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Measurement of User Satisfaction of ELSIMIL Application in Stunting Prevention in Indonesia using EUCS Method

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Abstract

Stunting is a long-term nutritional problem diagnosed in children under two years old and characterized by shorter height difference compared to children of the same age. A public health concern, stunting increases a child's risk of illness and death and stunts their ability to thrive intellectually and physically. The government has given primary responsibility for preventing stunting to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). One of BKKBN's efforts is to develop the ELSIMIL application, which is a media application for screening, mentoring and preventing stunting. However, during the implementation of the use of the ELSIMIL application, there are many problems faced by the family assistance team and prospective brides, one of which is the lack of knowledge of prospective brides in running the ELSIMIL application, for example: during the registration of bride and groom data, there are still many errors in inputting data so that the results issued in the form of an ELSIMIL certificate do not match the condition of the prospective bride and groom. This study uses the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method to assess user satisfaction in running the ELSIMIL application. This study shows that the content variable has a significant influence on user satisfaction compared to other variables such as accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness. The more relevant and quality information is presented, the more satisfied users will be. However, simultaneously all variables affect user satisfaction. The implications of these findings can provide valuable guidance for digital platform developers and related parties in designing more targeted and effective interventions, as well as facilitating desired behavioral changes in society.

Keywords: ELSIMIL, EUCS, user satisfaction, stunting

1 Introduction

Stunting is a long-lasting nutritional condition in infants under two years old characterized by lower height than children of the same age [1]. as well as lack of psychosocial encouragement, especially during the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) [2]. Stunting has a long impact on children's lives, among others: As a result, they are more susceptible to disease and at risk of metabolic disorders. They may also have shorter bodies, lower productivity, and less competitiveness in the job market as adults [3] [4] [5].

Indonesia is among the three countries with the highest rates of stunting in the Southeast Asia/Southeast Asia Region (SEAR), according to data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO) [2]. The stunting rate in Indonesia will reach 21.6% by 2022, according to the results of the Survey on the Status of Nutrition in Indonesia (SSGI), announced at the National Working Conference of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) on January 25, 2023. Stunting is a public health problem that increases the risk of disease, death, and inhibits children's motor and mental growth. To address the problem of stunting, the government has appointed the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) as the Chief Executive [3].

The National Population and Family Planning Agency implemented one of these measures (BKKBN) for early detection of risk factors and prevention of stunting is the development of the Electronic Application for Marriage and Pregnancy Readiness (ELSIMIL) [6]. The ELSIMIL application is implemented nationally as a screening tool, mentoring and stunting prevention media for prospective brides (Catin) [2] . In addition, BKKBN has also established a Family Assistance Team (TPK) to provide support to prospective brides, couples of childbearing age, pregnant women, postpartum women, and babies under two years old to ensure marriage and pregnancy preparation [7].

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However, the implementation of the ELSIMIL application faces various problems from both the Family Facilitator Team and the Bride-to-be. One of the primary problems is that the potential couple doesn't know how to use the ELSIMIL application [7], For example, during biodata registration, there are often errors in data entry, so that the resulting ELSIMIL certificate does not match the actual condition of the prospective bride and groom.

As a result, it is possible to determine the degree to which the Indonesian populace accepts and comprehends the ELSIMIL program by evaluating it. Evaluation is also helpful in determining the success of the socialization that the Family Assistance Team offers the Catin [6]. In this case study, the five dimensions of the EUCS method the dimensions of the ELSIMIL application's content, accuracy in data entry, format in terms of the application's appearance, ease of use, and timeliness in responding to user input are taken into consideration in order to assess the issues encountered by the Catin when running the ELSIMIL application [8]. Primary data were obtained through questionnaire surveys or in-depth interviews with prospective brides, and secondary data were obtained from the Provincial BKKBN Representative [9]. To assess the effectiveness of the ELSIMIL application, statistical software for survey data and document evaluation will be used [10].

The purpose of this research is to determine the level of user satisfaction in using the ELSIMIL application in stunting prevention in Riau Province and provide recommendations for solutions to some of the problems felt by ELSIMIL application users. By using the End-user satisfaction computing method which focuses on the satisfaction of ELSIMIL application users so that it can be known the level of user satisfaction in using the ELSIMIL application and can be taken into consideration and provide recommendations to the BKKBN agency in improving the quality of the ELSIMIL application.

