

Analysis of Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Trust, And Sharia Financial Literature on The Adoption of Sharia Fintech By MSMEs

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze consumer intentions to use Sharia FinTech services. This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach to the population, namely SMEs in Bandar Lampung through the sampling technique using simple random sampling with random sampling regardless of the level of the research population. Furthermore, the sample calculation in this study uses the Slovin technique and hypothesis testing using SPSS 22. The results show that Perceived Usefulness, Trust, Islamic Financial Literacy, and all independent variables simultaneously have an influence on the adoption of Islamic FinTech by SMEs. Meanwhile, Perceived Ease of Use has no influence on the adoption of Islamic FinTech by MSMEs. The Islamic Financial Literacy variable has the greatest influence among the independent variables in this study.

Keywords: *Sharia FinTech, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), and Perceived Usefulness.*

INTRODUCTION

Technology affects human behavior and expectations in carrying out financial activities. For example, consumers can easily access various kinds of information and features of electronic services in the process of financial transactions. One of the latest technological developments in the financial sector is Financial Technology (FinTech). FinTech is an innovative financial service and business model powered by the technology that accompanies the service. Simply put, FinTech can describe any innovation related to how businesses seek to improve the process, delivery, and use of financial services (mention, 2019). Digital payments are one of the fastest growing sectors in the FinTech industry in Indonesia. FinTech is expected to increase the number of people who have access to financial services. FinTech has played an important role in shaping the financial and banking system because it can provide financial services anywhere and is an opportunity in an area where bank offices may not be available (Jagtian, J and C. Lemieux, 2018).

According to the digital report We are social & Hootsuite (2020), data in January 2020 showed that 175.4 million people (64% of the population) were active internet users, and an increase of 17% since 2019. Among these users, 66% belong to the productive age between 16 to 64 years. Based on data from the Financial Services Authority as of November 17, 2021, there are 104 FinTechs and only 8 Sharia FinTechs are registered and licensed. In the context of sharia FinTech, Indonesia is a potential market share for Sharia FinTech with a Muslim population of 88.8% and

51% are included in the unbanked category (Setyaningsih, 2018). The ease of accessing the internet makes users who previously did not have or were unable to access financial services in banking (unbankable) to use financial services as they can access capital in banking (bankable). This means that FinTech can be one of the solutions to improve the level of national financial inclusion (Kasali, 2017). The number of Indonesian population in the unbankable category shows the number of unbanked in several ASEAN countries with Indonesia being in first position at 92 million people, including MSMEs. According to data from the Indonesian Joint Funding Fintech Association (AFPI), of a total of around 60 million MSMEs, 46.6 million or 77.6 percent of them still do not have access to credit, either through banking or FinTech.

MSMEs have an important role in increasing the growth and economic development of a country, but MSMEs are still hampered by several problems to develop such as weak capital. According to Syed, et al (2020), MSMEs really need funds for the survival of their business if they want their business to continue in the long term. Most MSMEs find it very difficult to struggle to stay alive because they need funds to cover operational costs such as paying salaries, rent, and others (Sulaeman, 2021). This problem is also experienced by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung because the requirements to meet the capital financing offered by the bank are quite long and the required guarantees are still difficult to meet by MSMEs so that MSMEs' capital needs are not met (Kusuma, 2019). In Bandar Lampung itself, in the second quarter of 2019 recorded a fairly high economic growth with a figure of 5.53% where this figure exceeded the average economic growth in the same period for the last 4 years. The economic growth of Sumatra and the national itself was recorded at 5.08% and 4.65%, respectively. In 2018 in Bandar Lampung the cooperative and MSME service in the city of Bandar Lampung recorded 46,424 MSMEs, this shows the importance of MSME growth in Bandar Lampung for the national economy.

Many academics, practitioners, and civil society conduct discussions through various webinars (online discussions) to find solutions to address the capital needs of MSMEs. They argue that optimizing the role of Islamic financial technology (FinTech Shari'a) is one effective solution for every problem in MSMEs, in addition to banking (Sulaeman, 2021). The success of sharia FinTech optimization depends on consumer participation. Therefore, it is very important to analyze consumer intentions to use Sharia FinTech services (Purwantini, et.al, 2020). There are many studies investigating consumer intentions to use technology services, especially in the financial sector. However, there are still very few studies that focus on consumer intentions in using Islamic FinTech services, especially regarding online loans (Marzuki, and Nurdin, 2020).

