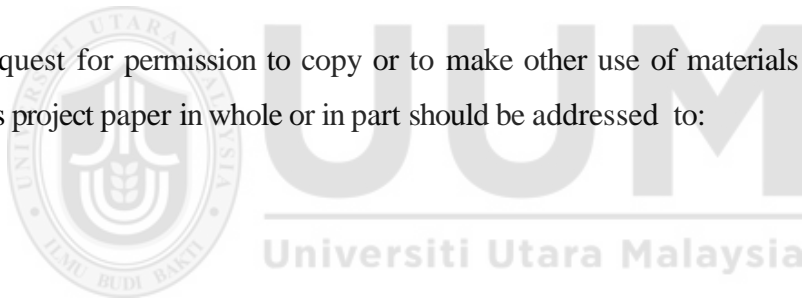
Tandatangan : _____
(Signature)

Tarikh : **24 DISEMBER 2020**
(Date)

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this project paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation/project paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in their absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my dissertation/project paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation/project paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation/project paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this project paper in whole or in part should be addressed to:



Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate
School of Business Universiti Utara
Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the factors influencing continuance intention of LMS among lecturers in northern polytechnic, Malaysia. This study use four elements of Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT): Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence and Facilitating Condition to determine the impact of continuance intention of LMS. One element, Self-Efficacy was also added to identify the continuance intention of LMS among lecturers in northern polytechnic, Malaysia. Furthermore, this study is intended to examine the relationship and effect between continuance intention of LMS and factors influencing the usage of LMS. A total of 248 polytechnic lecturers from three Northern Polytechnic have participated in this study. Self-administrated survey questionnaire has been used to collect all variables data. The result of Multiple Regression analysis indicated that social influence, facilitating condition, and self-efficacy significantly affect the continuance intention to use LMS among lecturers in northern polytechnic. However, performance expectancy and effort expectancy showed insignificant influence towards the continuance intention. Among all predictors, facilitating condition has the strongest influence on the continuance intention to use LMS among lecturers in northern polytechnic. This study concludes with a discussion of the research findings, theoretical and practical contribution, limitation of the study and suggestion for future research.

Keywords: *Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) theory, continuance intention usage, Northern Polytechnic, Self-Efficacy, LMS*

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesinambungan LMS di kalangan pensyarah di politeknik utara, Malaysia. Kajian ini menggunakan empat elemen *Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)*: *Performance Expectancy*, *Effort Expectancy*, *Social Influence* dan *Facilitating Condition* untuk menentukan kesan kesinambungan niat LMS. Salah satu elemen, *Self-Efficacy* juga ditambahkan untuk mengenal pasti tujuan LMS berterusan di kalangan pensyarah di politeknik utara, Malaysia. Selanjutnya, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan dan kesan antara kesinambungan LMS dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan LMS. Seramai 248 pensyarah politeknik dari tiga Politeknik Utara telah mengikuti kajian ini. Soal selidik tinjauan sendiri telah digunakan untuk mengumpulkan semua data pemboleh ubah. Hasil analisis *Multiple Regression* menunjukkan bahawa pengaruh sosial, keadaan pemudahcara dan keberkesanan diri mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap kesinambungan niat untuk menggunakan LMS di kalangan pensyarah di politeknik utara. Walau bagaimanapun, jangkaan prestasi dan jangkaan usaha menunjukkan pengaruh yang tidak signifikan terhadap kesinambungan niat. Di antara semua peramal, keadaan pemudahcara mempunyai pengaruh paling kuat terhadap kesinambungan niat untuk menggunakan pensyarah amog LMS di politeknik utara. Kajian ini diakhiri dengan perbincangan mengenai hasil penyelidikan, sumbangan teori dan praktikal, batasan kajian dan cadangan untuk penyelidikan masa depan.

Kata kunci: Teori Penerimaan dan Penggunaan Teknologi Bersatu (UTAUT), penggunaan niat berterusan, Politeknik Utara, Efikasi Diri, LMS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the Name of Allah, the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah, I am grateful to Allah SWT for giving me excellent health, energy and capability to complete this thesis within the time period given. I would like to give my deepest appreciation to all those involved who helped me complete this academic work.

My deepest appreciation and thanks to my academic supervisor, Dr. Norzalila Jamaludin and my co-supervisor, Associate Professor Dr. Ku Awanis Ku Ishak for their valuable and untiring supervisory role in the course of writing this thesis. Your wealth of experience in guiding the writing of this thesis brought it to this successful end. I truly appreciate their support and encouragement throughout the preparation and completion of this study.

I would like to extend my appreciation to my dearest husband, Khairul Fizal bin Abdul Razak for his support and understanding throughout the completion of my study at UUM.

Finally, thank you for all the respondents for their valuable time, kindness and support in participating in this study.