2 Literature Review

The ELSIMIL (Electronic Preparation for Marriage and Pregnancy) application plays an important role in preventing stunting in Indonesia by providing information and health monitoring to future brides and grooms. To evaluate the effectiveness of the application, this study used the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) methodology to measure user satisfaction based on aspects such as accessibility, information quality, and service relevance. The literature discussed provides an overview of the theory and research on EUCS applications in healthcare, which forms the basis for the analysis of user satisfaction with ELSIMIL.

Previous research conducted at PT. KAI, aims to analyze the factors that affect user satisfaction using the End User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method. In the study, 100 respondents of application users in Palembang were taken through random sampling technique, and data were collected using questionnaires analyzed with SPSS software. The results showed that 68% of respondents were satisfied with the application. The three variables of accuracy, format, and timeliness were found to have a significant influence on user satisfaction, with significance values of 0.008, 0.006, and 0.004 respectively. In contrast, the content and ease-of-use variables showed no significant influence, with significance values of 0.220 and 0.888 [11].

Similarly, research conducted on My Pertamina using 200 respondents showed that 39% felt quite helped by the application. The results showed that of the five variables in the End User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) model, namely content, accuracy, format, usability, and timeliness, four variables (content, accuracy, usability, and timeliness) have a significant influence on user satisfaction of the My Pertamina application, while the format variable has no significant effect [12]. In addition, research related to the evaluation of user satisfaction of the app Market application using the End User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method shows the results of the analysis that the content variable, which includes relevance, completeness, benefits, and quality, is in the high category with an overall value of 74.7%, reflecting significant user satisfaction. However, the timeliness variable, which only includes timeliness, is in the low category with a value of 50.0%, indicating users are less satisfied with the speed of the application in presenting information [13].

Similar research has also been carried out with the title Application of EUCS Dimensions “To Evaluate the Level of Website User Satisfaction” presenting the findings of previous research using the EUCS approach [14]. According to the findings, customer satisfaction is generally neutral, with potential improvements in content, format, and timeliness. This study shows how important it is to know how someone sees a website and what they think about it. It also shows how important it is to

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gather feedback from different groups of users to improve a website. Additionally, "Evaluation of the SIKS-NG User Satisfaction Level Using the EUCS Method in Bone Bolango Regency" was the title of a study completed by [15]. The results of the EUCS evaluation show that overall user satisfaction is as follows: the content aspect received 36.8% unfavorable value, indicating user dissatisfaction with the SIKS-NG application; the accuracy aspect received 36.8% unfavorable value, and the format aspect received 36.8% value.

According to previous research conducted by [6] on the use of the ELSIMIL application, most respondents (63.6%) had never received any instruction on the use of the application. This suggests that there needs to be more efforts to inform the public about the benefits and usage of the ELSIMIL app. Therefore, this study is expected to help understand how brides-to-be (Catin) and family assistance teams (TPK) use it effectively, so that they can better cope with marriage and pregnancy, which will ultimately help This study can also contribute to policy changes and improved performance of government agencies, especially BKKBN, in efforts to reduce stunting rates in Indonesia [16].

This literature discusses the application of the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method in evaluating application user satisfaction, especially in the context of health and public services. Previous research shows that variables such as content, accuracy, format, usability, and timeliness have a significant influence on user satisfaction, although the results vary between studies. Studies on MyPertamina, Market, and SIKS-NG apps show that some aspects, such as content and timeliness, require improvement. On the other hand, a study of PT KAI applications in Palembang showed that accuracy, format, and timeliness had a significant effect on user satisfaction, while content and ease-of-use were not significant. These findings emphasize the importance of understanding the specific factors that influence user satisfaction across different application contexts.

This research provides a foundation for the importance of better education and information dissemination so that the ELSIMIL application can be used optimally, thus contributing to strategic efforts to prevent stunting in Indonesia. By measuring the user satisfaction of the ELSIMIL application using the EUCS method, this research provides in-depth insight into aspects that need to be improved, such as accessibility, information quality and service relevance. The results of the study are expected to help the government, especially BKKBN, in optimizing the performance of the ELSIMIL application to support the readiness of prospective brides in marriage and pregnancy. Thus, this research supports the vision of a Golden Indonesia 2045 through a healthier and higher quality stunting-free generation.

