

An Empirical Study on Tendency & Behavior to use Information Systems (IS)

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Abstract

Now a days, with the development and diversification of product and service organizations as well as the intense competition between them, are exposed to transformation the ultimate success and even survival of the organization depends to an organization's ability to absorb and use information knowledge and new technology to create some kind of advantage in organization this shows the importance of factors influencing the behavior of its information systems. In this context, the aim of this study is the willingness to use information systems on the behavior of Iran's National Oil Company to this end, 366 employees of the National Iranian Oil Company selected by simple random sampling method to respond to the questionnaire. Convergent and divergent validity of the questionnaire were approved and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha test. The data obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed by partial least squares and the results showed that expectations of effort, social influence and tend to act on desire to affect the application of information systems at National Iranian Oil Company. Facilitating conditions and the willingness to use information systems has an impact on the behavior of information systems at the National Iranian Oil Company. Events variable modifies the willingness to use information systems and the behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company. Results also showed that expectations of performance willingness to use information systems do not affect the National Iranian Oil Company.

Keywords: The Tendency to Use Information Systems, The Behavior Use of Information Systems, National Iranian Oil Company.

Introduction

Now a days, with the development and diversification of product and service organizations as well as the intense competition between them, organizations are exposed to transformation the ultimate success and even survival of the organization to an organization's ability to absorb and use information and knowledge, new technology depends to create some kind of advantage in the organization (Servant, 1390) Therefore, organizations are looking to create and manage appropriate information systems in order to

obtain timely information and knowledge of new technologies and has published and use it to improve. Information system for collecting, processing, storing, analyzing and disseminating information presented for a particular purpose. Information system like any other systems with input and output. The system uses technologies such as computer inputs, processes, outputs via electronic networks or other system sends to users of other systems (Chohen, 2007).

Four main application of information systems include: Financial management and accounting, material control and inventory, receiving and order fulfillment, sales force automation (Dillon and CORYSE, 1996: 31, 3-32). So far, the private sector than the public sector in using information systems to achieve strategic advantage and to obtain financial benefits and business, was a pioneer but signs of a conservative approach in the use of public sector information systems also has emerged. In this regard, a dramatic expansion of information systems in organizations led modern systems with higher hardware to software applications, replaced their traditional information systems. Moreover, the advent of communication technologies such as the Internet, are effective in the results. These developments led organization to assess the effectiveness of their information systems data; therefore, at present, the tendency to use information systems, has been the focus of research which is important to show the importance of using information systems to improve its implementation in organizations that must have accurate information on the factors on which this study has taken steps in this direction.

Problem Statement

In a world beyond ultra-modern and complex the role of information systems and the undeniable impact on society and organizations are obvious. The important role of information systems in the third millennium is organizations (Robbins, 1389). Use of computer-based information systems in organizations, is a big difference in this area. This system due to high processing speed and the ability to store large amounts of data have developed the ability to process and analyze information. Including the impact of employee performance is important to change the field of information systems in organizations. In other words, information systems provide condition in an

organization that will result in staff performance improved (banaian, 2003).

Today, companies and organizations are working in a world full of competition and full of mystery. Today's world is a world of information. This is a prerequisite for progress toward goals to use this information as a source of knowledge to solve problems and awareness situational awareness and identify appropriate ways to take the steps faster and safer (Shim, 2009).

Organizations have come to believe organizational learning issues are an appropriate way to use information. In a successful organization not only collect data is important information, but also identify useful information from external and internal environments of the organization, distribution and exchange of information between individuals, groups and different parts of the organization, interpretation of data, the practical use of information and the production of new knowledge are important (Rivardet al. 2007: 552-570).

Information systems facilitates these things tightened the competition for the organization. Organizations that can benefit from information systems to deliberately take the necessary steps will be faster success (Davari and Reza Zadeh, 2013).

On the other hand, undoubtedly the greatest asset of any organizations are staffs and has been long the cornerstone of the development of any

organization improving employee behavior in order to increase their performance efficiency considered as any organization, profit and non-profit. According to management experts and organizations, to evaluate the behavior of a solution suitable for the improvement of human resources (Jerez et al., 2013).

