The use of UTAUT to investigate the Intention to use E-Voting System in Jordan mediated by Perceived Value

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Abstract
The study aimed to expand the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) to investigate the intention to use the E-Voting system in Jordan, considering the mediating effect of perceived value. The study population consists of 18 years old and above citizens who has the right to poll and vote in legislative and local elections. To achieve the objectives of the study, the analytical descriptive research method was used, where the researcher prepared a questionnaire that was distributed electronically to a sample of 384 participants. The results showed a significant positive effect of performance expectations, effort expectation, gender, case facilitation, and awareness regarding intention to use the E-Voting system through perceived value in Jordan. The higher the performance expectation, the greater the intent to use the E-Voting system through perceived value.
Keywords: UTAUT, E-Voting System, Perceived Value, Jordan.

Introduction

Due of the technology's simplicity, people just need to make a small amount of effort to use it. Users' performance is delighted when the system is simple to use, according to Arman & Hartani (2015) and Realpe-Muoz et al. (2018). In other words, the intention of a person to use technology is positively influenced by the projected effort. In this study, the expectation that using campus E-Voting would be simple and require little effort is referred to as effort expectancy. The Internet's contribution to the current qualitative shift is a representation of the technological revolution. As a result of the widespread use of the internet for everything from e-commerce to chatting and other activities, this network has led to the development of new forms of communication and the massive sharing of information. (2017) Bin Shaaban . Such changes resulted in more global citizens producing more interactive and exchange of views that made them want to be more involved in government affairs and policymaking in a more transparent way. Information gathering is the raw resource to make the contemporary democratic society. Through access to information, citizens can fulfill their civic responsibilities or make reasonable criticism of the government.

As a result, all schools of thought today consider the Internet to be a crucial tool for involving citizens in the decision-making process and for evoking a new form of democracy known as e-democracy. The electoral process must have certain qualities, which can be seen in the fact that each voter personally casts one vote in total secrecy, followed by the counting of all the ballots, before the stages of the elections can be defined. Governments always strive to use means that can provide citizens with the ability to express their opinions in the fastest and easiest way possible, as the continuous response of governments to the preferences of their citizens is one of the essential elements of democracy Governments are now able to offer more relevant

services through the Internet thanks to technological advancements, particularly in light of the ongoing growth in the number of Internet users, which will reach about 2.7 billion by the year 2020. 2020 (Suki, Suki, & Kim).

Information and communication technology's role can play in the electoral process, as some imagine, is not limited to E-Voting and using computers and electronic media inside the polling stations, but also to include all stages of the electoral, from voter registration to the counting, announcing results, receiving appeals asks, and passing through voting inside. Commissions or remote voting. The sound research rules want us to present in the beginning what is E-Voting as a way to clarify its definition and types, which opens the way for us to find out its most important advantages and faults. Reviewing the experience of Arab countries and in conclusion a comparison between this Arab experience and its counterpart in Western countries. Through the foregoing, a background on the most important terms of the study and a background on Jordan in the use of technology will be addressed (Bile Hassan, Murad, El-Shekeil & Liu, 2022). The role that information and communication technology can play in the electoral process, as some imagine, is not limited to E-Voting and the use of computers and electronic media inside polling stations, but also includes all stages of elections, from voter registration to counting, announcement of results, and receipt of grievance requests after pass the voting process (Bile Hassan, Murad, El-Shekeil & Liu, 2022).

There is a tendency within the continuous government development program and an opportunity for radical change and a qualitative shift in the political and parliamentary life on the policies, laws and regulating legislation, including amending the electoral system and its implementation mechanism. Hence, the idea of developing the voting process to E-Voting came as an idea that is not available in Jordan and has not yet been proposed by the Council Parliament or any legislative body, despite previous statements by His Majesty King Abdullah II, using international practices to implement an E-Voting system.

E-Voting is often seen as a tool for increasing the efficiency of the electoral process and increasing confidence in its management. If applied correctly, E-Voting can increase the security of the ballot, the speed of announcing the results, and facilitate the voting process. However, this application faces significant challenges. If E-Voting is not carefully planned and designed, it may undermine confidence in the entire electoral process, voting is for the health of democracy, and especially E-Voting, which would be an ideal choice for many citizens; The E-Voting is the most important. The social impact of modern technology, as it increases citizen participation in politics, which leads to more direct democracy.