3 Research Method

This research uses a quantitative approach to evaluate research objects according to user perceptions using the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) model [17] [18]. The model includes variables that are measured numerically and analyzed using statistical procedures to evaluate the correctness of generalizing theoretical predictions [19], The Figure 1 displays the steps of the research.

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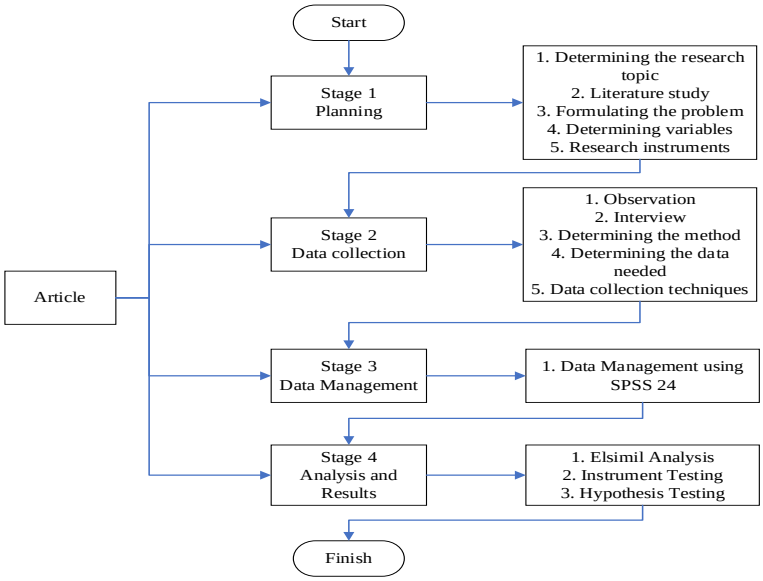

Figure 1. Research methodology

3.1 Planning

First, Determine the Research Topic. In this case, the topic taken in this practical work is evaluating user satisfaction on one of the applications launched by BKKBN, namely the ELSIMIL application in stunting prevention. Second, Literature Study. At this stage, information relevant to the research topic is searched through literature and other references. Third, Formulate the Problem. At this stage the researcher formulates the problem to be studied, sets the problem boundaries, and determines the objectives and benefits of the research. Fourth, Determining Variables. At this stage the researcher determines the variables that will be used in the analysis of user satisfaction evaluation of the ELSIMIL application for prospective brides [20], which can be seen in Figure 2:

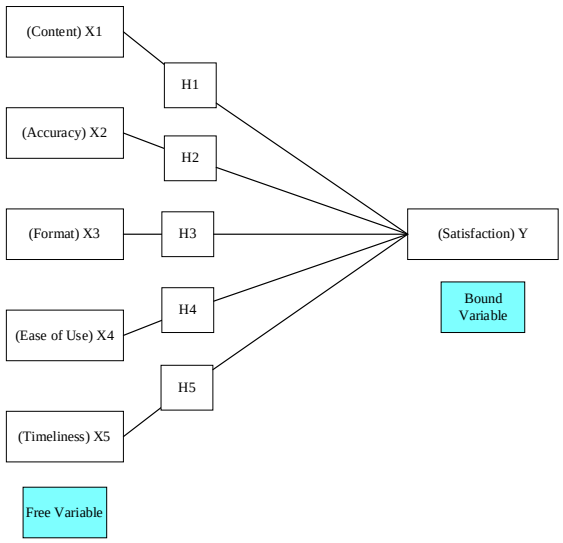

Figure 2. Research variables

From Figure 2 above, there are two variables in this study as follows:

a) Free Variable
Variables that affect the formation of the dependent variable. Independent variables include content, accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness.

b) Bound Variable
Variables that are influenced because of the independent variables. The dependent variable in this study is user satisfaction (Satisfaction).

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Fifth. Research Instrument. At this stage, planning the research instrument which will later be made into a questionnaire using six instruments in the EUCS method, including:

a) Content

The content variable is a metric that assesses how well the software or information system's content satisfies users' information needs. Content variable indicators can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Content indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
Content (X1)	X1.1	The information presented in the ELSIMIL application is complete and relevant.
	X1.2	The content of the ELSIMIL application information is easy to understand
	X1.3	The content available in the ELSIMIL application is useful in providing assistance to the community

b) Accuracy

The accuracy variable quantifies the degree to which the data produced by the system is error-free and accurate. Accuracy variable indicators can be seen in Table 2 below:.