National Iranian Oil Company, is an important organization in our economy which has been long considered at the present time due to the loss of government revenue from resource dependence sale of its resources, has great importance it would be very important to organizational performance. Despite this, some of the factors can change organizational performance subject, is management information system (Niaz Azeri, 2002).

It is worth to state that researcher's study in experimental studies unfortunately has not been a systematic one in this field, the theoretical vacuum can be seen in this area as well. Also due to jobs and the number of years worked at the National Iranian Oil Company employees and the environment interact closely with these organizations and is well aware of its validity, it can be expressed as the effect tendency to use information systems (IS) on the behavior of its use, taking into account the mediator variables such as age, gender and experience, are the main issue of concern of researcher in the study.

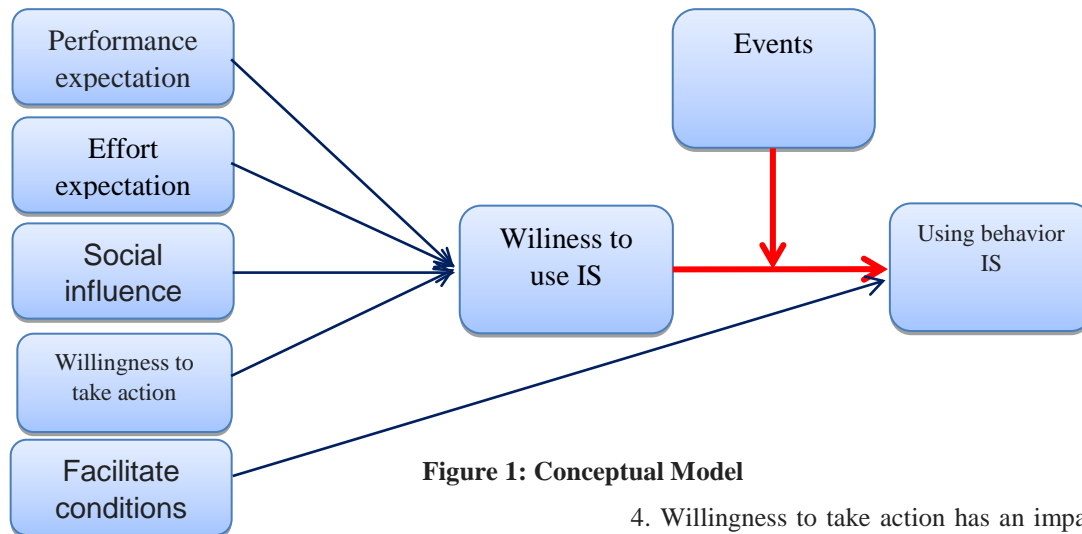


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

Hypotheses

1. Expecting the performance of the tendency has an impact on use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.
2. Expecting the efforts of the tendency has an impact on use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.
3. Social influence has an impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.

4. Willingness to take action has an impact on the willingness of the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.
5. Facilitate the conditions has an impact on the behavior of the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.
6. Tendency to use information systems (MIS) has a significant impact on the behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company.
7. Event variable modify the impact event willingness to use information systems (IS) on the behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Methodology

The research method was descriptive in terms of solidarity and purpose, and it is an applied research. The research population included all employees of National Iranian Oil Company which is equal to the number of 7556 people. The minimum sample size of 366 people randomly and through the formulation is necessary. The present data collection of field data collection tools questionnaire is a self-made. The questionnaires and Likert questions designed for each variable is as follows: Variable expect from the performance 4 questions, expect efforts of 3 questions; social influence 4 questions, 4 questions willing to take action; facilitate condition 4 questions, tend to use information systems 5 questions; use of information systems 5 questions and events 3 questions. Reliability and validity of the questionnaire is based on the validity and reliability of Cronbach's alpha that has the confidence level that following is noted in the results. As well as for data analysis, descriptive statistics and analysis, structural equation PLS method is used.

Results

In this section because the results of the analysis model by software Smart PLS have a capacity of greater trust, assumptions related to partial least squares approach should also be examined to collect data.

Evaluation Model Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares Approach

Because PLS path modeling measure does not provide an appropriate index to asset different parts, to analyze models in structural equation modeling with partial least squares must be a two-stage approach "evaluate model" and then "hypothesis testing" operate in order. Evaluate model has a three-step process:

1) Measuring Model 2) Structural Model 3) General Model (measurement and structural) (Davari and Reza Zade, 2013).