Accordingly, the UTAUT theory was used as a reference for this study, as its purpose is to explain the user's intentions to use the information system and the subsequent use behavior, and the researcher added awareness to it to measure people's awareness of the implementation of E-Voting. Hence, this study aimed to expand the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) to investigate the intention to use the E-Voting system in Jordan. Specifically, the study tried to answer the main question: What is the effect to use of UTAUT to investigate the intention to use E-Voting system in Jordan mediated by Perceived Value?

Literature Review

E-Voting refers to the casting of votes across a wider selection of electronic telecommunications tools, such as phones, cable TV, satellites, and desktop computers (Gibson, 2009). So, it's the voting activities that are conducted electronically (Suki & Suki, 2017). Abdel-Maqsoud (2015) defines E-Voting as a direct political right to elections, selecting candidates

using information technology instead of using traditional methods such as paper, and the results are then stored in a computer according to specific technical and security standards to ensure maximum transparency, accuracy, and security. and the integrity of the electoral process in its electronic form.

Many experts and thinkers emphasized how important it is to implement an electronic voting system because of its many benefits, including the government's ability to reduce instances of fraud and manipulation, decrease the likelihood of human error, and also prevent the abuse of government power in opinion polls (Ravi, Kapoor, & Debnath, 2017). With rigorous oversight from the electoral authorities, an E-Voting system may be an alternative for voters who find it challenging to pass opinion polls (i.e., the disabled, the ill, or the old) (Realpe-Muoz, et al., 2018; Schwartz & Grice, 2013).

Community awareness and political participation in Jordan

The Political Parties Law for the years 2007-2012 was issued when the party order was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior. Then, Law No. 39 of 2015 was issued, according to which the party's file was transferred to the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs. King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein presents a discussion paper in the fourth one., through discussion papers entitled (Towards a Democratic and Effective Citizenship), pointed to the importance of participation in democratic life, saying: “Political participation, in its essence, is a responsibility and duty (Al-Harahsheh, 2021). Every citizen has to bear a part of this responsibility by choosing the shape of the future we seek for future generations, and our duty as citizens does not end with just voting in any national election, but extends to every citizen’s commitment to actively participate in civic and political life on a daily basis by doing, for example, campaigning to promote a cause we care about, volunteering in a civic activity, or joining a party politician.

The fundamental and pivotal role of the youth group lies in the party life. So, it should be a priority in the next stage. The forms of political participation among young people in Jordan are many and varied, but they remain weak and volatile. Young people consider their participation in student councils and trade unions, their participation in bodies and associations concerned with their policies, and the expression of their opinions, ideas and positions on local political issues is not necessary. The Jordanian law grants "everyone who has completed eighteen years of age ninety days before the date set for voting to elect members of the Council Parliament" the right to participate. Perhaps it is in the government’s interest to increase the percentage of voting, but this makes young people tools and not partners. Rather, the weak party participation of young people is caused by the weakness of the political and civic culture, and the absence of the concept of civil society in it due to concerns about party affiliation, especially the older group of young people and parents, parties cannot attract young people because there are no convincing programs, and most parties lack political, economic and social programs, and some young people believe that the parties are not in line with youth issues. In addition, young people consider political parties to be personal and not mass, and that belonging to the parties may jeopardize their future, despite some encouragement and reassurances from decision-makers (Al-Jaafari, 2021).

Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)

Technology Acceptance Model such as (UTAUT) and Technology Acceptances Model (TAM) all try to explain the degree of acceptance of the use of information technology. These

theories assess whether the user will be able to accept these new technologies and user's ability to deal with it. The Technology Acceptance Model helps managers and decision makers to assess the success of the introduction of technology to the organization, and motivate users to accept the systems (AlQudah, 2014). UTAUT has been used by many educational and research institutions to answer one of the most important questions: "What are the user's attitudes towards accepting ICT solutions?" Regardless of the level of available infrastructures and support departments. Venkatesh et al. (2003) formulated four main concepts for UTAUT: Performance Expectation (PE), Effort Expectancy (EE), Social Influence (SI), and Facilitating Conditions (FC). These four main concepts are independent variables that influence the dependent variables. Behavioral intent is seen as a critical predictor of technology use.