Table 2. Accuracy indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
Accuracy (X2)	X2.1	ELSIMIL app provides correct and accurate information.
	X2.2	Clicked features always display the appropriate page.
	X2.3	ELSIMIL application rarely crashes

c) Format

The format variable gauges how user-friendly the system's information presentation is in terms of readability and comprehension. Format variable indicators can be seen in Table 3 below:.

Table 3. *Format* indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
Format (X3)	X3.1	The appearance of the ELSIMIL application makes it easy for users
	X3.2	The use of writing (fonts) is clear and comfortable for usersThe ELSIMIL application provides an attractive appearance.
	X3.3	The appearance of the ELSIMIL application makes it easy for users

d) Ease of Use

The degree to which the system is simple for end users to utilize is gauged by the ease of use variable. Ease of Use variable indicators can be seen in Table 4 below:.

Table 4. *Ease of use* indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
Ease of	X4.1	I can easily use the ELSIMIL

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*Use (*X4)		application without the help of others.
	X4.2	Data entry in the ELSIMIL application is easy and not complicated.
	X4.3	ELSIMIL application is user friendly

e) Timeliness
The timeliness variable is a variable that measures the extent to which information is available at the right time according to user needs. Timeliness variable indicators can be seen in Table 5 below:.

Table 5. *Timeliness* indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
*Timeliness (*X5)	X5.1	ELSIMIL application can process data quickly
	X5.2	ELSIMIL application provides up to date information.

f) Satisfaction
Satisfaction is a dependent variable which means that it is like the view that arises after using the ELSIMIL application. Satisfaction variable indicators can be seen in Table 6 below:.

Table 6. *Satisfaction* indicator

Variables	Code	Indicator
Satisfaction (Y)	Y1	Users are satisfied with the ELSIMIL application in providing effective and efficient monitoring and assistance.
	Y2	Users are satisfied with the usability of the ELSIMIL application that BKKBN has created.
	Y3	The ELSIMIL application has provided satisfactory service.

3.2 Data Collection

First. Observation, Conducting a review by looking directly at the ELSIMIL application for prospective brides with the aim of seeing how the application looks and the features provided [21]. Second. Interview, Conduct interviews directly to get more information about the ELSIMIL application by asking questions that have been made before [22]. This interview was conducted to the parties concerned, namely KKPS employees and prospective brides. Third. Determine the method, At this stage, the researcher chooses the method that will be used for user satisfaction evaluation research, namely the EUCS (End-User Computing Satisfaction) method.Fourth. Determine the data needed, At this step, the types of data required for the research primary and secondary data are identified. [23]. Fifth. Data collection techniques, This stage is necessary to identify the data collection methods that are needed, including literature reviews, questionnaires, and observation [24]. Researchers need to know exactly who will be researched before they can calculate the precise number of samples that will be used as research subjects [25]. This study's sampling strategy is a straightforward random sample technique that uses the Slovin formula.

Error in sampling that can still be tolerated 10%. The population of prospective brides in Pekanbaru City amounted to 83 people. (source: Family Resilience and Stunting Prevention Team Staff, as of April 30, 2024) with a 10% vulnerability, The error in sampling that can still be tolerated is 10%. The total population of prospective brides in Pekanbaru City is 83 people. (source: Family

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Resilience and Stunting Prevention Team staff, as of April 30, 2024) with a vulnerability of 10%, then using the Slovin formula found in the book [26] can be seen in equation 1 as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+(N.e^2)} \quad \text{(equation 1)}$$

(Source: [26])

$$n = \frac{83}{1 + (83.0{,}1^2)} = 45$$

From a population of 83 people with an error rate of 10%, the Slovin formula produces a sample size of 45 people. This sample consists of brides-to-be who use the ELSIMIL application in Pekanbaru City.

3.3 Data Management

Descriptive data recapitulation using SPSS 24 software. Perform calculations based on the hypothesis that has been set to find out how the relationship of each variable.

3.4 Analysis and Results

Data analysis is being done at this point to process information and find research answers. The ELSIMIL application, respondent descriptions, and data analysis utilizing the Validity, Reliability, and Hypothesis tests are all part of this procedure. Utilizing SPSS 24, data processing was done.