Thank You.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERMISSION TO USE.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	iii
ABSTRAK.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLE.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xi

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	6
1.3 Research Objectives.....	13
1.4 Research Questions.....	13
1.5 Significant of the study	14
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance.....	14
1.5.2 Practical Significance.....	14
1.6 Scope of study.....	15
1.7 Definition of Term	16
1.8 Organization of study.....	17

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.....	19
2.2 Learning Management System(LMS).....	19
2.3 Underpinning Theory.....	23
2.4 Research Framework	30
2.5 Research Hypotheses	31
2.6 Conclusion	32

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

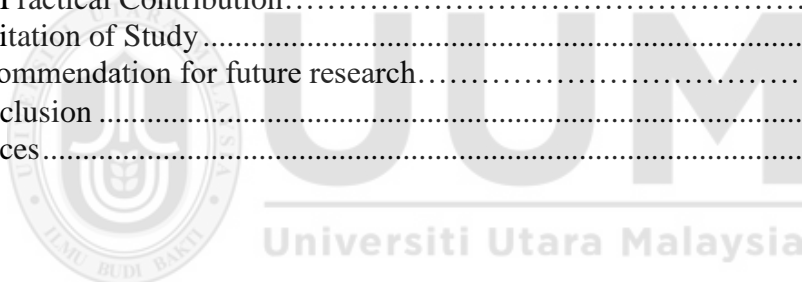
3.1 Introduction.....	33
3.2 Research Design.....	33
3.3 Research Population.....	34
3.4 Research Sample	35
3.5 Sampling Technique	37
3.6 Questionnaire Design.....	38
3.7 Research Measurement/Instrument.....	38
3.8 Data collection method	40
3.9 Data analysis procedure	41
3.9.1 Reliability Test.....	42
3.9.2 Normality Test.....	42
3.9.3 Pearson's Correlation Analysis.....	42
3.9.4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.....	43
3.10 Conclusion	43

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction.....	44
4.1 Response rate	44
4.2 Demographic Analysis.....	45
4.2.1 Respondent Demographic Profile.....	45
4.3 Scale Measurement	52
4.3.1 Reliability Test.....	52
4.4 Inferential Analysis	53
4.4.1 Pearson Correlation.....	53
4.5 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.....	54
4.6 Interpretation for Hypothesis Result.....	55
4.7 Conclusion	58

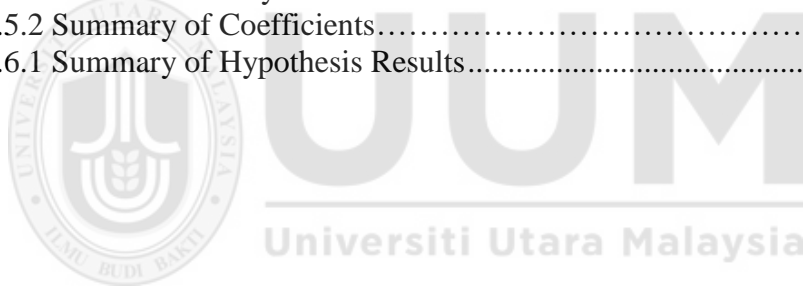
CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction.....	59
5.1 Research Summary	59
5.2 Discussion of Study based on Research Objectives	60
5.2.1 Discussion of Regression Analysis.....	61
5.3 Contribution of the study	65
5.3.1 Theoretical Contribution.....	65
5.3.2 Practical Contribution.....	66
5.4 Limitation of Study	68
5.5 Recommendation for future research.....	69
5.6 Conclusion	70
References.....	71



LIST OF TABLE

TABLES	PAGE
Table 3.4.1: Total number of lecturers in PTSS, POLIMAS and PSP.....	36
Table 3.4.2: Summary of Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population.....	37
Table 3.5.1: Number of Respondents using Proportionate Sampling.....	38
Table 3.7.1: Operational Definition of Variables	39
Table 3.7.2: Demographic information items	40
Table 3.9.3: Pearson's Correlation Scale	43
Table 4.1: Response rate.....	45
Table 4.2.1.1: Experience of the respondent in using LMS.....	45
Table 4.2.1.2: Gender of respondent.....	46
Table 4.2.1.3: Age of respondent.....	47
Table 4.2.1.4: Marital status of the respondent.....	48
Table 4.2.1.5: Highest education of the respondent.....	49
Table 4.2.1.6: Working experience of the respondent	50
Table 4.2.1.7: Current Position of respondent	51
Table 4.3.1: Reliability Test.....	52
Table 4.4.1: Inter-correlation on variables study	53
Table 4.5.1: Model Summary.....	54
Table 4.5.2 Summary of Coefficients.....	55
Table 4.6.1 Summary of Hypothesis Results.....	58