Researchers use PLS method and related software such as SmartPLS must implement these three steps, respectively, in their study. According to this process, OLS estimates will evaluate the validity and reliability of measurement models. When sufficient evidence regarding the validity and reliability of measurement models (outer) obtained, respectively, can assess the structural model (internal) payment. In the final stage evaluate the overall of the review model. It should be noted that relation are meaningful structure and interpretation when relationships and values of the measurement models in the range are acceptable. If researchers are lower than acceptable levels in the face of measurement models, must first measure to reform the payment models and then check your model and interpret the structural relations (Davari and Reza Zadeh, 2013; Azar et al., 2012).

Measurement Models

To assess the goodness of the first section of the measurement model, the reliability and validity of the variables used.

Assessment Reliability

Referrals Reliability

Load factor by calculating the correlation value indices of a structure are calculated by that structure, If this value is equal to or greater than 0.3 (Klein, 1994) Corroborates the notion that the variance between the structure and the structural indicators of measurement error variance was higher and reliability of the measurement model is acceptable. Otherwise it must index (questionnaire) to modify or delete their research model (Rivard et al. 2007). As can be seen in Table 1 in the structure of factor loadings for each model representing more than 0.3, which indicates high reliability is introduced in the model.

variable	Social influenc e	event s	Using behavior IS	Willing to apply IS	Willingness to take action	Facilitating conditions	Performance expectation	Effort expectation
Effort expectation1								0.863
Effort expectation2								0.884
Effort expectation3								0.304
Performance expectation1							0.847	
Performance expectation2							0.851	
Performance expectation3							0.926	
Performance expectation4							0.847	
Facilitating conditions1						0.913		
Facilitating conditions2						0.903		
Facilitating conditions3						0.921		
Facilitating conditions4						0.936		
Willingness to take action1					0.871			
Willingness to take action2					0.892			
Willingness to take action3					0.841			
Willingness to take action4					0.836			
Willing to apply1				0.731				
Willing to apply2				0.791				
Willing to apply3				0.831				
Willing to apply4				0.866				
Willing to apply5				0.834				
Using behavior1			0.925					
Using behavior2			0.942					
Using behavior3			0.884					
Events1		0.849						
Events2		0.867						
Events3		0.872						
Events4		0.921						
Events5		0.906						
Social influence1	0.704							
Social influence2	0.727							
Social influence3	0.777							
Social influence4	0.681							

Table 1: Values of Factor Loadings

Cronbach's Alpha

Equation modeling society, which represents an estimate for internal consistency reliability based on offers. Cronbach's alpha values higher than 0.7 (Cronbach, 1951), indicating internal consistency (internal consistency) is appropriate. Elsewhere acceptable reliability model structures.

Alpha classic index for reliability analysis and represents a strong tradition in the structural Mouse (1998) have been introduced the placeholders with limited number of questions, Cronbach's alpha coefficient value of 0.6 as the border. The study, Cronbach's alpha variables in Table 2, we can conclude

Table 2: Cronbach's Alpha Values

Cronbach's alpha	variables
0.717	Effort expectation
0.895	performance expectation
0.938	Facilitate condition
0.883	Willing to take action
0.870	Willing to apply IS
0.905	Using behavior IS
0.930	Events
0.708	Social influence

Composite Reliability (CR)

Given that internal consistency reliability Cronbach's alpha estimates latent variables stringent offers, PLS path models in the other breast with the reliability of a used compound. As these measures to the variable is greater than 0.70, it is necessary variables of internal reliability (Nunnally, 1978). As the table (3) determine the reliability of supplies to all variables in the model is greater than 0.7 So these variables, the reliability of supplies are needed.