4 Results and Discussion

This section will discuss the research findings obtained through data analysis related to user satisfaction of the ELSIMIL application using the End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS) method. The main focus of this analysis is to evaluate the extent to which the ELSIMIL application is able to meet user needs based on the main dimensions of EUCS, such as content, accuracy, format, usability, and timeliness. The data obtained not only provides an overview of the level of user satisfaction, but also identifies areas that require improvement to enhance the application's performance in supporting stunting prevention in Indonesia

4.1 Respondent Description Analysis

From the answers to online surveys that were distributed using Google Forms, 45 respondents' data was gathered for this study. Following that, the process of removing inaccurate, erroneous, or duplicate respondent data is executed, also known as data cleaning. Table 7 shows the responses to the respondent characteristics.

Table 7. Respondent description

Item	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	22	48.9%
Female	23	51.1%
Age		
< 20 Years	15	33.3%
20 - 25 Years	28	62.2%
> 25 Years	2	4.4%
Last Education		
High School	24	53.3%
D3/D4	2	4.4%
S 1	19	42.2%
S 2	-	-
S 3	-	-
Occupation		
Employee	30	66.7%
Entrepreneur	15	33.3%

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Table 7 reveals that there were 45 responders, with 22 men (48.9%) and 23 women (51.1%) making up the total survey sample. Age-wise, 28 respondents (62.2%) were in the young age bracket of 20–25 years old, which included the majority of respondents. Only two individuals (4.4%) were over 25 years old, out of the total of 15 (33.3%) who were under 20. Out all the responses, the majority (n = 24; 53.3%) had only completed high school. A total of 19 people (42.2%) had completed undergraduate education, while only 2 people (4.4%) had D3 / D4 education. There were no respondents with S2 or S3 education. The majority of respondents worked as employees, as many as 30 people (66.7%), while 15 other people (33.3%) were entrepreneurs.

4.2 Instrument Testing

1) Validity Test

To ascertain the efficacy of the instrument utilized to disseminate the questionnaires, this study performed a validity test. This test is used to assess how well the research questions measure the variables under investigation [27]. If the value of r count is more than r, then assume that the table is valid; otherwise, assume that it is not. With n = 45 and 5% significance, the r table's value is 0.294. The validity test results can be seen in table 8 as follows:

Table 8. Validity test results

Variable	Instrument	r count	r table	Description
X1	X1.1	0.918	0.294	Valid
	X1.2	0.931	0.294	Valid
	X1.3	0.885	0.294	Valid
X2	X2.1	0.946	0.294	Valid
	X2.2	0.934	0.294	Valid
	X2.3	0.762	0.294	Valid
X3	X3.1	0.946	0.294	Valid
	X3.2	0.885	0.294	Valid
	X3.3	0.941	0.294	Valid
X4	X4.1	0.853	0.294	Valid
	X4.2	0.935	0.294	Valid
	X4.3	0.947	0.294	Valid
X5	X5.1	0.939	0.294	Valid
	X5.2	0.927	0.294	Valid
Y	Y1	0.878	0.294	Valid
	Y2	0.879	0.294	Valid
	Y3	0.871	0.294	Valid

In table 8, the results of the validity test as a whole variable totaling 17 questions, have a value of r count > r table, so it is concluded that the variables X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, and Y are valid.

2) Reliability Test

This study's reliability test aims to illustrate how reliable, accurate, precise, or relatively consistent the instrument is as a measurement tool.. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which can indicate discrepancies between items, is one of the most often used coefficients and is employed in this test [27]. The reliability test results can be seen in Table 9 as follows:.

Table 9. Reliability test results

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Description
Content (X1)	0.957	Reliable
Accuracy (X2)	0.920	Reliable
Format (X3)	0.943	Reliable
Ease of Use (X4)	0.927	Reliable
Timeliness (X5)	0.954	Reliable
Satisfaction (Y)	0.936	Reliable

In table 9, presents the results of the reliability test with a Cronbach's alpha value between 0.923-0.957 so that the Cronbach's alpha value has exceeded the threshold of > 0.60, this indicates that the reliability test results have been met and are reliable.