Performance Expectation is the degree to which a person expects that utilizing the system will improve his ability to execute his job, and Effort Expectancy is the level of ease with which he expects to use the system. The degree to which a person is aware that important people believe they should use the new method is referred to as social influence. In terms of facilitating conditions, they refer to the degree to which a person has faith in the existence of a system's organizational and technical infrastructure. (Venkatesh et al., 2003).

Numerous studies have looked at how community members feel about parliamentary elections. Suki, Suki, and Kim (2020) did a study using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) Model to ascertain how Malaysian students felt about Campus E-Voting. According to the results, the statement "If I have access to an online voting system, I will be more likely to vote" obtained from the performance expectancy factor was the measurement item with the highest mean values out of the twenty-eight measurement items. Those words are followed by the phrases "I would find an online voting site useful" and "People who are important to me think that I should use an online voting site." The former came from the performance expectancy component, whereas the former was obtained from the social influence element. This finding suggests that students' attitudes toward campus E-Voting are favorable. Future research directions are also explained.

The study by AlQudah (2014) seeks to identify staff attitudes regarding Moodle by extending the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). By distributing questionnaires and conducting semi-structural interviews, the relevant data was collected using a quantitative and qualitative method. The findings suggest that a more important barrier to model adoption is perceived ease of use (PEOU). This indicates that if teachers believe Moodle to be user-friendly, they tend to employ the model. (PEOU) refers to the extent to which teachers think that model usage will be effortless and manageable. Only 18.8% of instructors think it's simple to submit materials for students to use the model, as opposed to 27.5% of instructors who disagree. It seems that 27.5% of respondents are impartial and unsure of whether the model makes it easy to upload things or not.

Al-Azzam and Al-Shara'h (2006) aimed to investigate the attitudes of a sample (3553 members) of Jordanian civil society organizations toward political participation, with regard to the actual presence of democratic indicators in the country's political scene, the main causes of political non-participation, and methods to improve political participation. The findings showed that respondents had negative opinions toward political engagement and thought that the Jordanian government was not serious about fighting corruption and nepotism. It is also discovered that despite government efforts to implement democratic reforms, people are still reluctant to engage in political activity for a variety of reasons, the chief among which are: concern over security forces' use of force, the concentration of political activity in the capital, the

lax implementation of equal opportunity laws, and the lack of transparency in the transfer of power.

The current body of knowledge pays little attention to whether citizens in developing nations intend to use the E-Voting system, despite the fact that it is crucial for saving time and effort and maintaining confidentiality, security, and integrity. This is because most research has been done in nations like the United States of America, Ireland, Nigeria, and Jordan (Adeshina & Ojo, 2017; Aljarrah, Elrehail, & Aababneh, 2016). Therefore, the purpose of this research is to evaluate consumers' intentions to utilize the E-Voting system in an emerging country utilizing the (UTAUT) model as guiding principles in order to close this gap in knowledge.

Conceptual Framework

Through reviewing relevant literature, researcher formulated the proposed conceptual framework through the study model shown in Figure (1). Did the independent variable include 5 variables, which are performance expectancy (PE), effort expectancy (EE), social influence (SI), facilitating condition (FC) and awareness (AW), these variables that affect the dependent variable (Intention to use E-Voting system) and are not affected by it. By knowing the level of influence, the objectives of the study are achieved. The intermediate variable is Perceived value (PV) this is the variable through which the independent variables affect the dependent variable.