Table 3: Composite Reliability Value

Cronbach's alpha	variables
0.853	Effort expectation
0.925	performance expectation
0.956	Facilitate condition
0.919	Willing to take action
0.906	Willing to apply IS
0.941	Using behavior IS
0.947	Events
0.814	Social influence

Validity of Measurement Models**Table 5: Cross Loading Test**

variable	Social influence	events	Using behavior IS	Willing to apply IS	Willingness to take action	Facilitating conditions	Performance expectation	Effort expectation
Effort expectation1	0.134	0.191	0.070	0.332	0.259	-0.018	0.263	0.863
Effort expectation2	0.283	0.311	0.217	0.359	0.231	0.156	0.232	0.884
Effort expectation3	0.002	0.066	0.024	0.154	0.131	0.033	0.055	0.304
Performance expectation1	0.181	-0.014	0.063	0.115	0.299	-0.131	0.847	0.222
Performance expectation2	0.129	-0.024	-0.010	0.103	0.273	-0.244	0.851	0.152

Convergent Validity

Fornell and Larcker (1981) criteria AVE (Average Variance Extracted) referred to assess convergent validity and stated that the AVE, the critical number is 0.5, which means that the AVE higher than 0.5 demonstrate an acceptable convergent validity, and the latent variable can average more than half of its representative to explain dispersion (Farnl and Larkr, 1981). According to the obtained values for this measure in the table (4) is visible that all structures have high measures of convergent validity.

Table 4: Extracted Mean Variance

The average variance extracted	Variables
0.539	Effort expectation
0.755	performance expectation
0.843	Facilitate condition
0.740	Willing to take action
0.659	Willing to apply IS
0.841	Using behavior IS
0.780	Events
0.523	Social influence

Discriminant Validity (cross-loading test)

Discriminant validity relatively is a complete concept and PLS path modeling that can use cross loading criteria test. In this way, the correlation between the index structure and the correlation with structures between an indexes structures other than its structure more than its correlation with the index of its structure discriminant validity undermine (Henseler et al. 2009: 277-320).As shown in Table (5) is visible the correlation between indices with their corresponding structures (Numbers in bold Matrix) is the correlation between them and other structures it is appropriate that the validity of this evidence.

Performance expectation3	0.177	0.058	0.066	0.189	0.287	-0.113	0.926	0.255
Performance expectation4	0.145	0.082	0.092	0.193	0.242	-0.063	0.847	0.284
Facilitating conditions1	0.423	0.520	0.621	0.339	0.038	0.913	-0.135	0.039
Facilitating conditions2	0.336	0.505	0.559	0.327	0.113	0.903	-0.093	0.006
Facilitating conditions3	0.381	0.556	0.512	0.366	0.161	0.921	-0.149	0.110
Facilitating conditions4	0.480	0.592	0.621	0.430	0.167	0.936	-0.139	0.156
Willingness to take action1	0.322	0.346	0.258	0.475	0.871	0.078	0.216	0.158
Willingness to take action2	0.376	0.367	0.200	0.577	0.892	0.053	0.261	0.294
Willingness to take action3	0.386	0.394	0.257	0.530	0.841	0.135	0.240	0.184
Willingness to take action4	0.349	0.389	0.281	0.553	0.836	0.174	0.348	0.346
Willing to apply1	0.325	0.354	0.304	0.731	0.550	0.151	0.204	0.367
Willing to apply2	0.312	0.395	0.291	0.791	0.534	0.196	0.238	0.286
Willing to apply3	0.478	0.628	0.456	0.831	0.473	0.487	0.045	0.298
Willing to apply4	0.543	0.628	0.485	0.866	0.481	0.481	0.147	0.349
Using behavior1	0.425	0.489	0.310	0.834	0.512	0.245	0.139	0.339
Using behavior2	0.412	0.541	0.925	0.406	0.230	0.608	0.101	0.163
Using behavior3	0.392	0.584	0.942	0.411	0.268	0.560	0.088	0.151
Events1	0.369	0.535	0.884	0.458	0.296	0.575	0.002	0.128
Events2	0.449	0.849	0.488	0.607	0.397	0.488	0.064	0.229
Events3	0.339	0.867	0.496	0.498	0.332	0.531	0.024	0.279
Events4	0.272	0.872	0.479	0.434	0.359	0.414	0.026	0.258
Events5	0.338	0.921	0.567	0.581	0.391	0.570	0.018	0.270
Social influence1	0.382	0.906	0.615	0.623	0.436	0.589	0.057	0.227
Social influence2	0.704	0.112	0.195	0.274	0.242	0.096	0.256	0.175
Social influence3	0.727	0.128	0.206	0.302	0.292	0.096	0.266	0.237
Social influence4	0.777	0.313	0.316	0.408	0.354	0.299	0.166	0.200
	0.681	0.486	0.436	0.460	0.298	0.622	-0.062	0.074