LIST OF FIGURE

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure 1.2.1: Barriers using LMS among lecturers in Polytechnic Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin.....	7
Figure 2.3.1: UTAUT Model (Venkatesh et. al., 2003).....	24
Figure 2.4.1: Research Framework for the study.....	30
Figure 2.5.1: Research Hypothesis.....	3232
Figure 3.3.1: Number of Lecturers in Northern Polytechnics.....	35
Figure 4.2.1.1: Experience of respondent in using LMS	46
Figure 4.2.1.2: Gender of respondent	47
Figure 4.2.1.3: Age of respondent	48
Figure 4.2.1.4: Marital status of respondent	49
Figure 4.2.1.5: Highest education of respondent	50
Figure 4.2.1.6: Working experience of respondent.....	51
Figure 4.2.1.7: Current Position of respondent.....	52



LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDICES	PAGE
Appendices 1: Set of Questionnaire.....	86
Appendix 2: Result from IBM SPSS Statistic 26	91



LIST OF ABBREVIATION

TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
DEPAN	National e-Learning Policy
LMS	Learning Management System
CIDOS	Curriculum Information Document Online System
GOL	Globalised Online Education
HLI	Higher Level Instituion
MOOCs	Massive Open Online Courses
TAM	Technology acceptance model
MCMC	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
PE	Performance Expectancy
EE	Effort Expectancy
SI	Social Influence
FC	Facilitation Condition
SE	Self-efficacy
CI	Continuance Intention
UTAUT	Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology
H1	Hypothesis 1
H2	Hypothesis 2
H3	Hypothesis 3
H4	Hypothesis 4
H5	Hypothesis 5



Continuance Intention of Learning Management System (LMS) among lecturers in Northern Polytechnic, Malaysia

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Chapter one explains about the fundamental information of the study. This chapter includes the background of the study, problem statement, research question, research objective, the significance of study, the scope of the study, definitions of key terms, and the study's organization.

1.1 Background of study

The challenge in 21st-century education is how educators and learners adapt and use ICT, which applies to Malaysia. The government mission for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is a new initiative to improve the image and quality of higher education level while elevating Malaysia's dignity towards World-Class Status Education (Minghat, M.Yasin, Subar & Noordin, 2013). In 2020, the Malaysian government estimated that 50% of the entire class at institutions in Malaysia will be delivered online. The various successes set by the national e-learning policy (DePAN) still need to be explicitly achieved in polytechnics (Malaysia Education Blueprint, 2015-2025). Therefore, the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia, in response to the worldwide crisis of covid outbreaks in 2020, stated that public and private universities should be ready to implement teaching and learning using various methods, including online and others (Ministry of Higher Education, 2020).

References

- Abdul Rahman, K., Mohd Ghazali, S. A., and Ismail, M.N. (2010). The effectiveness of Learning management system (LMS) case study at Open university Malaysia (OUM), Kota Bharu Campus. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and information sciences* 2, 73-79
- Adzharuddin, N. & Ling (2013). Learning Management System (LMS) among University Students: Does it Work?, *International Journal of e-Education e-Business e-Management and e-Learning*.
DOI: 10.7763/IJEEEE.2013.V3.233
- Ahmad, N.A. and Chua, L.N. (2015). Technology and Higher Education: Using an E-learning Tutorial as a Pedagogy for Innovation and Flexible Learning. *Malaysian Journal and Distance Education* 17(1), 21-31
- Al-Alak, B. A. and Alnawas, I. A.M. (2011). Measuring the acceptance and adoption of e-learning by academic staff. *Knowledge management and e-learning: An International Journal*, 201-221
- Alharbi, S.H., & Sayed, O. A. (2017). Measuring services quality: Tabuk municipal. *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade*, 17 (2), 1-9. doi:10.9734/BJEMT/2017/33021
- Al Mansoori, K. A., Sarabdeen, J. and Tchantchane, A.L. (2018). Investigating Emirates Citizens' adoption of e-government services in Abu Dhabi using modified UTAUT model. *Computer Science, Engineering*

Information Technology People, 455-481. DOI:10.1108/ITP-12-2016-0290

Al-Qeisi, K., and Countries, A. (2015). Consumer online Behaviour: A perspective on Internet Banking Usage in Three Non-Western Countries. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 386-390

Alrashidi, M. (2017, Jun). Investigating the e-readiness of subject supervisors to adopts e-learning in the state of Kuwait. 1-196. https://eprints.soton.ac.uk/414106/1/M.F.Alrashidi_MPhil.final.pdf

Alsuwailem, R. I. (2018). Factors affecting faculty's intent to use e-learning systems at a university in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations*. 906., 103

Altawallbeh, M., Soon, F., Thiam, W. and Alshourah, S. (2015). Mediating Role of Attitude, Subjective Norm And Perceived Behavioural Control In The Relationships Between Their Respective Salient Beliefs And Behavioural Intention To Adopt E-Learning Among Instructors In Jordanian Universities. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6(No. 11), 9

Amir Ashrafi, Ahad Zareravasan, Sogol Rabiee Savoji & Masoumeh Amani (2020): Exploring factors influencing students' continuance intention to use the learning management system (LMS): a multi-perspective framework, *Interactive Learning Environments*, DOI: 10.1080/10494820.2020.1734028