In several studies regarding consumer intentions to use technology services, especially in the financial sector, the most widely used model and has a positive impact is the TAM model (Purwantini, et.al, 2020). In a study conducted by A Echchabi (2018) by examining the acceptance of E-Banking in Thailand with an emphasis on Islamic bank customers using TAM, the results show that perceived convenience and perceived usefulness have an influence on intentions to use E-Banking in Islamic bank

customers. Next, research conducted by Mohammed A bin Thas Thaker, et al (2019) utilizes TAM to determine the level of adoption of Islamic mobile banking. Research by Maruf G Salimon, et al (2020) also uses TAM with e-trust as an intervening variable to determine the level of adoption of E-Banking. In the context of Islamic FinTech, research conducted by Imran M Shaikh, et al (2020) examines the acceptance of Islamic Fintech in banking services. Research by Annisa H Purwanti, et al (2020) also examines Islamic FinTech and research by D Nurfadilah and S Samadi regarding Islamic FinTech services during the Covid-19 period. Furthermore, research focused on the use of online loans, research by Wajeeha Ali (2020) on Islamic financing-based crowdfunding platforms and research by Sulaeman (2021) on Islamic Crowdfunding Platforms during the COVID-19 period also used TAM as the variable studied.

In terms of technology-based transactions, trust is very important. Therefore, trust means that users believe in the reliability of technology that is able to maintain the security of their activities and the privacy of their transactions. In previous studies that support that trust affects behavioral interest in using technology, such as the research of Liyana and Hasimi (2020) and Nurfadilah and Samidi (2020) which found that trust has a significant influence on behavioral interest in using technology. Trust is a major aspect of most economic and social interactions which can lead to uncertainty in the absence of such trust.

Financial literacy is an idea that has been studied extensively by many studies in the past (Markus and Weber, 2017). and until now it is still very relevant (Kirti and Kumar, 2020). In general, various studies explain that financial literacy affects a person to perform certain financial behaviors (Xiao, et al., 2014). In line with this, research conducted by Okello et al (2017) found that financial literacy has a positive and significant impact on the growth of SMEs in developing countries. Subsequent research conducted by Kumari (2020) found that financial literacy had a positive effect on investment decisions. In the context of Islam, Muslims are required to understand and know more than just financial information. Financial literacy from an Islamic point of view is as important as the conventional financial system (Albaity and Rahman, 2019). Therefore, Muslims are required to have financial literacy regarding the instruments provided by Islamic financial institutions, namely Islamic financial literacy. Research conducted by Lajuni, et al (2020) as well as research by Hafis and Kitri (2019) discusses Islamic financial literacy in influencing interest in using Islamic financial products/services. The results of this study indicate that Islamic financial literacy produces power and is predictive in predicting individual intentions. Other research conducted by Zaman, et al (2017), Albaity and Rahman (2019), and research by Ali, et al (2021) also shows the results that Islamic financial literacy has an effect on the adoption of Islamic banking. The absence of research that raises Islamic financial literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech, makes researchers want to raise Islamic financial literacy as a variable to be studied and make it a research novelty.

Base on the description of the background described previously, this research aims to increase literacy in Islamic FinTech research from the consumer aspect of online loans, in this study also added a trust variable and a new variable, namely the Islamic financial literacy variable as the novelty of this research. So that the research

takes the title "Analysis of Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Trust, and Islamic Financial Literacy on the Adoption of Sharia FinTech by MSMEs".

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach to explain the variables relevant to the adoption of Islamic FinTech. Collecting data using survey methods and analytical techniques used using correlational techniques to determine and compare the relationship between variables. The dependent variable is the adoption of Islamic FinTech (Y) and the independent variables are Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic financial literacy (X4). The population in this study are people who use Islamic FinTech with the age of more than 18 years or categorized as adults and have MSMEs in Bandar Lampung. The population criteria were chosen based on data on the number of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung as of December 2018 as many as 46,324. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling with random sampling regardless of the level of the research population, the calculation of the sample using the Slovin formula in order to obtain 400 samples. Data Collection Techniques In this study, data were collected using a questionnaire which would be distributed online using a google form. The rating scale on the questionnaire uses a Likert scale with a value of 1 as strongly disagree, 2 as disagree, 3 as neutral, 4 as agree, and 5 as strongly agree. This rating scale has been widely used in technology acceptance research, especially in Sharia FinTech adoption as in A.H. Purwanti, et al (2020), Marzuki and Nurdin (2020), I.M. Shaikh, et al (2020), Sualeman (2021), and Wajeeha Ali (2020).