Assess the Structural Model (coefficient of determination)

Validity and reliability of measurement model makes it possible to assess the structural model. In this study, the coefficient of determination of basic criteria was used to evaluate the structural model study which will be explained below. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a standard for connecting a structural section of the measurement

and structural equation modeling is used and shows the effect that an exogenous variable on an endogenous variable effect. The value only for endogenous structures (dependent) GPA is calculated and in the case of exogenous structures, the standard amount is zero. Also on the model provided by software Smart PLS, this amount will be displayed inside the circle. Researchers PLS method for their research, they should report the

values of all endogenous variables of the model (Hulland, 1999:195-204). The amount of endogenous structures is a further model showed better model. Chin introduces (1998), three values of 0.19, 0.33 and 0.67 as the criterion for quantities of weak, medium and strong. Given that the results (Table 6) coefficient of determination endogenous variables high amounts have adopted the model. Fit concluded model structure can be resulted.

Table 6: Coefficient of Determination Endogenous Variables Model

The coefficient of determination (R ²)	variables
0.516	tend to use information systems (IS)
0.508	behavior use of information systems (IS)

Measure the of Overall Model

PLS path modeling models are based on variance that have the tendency to predict; so the validity is

focused mainly on predictability. According to modeling the way PLS, the researcher must then check of the measured and model structure their research also control the overall section. On the other hand PLS path modeling is not a measure of overall optimization means there is no overall function to evaluate the model. However, a broad measure of the goodness of by Tenenhaus et al (2005) has suggested. That's why at this stage of goodness of fit index (GOF) was used to assess the overall proportion model (Davari and Reza Zadeh, 2013)

Measure of Goodness of Fit (GOF):

GOF index both measurement and structural models take into account the degree of overall performance as a criterion to predict it results in the model. The index formula (1) is calculated as follows:

Formula (1)

So that the signs mean sharing (Communality) any structure (first) that conforms to the table (7) is obtained 0.710.

Table 7: Shared Values

The coefficient of determination (R ²)	Share index (Communality) Average squared factor loadings	The second possible factor loadings	Factor loading	variable	
		0.744	0.863	Effort expectation1	
	0.539	0.781	0.884	Effort expectation2	Effort expectation
		0.092	0.304	Effort expectation3	
		0.718	0.847	Performance expectation1	
	0.755	0.725	0.851	Performance expectation2	Performance expectation1
		0.858	0.926	Performance expectation3	Performance expectation1
		0.718	0.847	Performance expectation4	
		0.833	0.913	Facilitating conditions1	
	0.843	0.815	0.903	Facilitating conditions2	
		0.849	0.921	Facilitating conditions3	Facilitating conditions
		0.877	0.936	Facilitating conditions4	
		0.758	0.871	Willingness to take action1	
	0.740	0.796	0.892	Willingness to take action2	Willingness to take action
		0.707	0.841	Willingness to take action3	

$$GoF = \sqrt{\text{communalities} \times R^2}$$

0.516	0.659	0.699	0.836	Willingness to take action4	tend to use information systems
		0.534	0.731	Willing to apply1	
		0.625	0.791	Willing to apply2	
		0.690	0.831	Willing to apply3	
		0.750	0.866	Willing to apply4	
		0.696	0.834	Using behavior1	
				Using	
0.508	0.841	0.855	0.925		Behavior use of information systems
				behavior2	
		0.888	0.942		
		0.782	0.884	Using behavior3	
	0.780	0.721	0.849	Events1	events
0.752		0.867	Events2		
0.760		0.872	Events3		
0.849		0.921	Events4		
	0.523	0.820	0.906	Events5	Social influence
0.496		0.704	Social influence1		
0.529		0.727	Social influence2		
0.604		0.777	Social influence3		
0.464		0.681	Social influence4		
0.512	0.710	average			

The formula the average value is the coefficient values of endogenous structural model which model has been calculated to equal 0.512.Finally GOF model was extracted to 0.603.Showing a strong overall fit of the model.

Testing Hypotheses:

After reviewing the fitted measurement, structural and general model, researchers allow reviews and test hypotheses based on the model proposed to do.