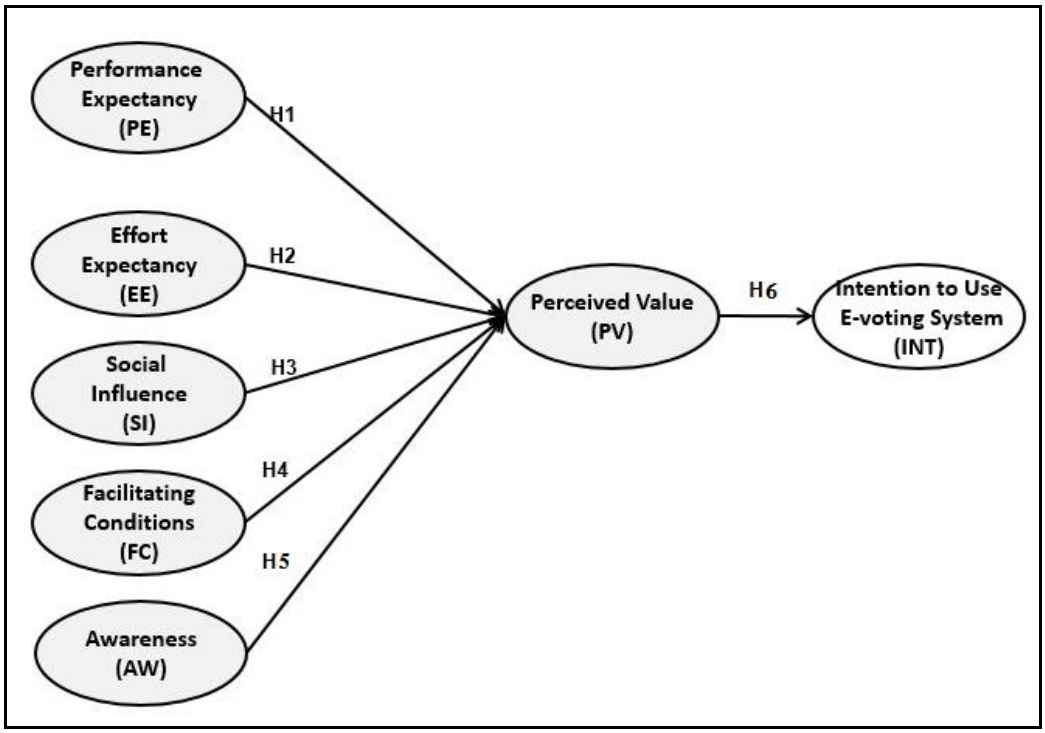

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive methodology, which explains both the phenomenon under examination and the ideas and words associated with it. Additionally, it employed the analytical approach, in which data acquired from the questionnaire form provided to the research sample is analyzed using statistical techniques to produce conclusions and suggestions that help the study achieve its goals. The following procedure was utilized to analyze the data acquired from the questionnaire using the statistical program (SPSS.23) (Alpha Cronbach, Pearson

correlation coefficient, Frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviation, relative weight, and Regression coefficient). The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's people who are over 18 and who meet the eligibility conditions for voting are included in the study population. 384 respondents that were picked at random from the research population make up the study's basic sample. The demographic details of the study sample's participants are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Study Sample According to Demographic Information

Variable	Variable Levels	No.	%
Gender	Male	221	57.6
	Female	163	42.4
Age	(18 -30) years old	122	31.8
	(31 – 40) years old	149	38.8
	(41 – 50) years old	79	20.6
	More than 50 years old	34	8.9
Education Level	Middle Certification	126	32.8
	BSc	193	50.3
	MA	43	11.2
	PhD	22	5.7
Total		**384**	**100**

Study Instrument

After reviewing relevant literature, the researcher developed a questionnaire that initially consisted of (37) items distributed on three main axes, namely: Perceptions about E-Voting axis (independent variable), and it included (25) items distributed equally on five dimensions (Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Condition, Awareness); The Intent to Use E-Voting axis (dependent variable), which included (5) items; Finally, the Perceived Value axis (the mediator variable), which included (7) items. Whose items are responded to according to the five Likert scale, which are: (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree), and which are given weights (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively.

Validity and Reliability of Study Instrument

The content validity of the instrument was verified by presenting its initial image to a group of arbitrators specialized in relative education in order to determine the extent to which the items represent the characteristic to be measured, and to ensure the linguistic formulation and the integrity of the items, and to amend any items they deem appropriate. According to the arbitrators' opinions, the wording of some items was modified. The construction validity was also verified by applying the instrument on an exploratory sample from outside the original study sample, which consisted of (20) individuals., and Pearson's correlation coefficients between items and the total score of the scale were calculated (Table 2). The values of the items' correlation coefficients ranged between (0.30-0.71), and they are all significant. Thus, the values indicate the quality of constructing the items of the scale, as indicated by Odeh (2010).