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4.3 Hypothesis Testing

1) T Test (Partial)

The contribution of each independent variable to the dependent variable is estimated using the t test, sometimes referred to as the IA partial test. In other words, this test shows how much each independent variable contributes to the explanation that helps to explain the dependent variable to some extent [20]. If the t count exceeds the t table or the sig value is less than 0.05, variable X affects variable Y. However, if the t count exceeds the t table or the sig value is larger than 0.05, the variable has no effect. 2.021 is the t table value at a confidence level of 0.05 and k = 5. The results of the T (Partial) Test produce the findings in Table 10 as follows:

Table 10. T Test result (Partial)

Variable	t	sig
Content (X1)	5.422	0.000
Accuracy (X2)	-0.855	0.398
Format (X3)	1.393	0.171
Ease of Use (X4)	-0.791	0.434
Timeliness (X5)	1.485	0.145

Based on table 10, the value of each independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) is known as follows:

a) Variable Content (X1) on variable Satisfaction (Y)

Given that the Satisfaction variable is significantly impacted by the Content variable (X1) and that the Sig value of variable X1 is 0.000 <0.05 and the t value is 5.422> t table 2.021, it is declared that H1 is acceptable.

b) Accuracy variable (X2) on Satisfaction variable (Y)

Given that the computed t value is -0.855 < t table 2.021 and the X2 variable's Sig value is 0.398>0.05, it may be concluded that H2 is rejected, indicating that the Accuracy (X2) variable is significant and has no effect on the Satisfaction variable.

c) Format variable (X3) on Satisfaction variable (Y)

Given that the Satisfaction variable is significant and the Format variable (X3) has no influence, H3 is rejected. This is because the Sig value of variable X3 is 0.171> 0.05 and the t value is 1.393 < t table 2.021.

d) Ease of Use (X4) variable on Satisfaction (Y) variable

Given that the computed t value is -0.172 < t table 2.021 and the known Sig value of variable X4 is 0.434>0.05, it is claimed that H4 is rejected, indicating that the Ease of Use (X4) variable has no discernible impact on the Satisfaction variable..

e) Timeliness variable (X5) on Satisfaction variable (Y)

Given that the t value is 1.485 < t table 2.021 and the Sig value of variable X5 is 0.145 > 0.05, it may be concluded that H5 is rejected, indicating that the Format variable (X3) has no discernible impact on the Satisfaction variable.

2) F Test (Simultaneous)

To evaluate the total impact of the independent factors on the dependent variable, apply the F (simultaneous) test. Stated differently, the F test indicates the extent to which the independent factors can concurrently explain the dependent variable. If the significance value (sig) is less than 0.05 or the computed value of F is greater than the F table, the result is considered significant [20]. When the estimated value of F exceeds the F table or the significance value (sig) is less than 0.05, the simultaneous effect of the two variables is displayed in Table 11, and the validity test findings are as follows:

Table 11. F test results (simultaneous)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	400.042	5	80.008	68.027	0.000b
Residual	45.869	39	1.176		
Total	445.911	44			

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Table 11, displays the calculated F value of the F test, which comes out to be 68.027. H6 is acceptable since the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 and the F count of 68.027 is more than the F table of 2.45..

3) Coefficient of Determination

How well the model can explain variations in the dependent variable is indicated by the coefficient of determination [20]. The results of the determination test will be presented in Table 12 below:

Table 12. Coefficient of determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.947[a]	0.897	0.884	1.084

a. Predictors: (Constant), Timeliness, Content, Accuracy, Format, Ease Of Use

The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.884 or 88.4%, as shown in table 12. This shows that variables X1, X2, X3, X4, and X5 exert an 88.4% influence on variable Y, while other variables not included in this research model exert an influence of 11.6%, or 100% to 88.4%.

4) Hypothesis Test

Based on the results of the T test and F test results that have been obtained, the results of hypothesis testing can be presented in Table 13 as follows:

Table 13. Hypothesis test results

Variable	Hypothesis		Description
Content	H1	The content variable (X1) significantly affects the ELSIMIL application's user happiness (Y) grade.	Accepted
Accuracy	H2	The ELSIMIL application's user satisfaction (Y) is significantly impacted by the accuracy variable (X2).	Rejected
Format	H3	The format variable (X3) has an impact on the ELSIMIL application's user satisfaction level (Y), and this impact is noteworthy.	Rejected
Ease of Use	H4	The ELSIMIL application's user satisfaction (Y) is significantly impacted by the Ease of Use variable (X4).	Rejected
Timeliness	H5	The ELSIMIL application's user satisfaction (Y) is significantly impacted by the timeliness variable (X5).	Rejected
Satisfaction	H6	The ELSIMIL application's content (X1), accuracy (X2), format (X3), ease of use (X4), and timeliness (X5) characteristics all have a simultaneous and considerable impact on the degree of user satisfaction (Y).	Accepted

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In this hypothesis test there are 2 hypotheses, namely H1 has a significant influence on satisfaction and H6 has a simultaneous influence and significance on the level of satisfaction of users of the ELSIMIL application.