Evaluation the Standardized Path Coefficient for each of the Hypotheses

To examine research hypotheses must calculate path coefficients for each of assumptions. Hence, in the form of (1) the output path structural equation model to test hypotheses, which fit its pre-approved, is presented.

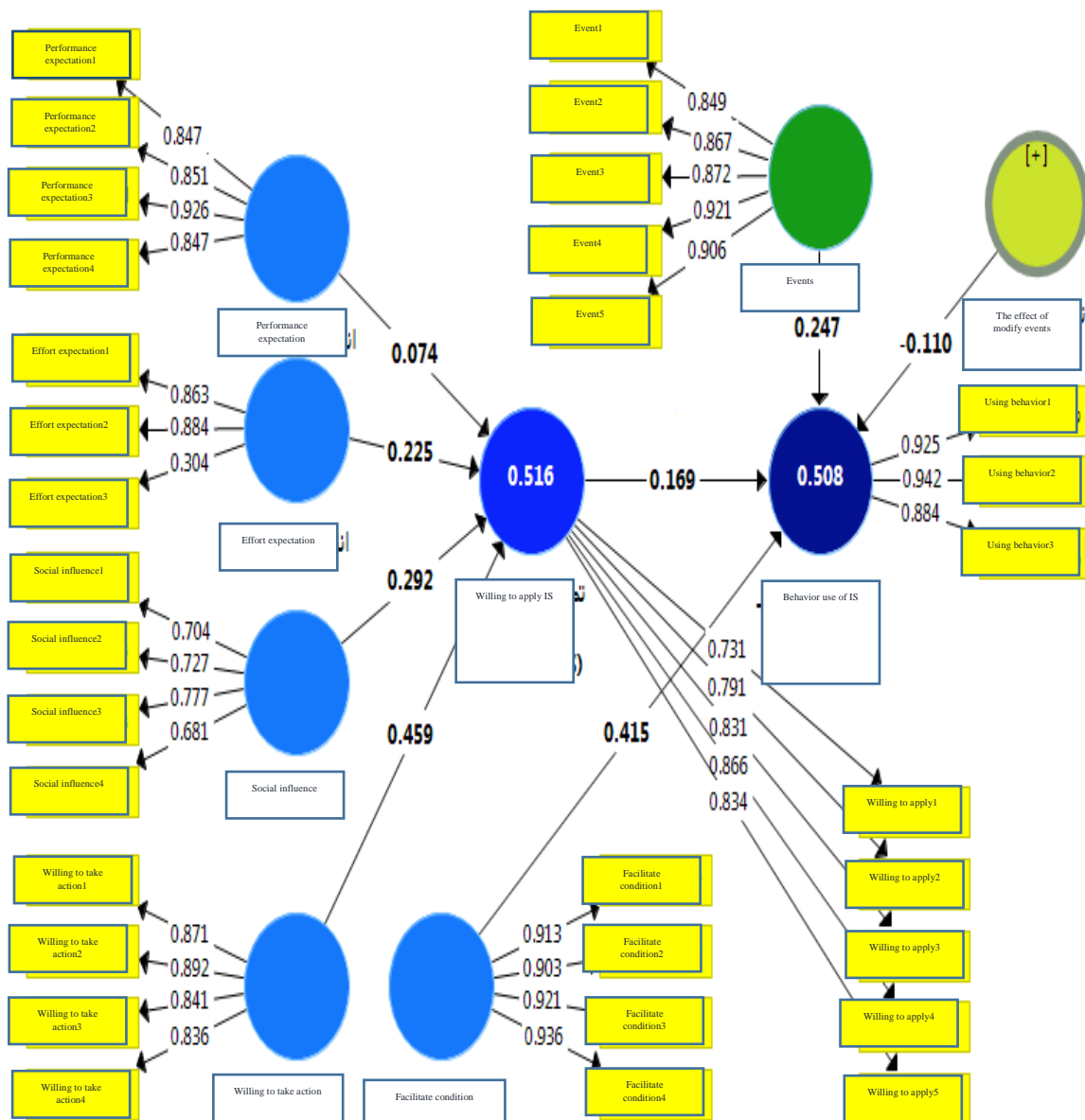


Figure 1: The Path Coefficient Hypothesis

Evaluating Significant Coefficients for each of Assumptions:

Since the large or small the standard model coefficients cannot estimate the coefficients commented on its significance, to assess the significance of the path coefficients use significant

numbers of models (T-value). And if a significant amount is greater than the absolute number 1.96, these relationships are significant at 95%. In Figure 2 significantly numbers Model of this path is presented.