Table 2: Correlation Coefficients

Item	Correlation	Item	Correlation	Item	Correlation

No.	Dim.	Inst.	No.	Dim.	Inst.	No.	Dim.	Inst.
1	**0.60	**0.55	**14**	0.66**	0.60**	**27**	**0.64	**0.51
2	**0.56	**0.44	**15**	0.54**	0.46**	**28**	0.62**	0.48**
3	0.36**	0.33*	**16**	0.62**	0.40**	**29**	0.38**	0.30*
4	0.45**	0.29*	**17**	0.31*	0.30*	**30**	0.54**	0.43**
5	0.39**	0.31**	**18**	0.52**	0.41**	**31**	0.33*	0.39**
6	**0.60	**0.55	**19**	0.64**	0.52**	**32**	**0.46	**0.40
7	**0.56	**0.44	**20**	0.55**	0.49**	**33**	**0.64	**0.47
8	**0.63	**0.50	**21**	0.61**	0.52**	**34**	**0.65	**0.51
9	**0.68	**0.51	**22**	*0.34*	0.31*	**35**	**0.71	**0.52
10	**0.43	**039	**23**	0.54**	0.43**	**36**	**0.41	**0.49
11	**0.67	**0.50	**24**	0.50**	0.41**	**37**	**0.67	**0.53
12	0.45**	0.41**	**25**	0.56**	0.46**			
13	0.62**	0.35**	**26**	**0.63	**0.48			

**(P≤0.01); *(P≤0.05)

The reliability of the instrument was verified by reapplying it to the same previous exploratory sample two weeks later after the first application, where the correlation coefficient between the two applications was (0.86). The reliability of the internal consistency was also verified using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which reached (0.82). So, these values indicate that the scale has an acceptable degree of reliability.

Results

Results related to the first question: "What are the perceptions of Jordanian society members about E-Voting?"

To answer this question, means and standard deviations of the perceptions of Jordanian society about E-Voting, and its dimensions, were calculated (Table 3).

Table 3: Means and standard deviations of the perceptions about E-Voting

Dimensions	No.	Items	Mean	S.D.	Degree
Performance Expectancy	1	Jordan is working on developing laws and regulations that allow E-Voting	4.451	0.863	High
	2	Jordan is interested in providing adequate training for individuals involved in following up on the electronic electoral process	4.385	0.886	High
	3	Jordan is interested in improving all aspects and procedures of the electronic electoral process	4.315	0.871	High
	4	Jordan is working on a continuous evaluation of all E-Voting steps	4.299	0.844	High
	5	Jordan is interested in achieving the highest possible efficiency of the E-Voting process	4.109	0.922	High
Performance Expectancy			**4.312**	**0.771**	**High**
Effort Expectancy	1	It is expected that the electoral process will be more transparent when using E-Voting	4.350	0.762	High
	2	With the current infrastructure, E-Voting can be conducted in Jordan	4.364	0.884	High

	3	There are many ways to reduce the risks of E-Voting	4.327	0.823	High
	4	The obstacles that can reduce the effectiveness of E-Voting are reduced	4.227	0.940	High
	5	Jordan bears many costs when establishing the E-Voting system	4.138	0.827	High
Effort Expectancy			**4.281**	**0.802**	**High**
Social Influence	1	Citizens can determine the direction of the kingdom by electing a specific political current in Jordan	4.341	0.877	High
	2	The elections are not a conflict of ideas and programs, but in fact a conflict between ethnic and religious groups	4.313	0.886	High
	3	Jordanian society is very interested in the electoral process	4.068	0.817	High
	4	Political discussions with friends contribute to increasing and deepening social relations with individuals	4.109	0.757	High
	5	Candidates who belong to well-known families and congregations are more likely to win	4.268	0.893	High
Social Influence			**4.220**	**0.754**	**High**
Facilitating Condition	1	Jordan is interested in using the latest and all E-Voting methods	4.497	0.814	High
	2	Jordan is interested in providing the highest possible protection for E-Voting	4.669	0.710	High
	3	Jordan is interested in providing all the needs of organizing E-Voting	4.411	0.858	High
	4	Jordan seeks to solve all the problems that can face E-Voting	4.564	0.757	High
	5	Jordan is working to carry out continuous periodic maintenance of all equipment and devices used in E-Voting	4.268	0.893	High
Facilitating Condition			**4.482**	**0.686**	**High**
Awareness	1	I intend to stand for election when the time is right	4.495	0.818	High
	2	During election season, always pay attention to the latest news until the end of the election process	4.435	0.834	High
	3	Elections provide an environment for discussion on various political issues	4.424	0.867	High
	4	The Jordanian voter considers the political and development issues in the Kingdom when voting in the elections	4.456	0.845	High
	5	The Jordanian citizen in general takes the	4.109	0.757	High