- Ayele, A. A., & Birhanie, W. K. (2018). Acceptance and use of e-learning systems: the case of teachers in technology institutes of Ethiopian Universities. *Applied Informatics*, 5(1). doi: 10.1186/s40535-018-0048-7
- Ayub, A. F. M., Bakar, K. A., & Ismail, R. (2015). Factors predicting teachers' attitudes towards the use of ICT in teaching and learning. doi: 10.1063/1.4932473
- Bandura. A. (1977). Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Psychological Review*, 84(2), 191-215. Retrieved from <https://www.uky.edu/~eushe2/Bandura/Bandura1977PR.pdf>
- Bellaaj, M., Zekri, I. and Albugami, M. (2015, February 28). The continued use of E-learning system: An Empirical Investigation using UTAUT model at the University of Tabuk. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, 72(3), 464-474
- Bouznif, M. M. (2018). Business Students' Continuance Intention toward Blackboard Usage: An Empirical Investigation of UTAUT Model. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 13(1), 1-11
- Calli, L., Balcikanli, C., Calli, F., Cebeci, H. I., & Seymen, O. F. (2013). Identifying factors that contribute to the satisfaction of students in E- Learning. *Turkish Online of Distance Education- TOJDE*, 14(1), 85-101.

- Campbell, D., & Campbell, S. (2008). Introduction to regression and data analysis. StatLab Workshop Series, 1-14. Retrieved from <http://statlab.stat.yale.edu/workshops/IntroRegression/StatLabIntroRegressionFa08.pdf>
- Chen, Y. C. and Lin, S. K. (2018). Intention to Apply Mobile Device in Emergency Medical Service Sites for Fire Fighters. *Procedia Manufacturing*, 357-364
- Cho, V., Cheng, T.C.E. and Hung, H. (2009). Continued usage of technology versus situational factors: an empirical analysis. *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*, Vol. 26 (No. 4), 264-284.
- Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2014). *Business Research Methods*. New York: McGraw Hill
- Decman, M. (2015). Modeling the acceptance of e-learning in mandatory environments of higher education: The influence of previous education and gender. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 49, 272–281. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.03.022>
- Davis, F. (1989). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use and User Acceptance of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 319-340.
- Divaris, K., Vann, W., Baker, A., & Lee, J. (2012). Examining the accuracy of caregivers' assessments of young children's oral health status. *Jam Dent Assoc.*, 143(11), 1237-1247. Retrieved from

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3697431/pdf/nihms-487781.pdf>

Garone, A., Pynoo, B., Tondeur, J., Cocquyt, C., Vanslambrouck, S., Bruggeman, B., & Struyven, K. (2019). Clustering university teaching staff through UTAUT: Implications for the acceptance of a new learning management system. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 50(5), 2466–2483. doi: 10.1111/bjet.12867

Girden, E. R. (2001). *Evaluating Research Articles - From Start to Finish*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication.

Gunawan, H., Sinaga, B. L. and Purnomo, S. (2019). Assessment of the Readiness of Micro, Small and medium enterprise in Using E-money Using Unified Theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) Method. *Procedia Computer Science*, 316-323

Hair, J., Black, W., Babin, B., & Anderson, R. &. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. New Jersey . Pearson Prentice Hall

Hsia, J.-W., Chang, C.-C., & Tseng, A.-H. (2014). Effects of individuals' locus of control and computer self-efficacy on their e-learning acceptance in high-tech companies. *Behaviour & Information Technology*, 33 (1), 51-64.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0144929X.2012.702284>

Harja Kusuma, T. A., Sandhyaduhita, P. and Shihab, M. R. (2017). Factors Influencing Continuance Intention of Travel agency Information System use: A case study of Powersuite. *IEEE*

Hayes, A. (2019, April 29). *Investopedia*. Retrieved from Investopedia.com: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/systematic-sampling.asp>

Iacobucci, D., & Duhachek, A. (2003). Advancing alpha: Measuring reliability with confidence. *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, 13(4), 478-487. Retrieved from http://www2.owen.vanderbilt.edu/dawn.iacobucci/articles/jcpalpha_iacobucciduhachek.pdf

Isalm, N. (2011). Understanding continued usage intention in e-Learning context. *BLED 2011 Proceedings* (pp.546-557). AIS Electronic Library (AISeL) <http://aisel.aisnet.org/bled2011/28/.https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-4666-2053-7.ch015>

Islam, A. N., & Azad, N. (2015). Satisfaction and continuance with a learning management system. *International Journal of Information and Learning Technology*, 32(2), 109–123. doi: 10.1108/ijilt-09-2014-0020

Joo, Y.J., Park, S. and Lim, E. (2018). Factors Influencing Preservice Teachers' Intention to use Technogy: TPACK, Teacher Self-efficacy, and technology Acceptance Model. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 21(3), 48-59