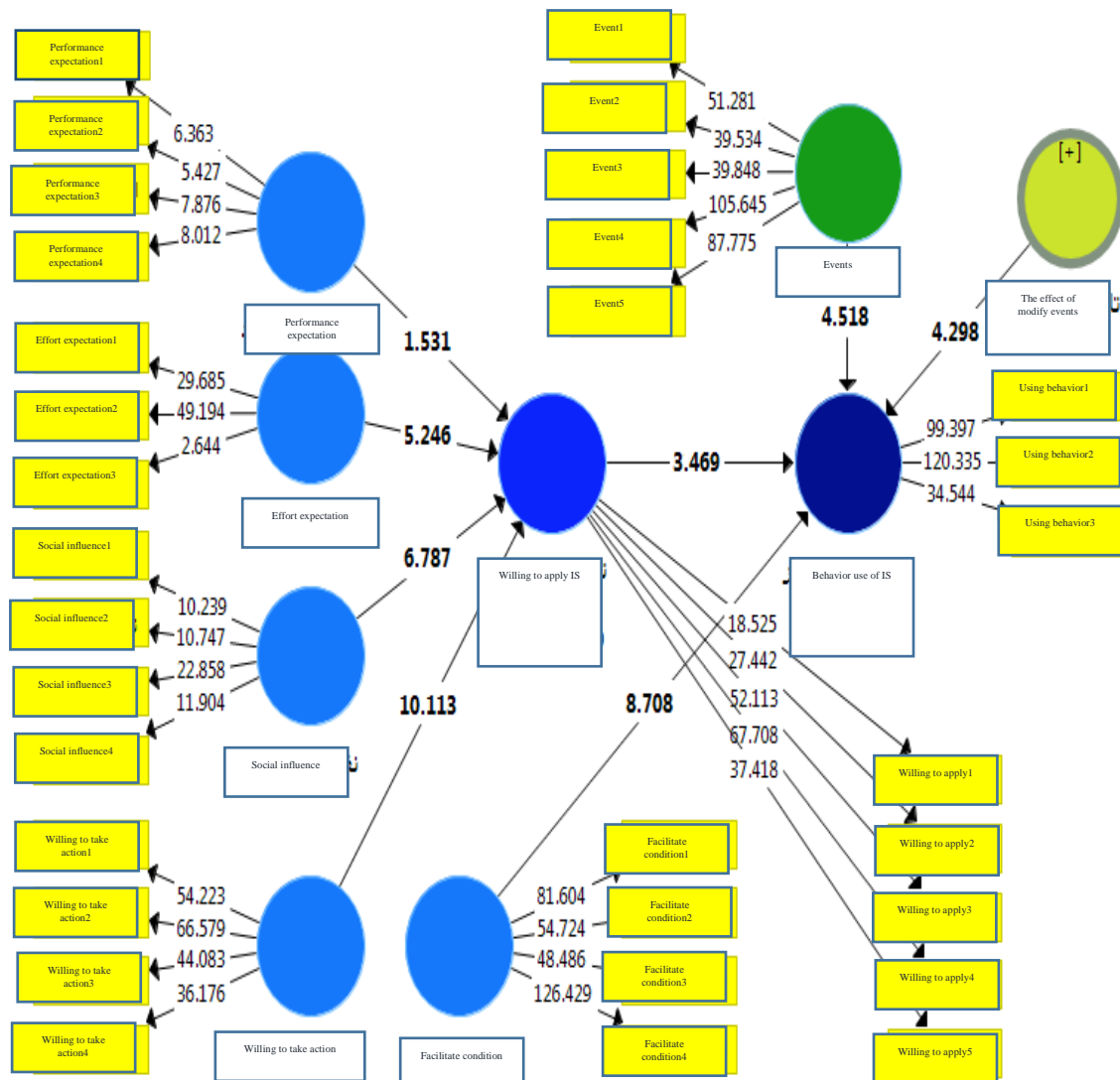


Figure 2: Significant Numbers Hypothesis

Hypothesis and Results:

At this stage, we can according to the results of the standard model and model coefficients significant

numbers to check the result of the research hypothesis. The results of the research hypotheses on the table (8) have been reported.