		elections very seriously			
Awareness			**4.384**	**0.661**	**High**
Perceptions about E-Voting			**4.336**	**0.648**	**High**

Table (3) shows that the degree of perceptions of Jordanian society members about E-Voting (as a whole) was (high), with mean (4.336) and standard deviation (0.648). The dimensions of these perceptions ranged between (4.220-4.482), all of which were classified within the (high) degree. Where the Facilitating Condition dimension ranked firstly, followed by Awareness dimension, then Performance Expectancy dimension, and then Effort Expectancy dimension, while the Social Influence dimension ranked lastly.

Results related to the second question: "What is the intention of Jordanian society members to use E-Voting?"

To answer this question, means and standard deviations of the intention of Jordanian society members to use E-Voting, were calculated (Table 4).

Table 4: Means and standard deviations of the intention to use E-Voting

No.	Items	Mean	S.D.	Level
1	Online voting is a good way to end all disagreements about vote counting and counting	4.109	0.757	High
2	Technological knowledge of citizens contributes to the success of E-Voting	4.552	0.780	High
3	E-Voting deprives illiterates of their right to vote in elections	4.341	0.877	High
4	E-Voting will change the nature of electoral competition	4.313	0.886	High
5	E-Voting is a good experience and should be introduced in Jordan	4.073	0.817	High
Intention to use E-Voting		**4.278**	**0.653**	**High**

Table (4) shows that the level of the intention of Jordanian society members to use E-Voting (as a whole) was (high), with mean (4.287) and standard deviation (0.653). The items of this intention ranged between (4.073-4.552), all of which were classified within the (high) level.

Results related to the third question: "What is the perceived value of using E-Voting from Jordanian society members views?"

To answer this question, means and standard deviations of the perceived value of using E-Voting from Jordanian society members views, were calculated (Table 5).

Table 4: Means and standard deviations of perceived value

No.	Items	Mean	S.D.	Level
1	E-Voting contributes to saving a lot of material costs	4.268	0.893	High
2	E-Voting saves voters' effort and time	4.497	0.814	High
3	E-V E-Voting oting contributes to the convenience of voters	4.669	0.710	High
4	E-Voting encourages people to take an interest in technology	4.411	0.858	High
5	E-Voting contributes to the rapid emergence of electoral results	4.495	0.818	High
6	E-Voting reduces pressures that can affect voters	4.435	0.834	High

7	E-Voting contributes to reducing the chances of vote fraud or manipulation	4.424	0.867	High
Perceived Value		**4.457**	**0.664**	**High**

Table (5) shows that the level of the perceived value of using E-Voting from Jordanian society members views (as a whole) was (high), with mean (4.557) and standard deviation (0.664). The items of this intention ranged between (4.268-4.669), all of which were classified within the (high) level.

Hypothesis Testing

$H0_1$: There is no significant impact of Performance expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value.

Table 6: Impact of Performance expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.589	13.012**	0.169.300**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and there is a significant positive impact of Performance Expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased Performance expectancy 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan has increased 58.9%. Which illustrates the need to work to increase the level of expected performance through the perceived value by providing all the capabilities and needs that contribute to increasing the expected performance rates and achieving the required goals. This result agrees with the results of a study (Adeshina & Ojo, 2017; Suki & Suki, 2017).

$H0_2$: There is no significant impact of Effort expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value.