- Jolliffe, A., Ritter, J., & Stevens, D. (2012). *The online learning handbook: Developing and using web-based learning*. Routledge
- Kelley, K., Clark, B., Brown, V., & Sitzia, J. (2003). Good practice in the conduct and reporting of survey research. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, 15(3), 261-266. doi:10.1093/intqhc/mzg031
- Kocaleva, M., Stojanovik, L. and Zdrave, Z. (2014). Research on UTAUT Application Higher Education Institutions. *International Conference on Information Technology and Development of Education ITRO 2014*, 34-38
- Kokensparger and Jay, B. (2013). Using composition Writing Sample to Explore Student Usage Pattern in a Learning Management System. *ProQuest LLC*, 1379-1388
- (KPM), K. P. (2014). Garispanduan Amalan Terbaik Konsep Pembelajaran Teradun bagi Politeknik-politeknik Malaysia. *Bahagian Instruksional dan Pembelajaran Digital*, 80
- (KPM), K. P. (2015). *Ringkasan Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia (Pendidikan Tinggi) 2015-2025*. Malaysia: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia. Retrieved from academia.edu: https://www.academia.edu/35634112/._Pelan_Pembangunan_Pendidikan_Malaysia_2015-2025_Pendidikan_Tinggi_

- Krejcie, R., & Morgan, D. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. Educational and psychological measurement. *Educational and psychological measurement*, 607-610
- Lacobucci, D. and Duhachek, A. (2003). Advancing alpha: Measuring Reliability with Confidence. *Journal of Consumer Psychological*, 478-487
- Lin, W.-S. and Wang, C.-H. (2012). Antecedences to continued intentions of adopting e-learning system in blended learning instruction: a contingency framework based on models of information system success and task-technology fit. *Computers & Education*, Vol 58 (1), 88-99
- Lwoga, E., &Komba, M. (2015). Antecedents of continued usage intentions of web based learning management system in Tanzania. *Education + Training*, 57(7), 738-756. doi:10.1108/ET-02-2014-0014
- Lyon, D. W., Lumpkin, G.T. and Dess, G.G. (2000). Enhancing Entrepreneurial Orientation Research: Operationalizing and Measuring a Key Strategic Decision Making Process. *Journal of Management*, 26(5), 1055-1085
- Makzin, N. b. (2016). Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Curriculum Information Document Online System (CIDOS) Dalam Memperkasakan pegajaran Pensyarah di Politeknik. *uthm*, 51

Malaysian Qualifications Agency. (2020). Search for Qualifications. Retrieved from Malaysian Qualifications Register: <http://www2.mqa.gov.my/mqr/english/eakrbyipts.cfm>

Malhotra, N. (2012). Basic marketing research: Integration of social media . Boston : Pearson

Malhotra, N., & Peterson, M. (2006). Basic marketing research: A decision-making approach. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Retrieved from <https://books.google.com.my/books?id=yOTtAAAAMAAJ>

Minghat, A. D, Yasin, R. M., Subar, K. and Noordi, M. K. (2013). Strategi Kelasterian Pembangunan Pendidikan Teknikal dan Vokasional (PTV). *2nd International Seminar on Quality and Affordable Education (ISQAE 2013)*, 12

Mohamad, M., & Mawaddah. (2018). Factors Affecting MOOCS Continuance Intention in Malaysia: A Proposed Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Humanities, Language, Culture and Business (HLCB)*, 2(7), 61-72. <http://www.icohlcb.com>

Mohd Fisol, N. and Salleh, M.N. and Othman, S. N. (2016). Determinants of theory technology of acceptance model (TAM) in measuring educators' continuance intention of Learning Management System (LMS). *Journal of Technology and Operations Management*, 36-45

- Moonsamy, D. and Govender, I. (2018). Use of Blackboard Learning Management System: An Empirical Study of Staff Behavior at a South African University *EURASIA Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 3068-3082
- Moses, P., Wan Ali, W., & Eric Krauss, S (2014). Cause Analysis of Learning Management System: Role of Moderator in Improving Students' Performance. *Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning*, 9 (1) 83-105
- Muruthy, A. E. (2017). LMS continuance among students and lecturers in northern Malaysia public universities through expended expectation confirmation theory (ECT) perspective. *UUM thesis*, 1-201
- Na Liu & Quanlin Pu (2020): Factors influencing learners' continuance intention toward one-to-one online learning, *Interactive Learning Environments*, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10494820.2020.1857785>
- N S A Rahman, A N Rosman & N A Sahabudin, 2020 IOP Conference Series.: Materials Science and Engineering 769 012044. *The 6th International Conference on Software Engineering & computer System*. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/769/1/012044>
- Osborne, Jason W. and Waters, Elaine (2002) "Four assumptions of multiple regression that researchers should always test," *Practical Assessment, Research, and Evaluation*: Vol. 8, Article 2.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7275/r222-hv23>