Table 8: Hypotheses and Results

Hypothesis	Hypothesis path	Path coefficient	Significant	Result
First	1. Expecting the performance of the tendency has an impact on use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.074	1.531	Rejection
Second	2. Expecting the efforts of the tendency has an impact on use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.225	5.246	Confirmation
Third	3. Social influence has an impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.292	6.787	Confirmation
Forth	4. Willingness to take action has an impact on the willingness of the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.459	10.113	Confirmation
Fifth	5. Facilitate the conditions has an impact on the behavior of the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.415	8.708	Confirmation
Sixth	6. Tendency to use information systems (MIS) has a significant impact on the behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company.	0.169	3.469	Confirmation
Seventh	7. Event variable modify the impact event willingness to use information systems (IS) on the behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company.	-0.110	4.298	Confirmation

Conclusion

Results from Analysis of the First Hypothesis

Performance expected has an impact on the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.

According to table 8 the first hypothesis examined. The results show the performance expected and valuable impact factor 0.074 with the value $T=1.531$ has no significant impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. The result of the first hypothesis is not confirmed. Our results with the results of studies Khadem Hosseini (2011) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Second Hypothesis

Effort expected has an impact on tend to the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company.

According to table 8 the second hypothesis examined. The results show the effort expected with impact factor 0.225 with the value $T=5.246$ ($P\text{-Value}=0.001$) has positive and significant impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. The result of the second hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence. That is, for every one unit increase in variable efforts expect observe an increase in the tendency 0.225 to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. Our result with the results of Brghsavar studies (2013) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Third Hypothesis

Social influence has an impact on tend to the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. According to table 8 the third hypothesis examined. The results show the social influence and with the impact factor 0.292 with the value $T=6.787$ ($P\text{-Value}=0.001$) has positive and significant impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. The result of the third hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence. That is, for every one unit increase in variable social influence observe an increase in the tendency 0.292 to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. Our result with the results of Rezaeyan et al. studies (1386) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Forth Hypothesis

Willing to take action has an impact on tend to the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. According to table 8 the forth hypothesis examined. The results show the willing to take action with impact factor 0.495 with the value $T=10.113$ ($P\text{-Value}=0.001$) has positive and significant impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil

Company. The results of the forth hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence. That is, for every one unit increase in variable willing to take action observe an increase in the tendency 0.459 to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. Our result with the results of MohammadiTahrودي and Mohammadi Nejad studies (1386) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Fifth Hypothesis

Facilitate condition has an impact on tend to the use of information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. According to table 8 the fifth hypothesis examined. The results show the willing facilitate condition with impact factor 0.415 with the value $T=8.708$ ($P\text{-Value}=0.001$) has positive and significant impact on the willingness to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. The results of the fifth hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence That is, for every one unit increase in variable facilitate condition observe an increase in the tendency 0.459 to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. Our result with the results of SaediKeshavarz studies (2007) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Sixth Hypothesis

Willing to apply IS has significant impact on users' behavior in the National Iranian Oil Company. According to table 8 the sixth hypothesis examined. The results show willing to apply IS with impact factor 0.169 with the value $T=3.469$ ($P\text{-Value}=0.001$) has positive and significant impact on the on users' behavior in the National Iranian Oil Company. The result of the sixth hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence. That is, for every one unit increase in variable willing to apply IS observe an increase in the tendency 0.169 to use information systems (IS) in the National Iranian Oil Company. Our result with the results of Ahmadi and et al. studies (2011) is consistent.

Results from Analysis of the Seventh Hypothesis

Variable events modify willingness to use information systems (IS) on the users' behavior of the National Iranian Oil Company. According to table 8 the seventh hypothesis examined. The results show events with impact factor -0.110 with the value $T=4.298$ significantly modify willing to use information system on users' behavior in the National Iranian Oil Company. The result of the seventh hypothesis was approved with 99.9% confidence. Our result with the results of Hossein Ali Pour and Shadmand studies (2008) is consistent.

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