Table 7: Impact of Effort Expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.943	30.083**	904.994**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and there is a significant positive impact of Effort Expectancy on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased Effort Expectancy 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan has increased 94.3%, and the need to work to increase the effort and work through the perceived value by providing all methods that contribute to increasing the effort and achieving the required expectations, this is in agreement with the results of a study (Adeshina & Ojo, 2017; Suki & Suki, 2017).

$H0_3$: There is no significant impact of social influence on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value.

Table 8: Impact of Social Influence on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.910	47.987**	2302.796**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and the there is a significant positive impact of social influence on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased social influence 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan has increased 91%. Which shows the need to work to increase the level of awareness of community members of the importance of the E-Voting system and how to use it to achieve the required goals and increase voting rates. So, this is in agreement with the results of a study (Abdel-Maqsoud, 2015).

$H0_4$: There is no significant impact of Facilitating condition on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value.

Table 9: Impact of Facilitating Condition on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.582	14.454**	208.982**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and the there is a significant positive impact of Facilitating condition on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased Facilitating condition 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan has increased 58.2%. Therefore, it is necessary to work on providing all methods that contribute to facilitating the ability of individuals to vote electronically, and to provide all the requirements that achieve this is in agreement with the results of a study (Aljarrah, Elrehail, & Aababneh, 2016).

$H0_5$: There is no significant impact of Awareness on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

Table 10: Impact of Awareness on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.571	13.317**	177.343**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and the there is a significant positive impact of Awareness on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased Awareness 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan has increased 57.1%. Therefore, attention should be paid to achieving awareness of E-Voting methods and how to implement it in a correct manner, as well as increasing the level of community awareness of all issues related to E-Voting. So, this is in agreement with the results of a study (Ravi, Kapoor, & Debnath, 2017).

$H0_6$: There is no significant impact of Perceived value on Intention to use E-Voting system

Table 11: impact of Perceived value on Intention to use E-Voting system

B	T	F	P-VALUE
0.468	14.010**	196.279**	0.000

**(P≤0.01)

The simple regression equation was significant (P≤0.01), and the There is a significant positive impact of Perceived value on Intention to use E-Voting system in Jordan, it turned out that the more it increased Perceived value 1% is the Intention to use E-Voting system in Jordan has increased 46.8%, and the necessity of working to provide all methods that contribute to achieving the desired goal of E-Voting and increasing the level of awareness of community members about it in line with the Kingdom's vision related to the issue of E-Voting. So, this agrees with the results of a study (Abdel-Maqsoud, 2015).

Conclusion

The study demonstrated a favorable relationship between Performance expectancy and Intention to Use E-Voting System by Perceived Value in Jordan, and that relationship grew stronger as Performance expectancy increased. Effort expectancy has a positive effect on Intention to Use E-Voting System by Perceived Value in Jordan, and the more it increased Effort expectancy, the more it increased Intention to Use E-Voting System by Perceived Value in Jordan by 1%, increasing it by 58.9%. The percentage of people intending to use the electronic voting method in Jordan has increased by 94.3%; Intention to utilize the electronic voting system in Jordan has been positively impacted by social influence, and the more social influence rose, the better. A favorable effect of Facilitating condition on Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan, and the more it increased Facilitating condition, the more it increased Intention to use E-Voting system by Perceived value in Jordan by 1%, increasing it by 91.0%. There has been a favorable influence of awareness on the intention to utilize the electronic voting system by perceived value in Jordan, which has increased by 58.2% to 1%. Consequently, it grew more and more. The intention to use the electronic voting method has increased by 57.1% in Jordan as a result of increased awareness, or 1%. It also demonstrated a favorable relationship between perceived value and the intention to use the electronic voting system in Jordan, with the intention to use the system rising 46.8% for every 1% increase in perceived value.

The study suggests working to raise citizens' awareness of the necessity of e-voting, its advantages, and tools through conferences and propaganda work presented by the Ministry of Political and Electoral Affairs, encouraging entrepreneurs to come up with ideas that can help facilitate e-voting and save time and effort, encouraging researchers and academics to conduct studies and research related to the electoral process, e-voting methods, and the importance of e-voting, and encouraging all of these groups to work together to implement these recommendations.

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