H1. The impact of satisfaction-related content variables. The information or content that the program provides is known as the content variable. In the context of the ELSIMIL application, this variable includes information about pregnancy preparation, reproductive health, and factors that affect stunting. After testing, the results obtained are that the content variable has a significant effect on satisfaction. This proves that the higher the content felt by users will make users feel satisfied with the ELSIMIL application. The same results are also obtained in research [28] that the content variable affects Satisfaction.

H2. The impact of accuracy factors on contentment. The application's information accuracy is the variable for accuracy.. In the context of the ELSIMIL application, this variable includes the truth and accuracy of the data used to provide information about pregnancy preparation and reproductive health. Based on the test results, it is found that the accuracy variable does not have a significant influence on satisfaction. This is because the data or information presented is different from the truth, such as information stating that a food is safe for consumption during pregnancy, but actually the food is not safe. The same results are also obtained in research [27].

H3. The effect of format variables on satisfaction. Format variables in the context of the Ready to Marry and Ready to Get Pregnant Electronic application refer to the design and appearance aspects of the application. After testing, the result obtained is that the format variable does not have a significant influence on satisfaction. This is because there are buttons that are not well organized or inconsistent in appearance. The results of this study were also obtained in research [8].

H4. The impact of factors related to ease of use on satisfaction. Ease of Use is a person's level of confidence that in using the application, they can perform tasks easily and efficiently without experiencing difficulties. After doing so, it was found that the ease of use variable did not have a significant influence on satisfaction. This is because the display is too complex and not intuitive. The same results were also obtained in research [29].

H5. Timeliness variables' impact on satisfaction. Timeliness factor in relation to the Prepared to Get Married and Prepared to Conceive The availability of timely information is referred to as an electronic application.. This includes how the application can provide relevant and accurate information when users need it. After testing, the result obtained is that the timeliness variable has no effect and is significant to satisfaction. This is because there are features that take a long time to process information or do not provide timely notifications. The same results are also obtained in research [30].

H6. The test findings indicate that the variables of time, content, correctness, format, and convenience of use all significantly affect how satisfied users are with the ELSIMIL program at the same time. Other studies have found similar findings [31].

In order to prevent stunting in Indonesia, a study examined how users felt about the ready to marry and ready to conceive application (ELSIMIL). Statistical analysis has confirmed that the relationship between content variables and satisfaction has a significant influence on the platform. This research shows that. the higher the content perceived by users will make users feel satisfied with the ELSIMIL application.

Nevertheless, some hypotheses did not receive support from the findings of the analysis. First, no significant relationship was found between accuracy and satisfaction, although users are aware that the accuracy provided by the platform, It does not have a direct impact on users' pleasure with the program; also, no meaningful correlation was discovered between format and satisfaction, indicating that format has no bearing on users' happiness with the application. Finally, no significant relationship was found between timeliness and satisfaction, indicating that timeliness has no bearing on users' satisfaction with the application. Third, no significant relationship was found between the ease of use variable and satisfaction, indicating that it does not directly affect users' satisfaction using the application.

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5 Conclusion

The main focus of the ELSIMIL app is the importance of content quality in health apps, especially those related to stunting prevention in Indonesia. With a significance value of 0.000 below 0.05 and a t-count value of 5.422 above the t-table value of 2.021, which indicates that the content variable significantly affects the user satisfaction variable of the platform. In contrast, the variables of accuracy, format, ease of use, and timeliness do not significantly affect user satisfaction. This suggests that as users perceive higher quality content, their satisfaction with the ELSIMIL app increases. To become a factor in stunting prevention in Indonesia, the content variable must be maintained and the quality of content must be improved in the ELSIMIL application. According to data from the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, it is targeted that the prevalence of stunting will drop to 14% by 2024. These findings can help digital platform developers and stakeholders create more targeted and effective interventions. They can also help people change desired behaviors. Further research is expected to look at additional aspects, such as content personalization, user support and interactive elements, that may influence user satisfaction with the ELSIMIL app.

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