- Ponto, J. (2015). Understanding and evaluating survey research. *Journal of the Advanced Practitioner in Oncology*, 6(2), 168–171. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/9a74/8722741fb64ba17422e8d253b6dce99322d7.pdf>
- Puspitasari, N., Firdaus, M. B., Haris, C. A. and Setyadi, H.J. (2019). An Application of the UTAUT Model for Analysis of Adoption of Integrated License Service Information System. *Procedia Computer Science*, 57-65
- Ramayah, T., Ahmad, N.H. and Lo, M.C. (2010). The role of quality factors in intention to continue using an e-learning system in Malaysia. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences* 2 (2010) 5422–5426, 5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.03.885>
- Rashid, R. b. (2015). Developing Design Model and measuring acceptance Polytechnic Cooperative E-Retail website. *UUM thesis*, 1-316. <http://etd.uum.edu.my/id/eprint/5735>
- Reyes-Mercado, P. (2017). Adoption of fitness wearables insights from partial squares and qualitative comparative analysis. *Journal of System and Information Technology*, 20(1), 103-127. DOI: 10.1108/JSIT-04-2017-0025
- Radovan, M. and Kristl, N. (2017, July). Acceptance of Technology and its Impact on Teacher's Activities in Virtual Classroom: Integrating UTAUT and CoI into a Combined Model. *TOJET: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 16(3), 11-22

- Roscoe, J.T. (1975). *Fundamental Research Statistic for the Bahvioral Science*, International Series in Decision Process, 2nd Edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York
- Samaila, K., Abdulfattah, K., Ibn Amir, A. F. (2017). Learning Management System Usage With Postgraduate School: An Application of UTAUT Model. *International Journal of Education and Evaluation*, 38-49
- Samsudeen, S. N. and Mohamed, R. (2019). University student's intention to use e-learning system: A study of higher educational instituions in Sri Lanka. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 16. <https://doi.org/10.1108.ITSE-11-2018-0092>
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach* (4th edition ed.). Singapore: John Will and Sons
- Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. (2013). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. Singapore: John Wiley & Sons
- Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. 2010. *Research Methods for Business: A skill building approach*, Fifth edition, Wiley India (Pvt) Ltd, New Delhi
- Sezgin, F., & Erdogan, O. (2015). Academic Optimism, Hope and Zest for Work as Predictors of Teacher Self-efficacy and Perceived Success. *Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice*, 15, 7-19. <https://doi.org/10.12738/estp.2015.1.2338>

- Shiferaw, K.B. and Mehari, E.A. (2019). Modeling Predictors of Acceptance and use of Electronic medical records system in a resources limited setting: using modified UTAUT model. *Informatic In Medicine Unlocked*, 1-9. DOI:10.1016/J.IMU.2019.100182
- Sofiadin, A. b. (2018, Dec). Development and Evaluation of a Sustainable e-Learning Framework for Higher Education Institutions in Malaysia. *school of management*, 412.
- Syed A. Raza, W. Q. (2020). Social Isolation and Acceptance of the Learning Management System (LMS) in the time of COVID-19 Pnademic: An expansion of the UTAUT Model. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0735633120960421>
- Tavanol, M., & Dennick, R. (2011). Making sense of Cronbach's alpha. *International Journal of medical education*, 2(53).
- Tatiparthi, P. (2014). 6 Amazing Statistic on Learning Management System – An Infographic *Blog.commlabindia.com*. Retrieved 16 November 2020, from <http://blog.commlabindia.com/lms-hosting.learning-management-system-statistic-infographic>
- Thompson, R. L., Higgins, C. A., & Howell, J. M. (1991). Personal computing:Toward a conceptual model of utilization. *Management Information Systems Quarterly*, 15(1), 125–143. <https://doi.org/10.2307/249443>

- Uyanik, G. K., & Guler, N. (2013). A study on multiple linear regression analysis. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 106, 234-240.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.12.027>
- Uma Sekaran & Bougie. (2013). *Research Method for Business: A skill Building Approach*, 6th edition. Wiley & Son Ltd. In United States: John Wiley & Sons Inc
- Veal, A. (2005). *Business Research Methods. A managerial Approach*. In *Management Learning*
- Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B. and Davis, F. D. (2003, Sep). User Acceptance of Information Technology: Toward a Unified View. *MIS Quarterly*, 425-478. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30036540>
- Williams, M. D., Rana, N. and Dwivedi, Y.K. (2015). The unified theory of Acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT): A literature review. *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, 443-488
- Yamin, F. M., Wan Ishak, W. H. and Ibrahim, A. (2014). Students Acceptance on Document Sharing through Learning Management System. *Proceedings of 6th International Conference on Education and Information Management* , 150-156
- Yi, K. C., Wei, L. J., Jie, L. Y., Yi, S. Y. and Han, Y. M. (2018). Determinants of continuance intention of Mobile Learning among academicins in Malaysia Private Universities. *Research Project Paper*, 115

Zainal Abidin, Z. A., Kassim, S., Mohammad Rizal Tan, M. E., Hilim, N., Ahmad N., Sahat, H., Mohd Zain, N.F. and Omar, N.S. (2014). Garis Panduan Amalan Terbaik Konsep Pembelajaran Teradun bagi politeknik -politeknik malaysia. *Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*, 80

Zhang,X., Han, X., Dang,Y.Y., Meng, F., Guo, X. and Lin, J. (2017). User acceptance of Mobile Health Service from User's Perspectives: The role of self-efficacy and response-efficacy in technology acceptance. *Taylor and Francis*, 42(2), 194-206

Zheng, Y., Wang, J., Doll, W., Deng, X. and Williams, M. (2018). The impact of organisational support, technical support, and self-efficacy on faculty perceived benefits of using learning management system. *Behaviour and Information Technology*, 37(4), 311-319

Zydney, J. M., Warner, Z., & Angelone, L. (2020). Learning through experience: Using design based research to redesign protocols for blended synchronous learning environments. *Computers & Education*,143,103678.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103678>

Appendices 1: Set of Questionnaire



Universiti Utara Malaysia
CONTINUANCE INTENTION OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
(LMS) AMONG LECTURERS IN NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

Survey Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

I am the final year postgraduate students of Master in Science Management (Msc.), Universiti Utara Malaysia. The purpose of this survey is to conduct a research to investigate the continuance intention of Learning Management System (LMS) among lecturers in Northern Polytechnic, Malaysia. Please answer all questions to the best of your knowledge. There are no wrong responses to any of these statements. All responses are collected for academic research purpose and will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your participation.

Instructions:

- 1) There are THREE (3) sections in this questionnaire. Please answer ALL questions in ALL sections.
 - 2) Completion of this form will take you less than 5 minutes.
 - 3) The contents of this questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential.
-

Voluntary Nature of the Study

Participation in this research is entirely voluntary. Even if you decide to participate now, you may change your mind and stop at any time. There is no foreseeable risk of harm or discomfort in answering this questionnaire. This is an anonymous questionnaire; as such, it is not able to trace response back to any individual participant. All information collected is treated as strictly confidential and will be used for the purpose of this study only.

I have been informed about the purpose of the study and I give my consent to participate in this survey.

YES ()

NO ()

Note: *If yes, you may proceed to next page or if no, you may return the questionnaire to researchers and thanks for your time and cooperation.*

Section A: Demographic Profile

In this section, we would like you to fill in some of your personal details. Please tick “√” your answer and your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

QA1. Have you used Learning Management System (LMS) before?

- Yes No

QA2. Gender:

- Female Male

QA3. Age:

- 21-30 Years Old
 31-40 Years Old
 41-50 Years Old
 51- 60 Years Old
 Above 60 Years Old

QA4. Marital status:

- Single Married

QA5. Highest education completed:

- Bachelor Degree/ Professional Qualification
 Masters
 PhD

QA6. Working experience in this industry:

- Less than 1 year
 1 to less than 5 years
 5 to less than 10 years
 10 to less than 15 years
 15 years or more

QA7. Current Position:

- Tutor
 Assistant Lecturer
 Lecturer
 Assistant Professor
 Professor

Section B:

This section seeks your opinion regarding the continuance intention of Learning Management System (LMS) among lecturers in Northern Polytechnic, Malaysia. Respondents are required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement using 5 point Likert scale [(1) = strongly disagree; (2) = disagree; (3) = neutral; (4) = agree and (5) = strongly agree]

No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
PE Performance Expectancy						
PE 1	Using LMS helps me to teach the topic.	1	2	3	4	5
PE 2	Using LMS increases my chance of positive evaluation of my teaching capacities from students.	1	2	3	4	5
PE 3	Using LMS in teaching enables me to accomplish tasks (e.g. teach the topic, assess assignments)	1	2	3	4	5
PE 4	Using LMS in teaching increases the number of topics I can teach	1	2	3	4	5
PE 5	Using LMS enhances my efficiency in	1	2	3	4	5
PE 6	Using LMS reduces my work load considerably.	1	2	3	4	5
No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
EE Effort Expectancy						
EE 1	It is easy for me to become skillful at using the LMS.	1	2	3	4	5
EE 2	My interaction with the LMS is clear and understandable.	1	2	3	4	5
EE 3	I find it easy to get LMS to do what I want it to do (e.g. teach the topic, assess assignments).	1	2	3	4	5
EE 4	I find the LMS to be easy to use.	1	2	3	4	5
No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

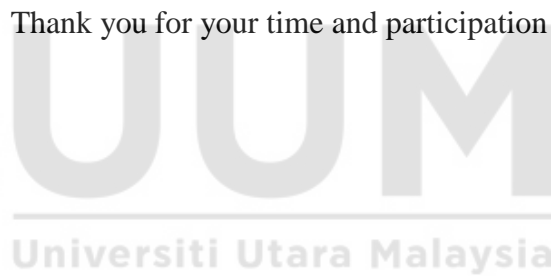
SI	Social Influence					
SI 1	People who influence my behavior think that I should use	1	2	3	4	5
SI 2	People who are important to me think that I should use	1	2	3	4	5
SI 3	Colleagues in my institution think that I should use LMS.	1	2	3	4	5
SI 4	In general, my institution will support the use of LMS.	1	2	3	4	5
No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
FC	Facilitating Conditions					
FC 1	I have the necessary resources to enable me to use LMS for teaching purpose.	1	2	3	4	5
FC 2	My working environment supports me to use LMS for teaching purpose.	1	2	3	4	5
FC 3	Assistance is available when I experience problems with using LMS for teaching.	1	2	3	4	5
FC 4	Using LMS for teaching is compatible with my life.	1	2	3	4	5
No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
SE	Self-efficacy					
SE 1	I am confident to use LMS successfully.	1	2	3	4	5
SE 2	I can use LMS successfully without others' help.	1	2	3	4	5
SE 3	I have enough knowledge to use LMS successfully.	1	2	3	4	5
SE 4	I have enough skills to use LMS successfully.	1	2	3	4	5

Section C:

This section seeks your opinion regarding the level of satisfaction an academician gets from his/her job. Respondents are required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each statement using 5-point Likert scale [(1) = strongly disagree; (2) = disagree; (3) = neutral; (4) = agree and (5) = strongly agree]

No	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
CI	Continuance Intention					
CI 1	I will frequently use LMS in the future.	1	2	3	4	5
CI 2	I intend to use LMS as much as possible.	1	2	3	4	5
CI 3	I will strongly recommend others to use LMS	1	2	3	4	5

- Thank you for your time and participation -



Appendix 2: Result from IBM SPSS Statistic 26

1) Reliability Analysis for each Independent and dependent Variables Items

a) Performance expectancy

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.914	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PE1	18.74	11.919	.808	.893
PE2	18.81	11.423	.836	.888
PE3	18.63	11.214	.780	.896
PE4	18.95	12.050	.688	.909
PE5	18.83	11.844	.807	.893
PE6	18.93	11.906	.662	.914

b) Effort Expectancy

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.922	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
EE1	10.84	5.526	.827	.895
EE2	10.78	5.880	.846	.891
EE3	10.74	5.577	.817	.899
EE4	10.87	5.509	.794	.907

c) **Social Influence**

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.830	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
SI1	11.43	3.606	.734	.752
SI2	11.50	3.530	.690	.771
SI3	11.33	3.552	.696	.768
SI4	11.00	4.211	.521	.843

d) Facilitating Condition

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.823	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
FC1	11.29	3.302	.689	.757
FC2	11.23	3.500	.569	.814
FC3	11.13	3.598	.664	.772
FC4	11.35	3.289	.675	.764

e) **Self-Efficacy**

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.910	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
SE1	9.95	5.750	.690	.918
SE2	10.43	4.983	.741	.905
SE3	10.28	4.875	.887	.851
SE4	10.22	4.754	.881	.852

f) Continuance Intention

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	248	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	248	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.937	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
CI1	7.51	2.785	.840	.932
CI2	7.50	2.494	.919	.869
CI3	7.51	2.583	.853	.922

2) Correlation Analysis

Correlations

		PE	EE	SI	FC	SE	CI
PE	Pearson Correlation	1	.813**	.723**	.740**	.621**	.706**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248
EE	Pearson Correlation	.813**	1	.656**	.691**	.681**	.684**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248
SI	Pearson Correlation	.723**	.656**	1	.699**	.574**	.678**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248
FC	Pearson Correlation	.740**	.691**	.699**	1	.654**	.748**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248
SE	Pearson Correlation	.621**	.681**	.574**	.654**	1	.642**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248
CI	Pearson Correlation	.706**	.684**	.678**	.748**	.642**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	248	248	248	248	248	248

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

3) Multiple Regression Analysis

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.806 ^a	.650	.642	.47655	2.016

a. Predictors: (Constant), COMPUTESE, COMPUTESI, COMPUTEEE, COMPUTEFC, COMPUTEPE

b. Dependent Variable: COMPUTECI

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	101.926	5	20.385	89.762	.000 ^a
	Residual	54.959	242	.227		
	Total	156.885	247			

a. Predictors: (Constant), COMPUTESE, COMPUTESI, COMPUTEEE, COMPUTEFC, COMPUTEPE

b. Dependent Variable: COMPUTECI

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.392	.206		-1.900	.059		
	COMPUTEPE	.155	.089	.132	1.744	.082	.253	3.954
	COMPUTE EE	.121	.073	.118	1.656	.099	.284	3.521
	COMPUTE SI	.223	.076	.175	2.953	.003	.410	2.436
	COMPUTE FC	.461	.085	.346	5.422	.000	.354	2.822
	COMPUTE SE	.164	.060	.152	2.737	.007	.469	2.134

a. Dependent Variable: COMPUTECI