Data analysis technique used Validity Test where the reliability test can be measured using the Cronbach negligible value with a magnitude of more than 0.60 then the variable is said to be reliable. The next test is the Validity Test where this test is carried out by comparing the calculated r value with the r table. If r count is greater than r table and is positive, then the question indicator items are declared valid. In addition, it can also be seen from the t-count value in the t-table where the t-count value must be greater than the t-table value (Hair Jr. et al, 2014). On the other hand, this research also uses an analytical model test, namely classical assumptions and regression analysis is used to measure changes in the dependent variable based on changes in the independent variables.

RESULT

Respondents' assessment of the variables Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived Ease of Use (X2), and Sharia FinTech Adoption was dominated by the choice of agreeing to the statement on the questionnaire. Meanwhile, the Trust variable (X3) is more dominated by the strongly agree option and the Islamic Financial Literacy variable (X4) is more dominated by the agree option and there are more respondents who choose neutral compared to other variables. In this study, the characteristics of the respondents include the FinTech Platforms that have been used and are known, Age, Last Education, Average Monthly Income, and Type of Business Run. Characteristics of respondents in the group of Islamic FinTech platforms used and

known to be dominated by Ammana with (250), followed by Alami Syariah (195), Duha Syariah (181), Dana Syariah (175), Qazwa (174), Investree Syariah (173), Papitupi Syariah and Ethis Syariah are ranked last with 121. From these data it shows that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung are more aware of or use Ammana as a sharia FinTech platform.

In the age group, the majority of respondents were aged 28-37 years (181) followed by those aged 38-47 (169), 18-27 years (33), and 48-57 years (17). In terms of final education, Senior High/Vocational Schools (SMA/SMK) dominate the educational background of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung that use FinTech Syariah with a total of 152 followed by D3 (146), S1 (100), and Elementary Schools (SD) and Schools Junior High School (SMP) (1). Furthermore, the respondent characteristic table 4.2 also shows that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung that use Sharia FinTech are dominated by businesses in trade (183) followed by Culinary (125), Clothing and Accessories (55), Furniture (23), and Service Providers (14). In the first-ranked average monthly income group, there are 2 income categories, namely Rp. 4,500,001 – Rp. 8,500,000 (173) and Rp. 8,500,001 – Rp. 12,500,000 (173), then more than Rp. 12,500,000 (45.) and IDR 1,500,001 – IDR 4,500,000 (45).

Testing Data Analysis Requirements using Data Validity and Reality Test where after getting the required data, data validity testing is carried out using SPSS 22 showing that all questions on each variable are valid. This is obtained from the calculated r value for each question that is positive and is greater than the r table, which is 0.304. On the other hand, the results of the data reliability test after getting the required data, the data reliability test was carried out using SPSS 22. The results of data processing showed that all variables in this study were reliable. This can be seen from the Cronbach Alpha value which is positive and greater than 0.6.

Analysis Model Test where In this study, the regression equation model is written as follows:

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Equation

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 14,790 | 2,158 | | 6,855 | ,000 |
| | PU | ,172 | ,052 | ,180 | 3,309 | ,001 |
| | PEU | ,095 | ,052 | ,100 | 1,822 | ,069 |
| | KEP | ,159 | ,058 | ,136 | 2,746 | ,006 |
| | LITSYAH | ,142 | ,032 | ,209 | 4,408 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: ADOPSI

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

A constant of 14,790 means that if Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) have a value of 0 or do not increase, then Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) has a value of 14.840 .

Perceived Usefulness (X1) is 0.172, meaning that if Perceived Usefulness (X1) increases by one unit, then Sharia FinTech adoption (Y) will increase by 0.172 assuming the variables Perceived Ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Literacy Islamic Finance (X4) does not increase or has a fixed value.

Perceived ease of Use (X2) is 0.095, meaning that if Perceived ease of Use (X2) increases by one unit, then Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) will increase by 0.095 assuming the variables Perceived Usefulness (X1), Trust (X3) , and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) did not increase or have a fixed value.

Trust (X3) is 0.159, meaning that if Trust (X3) has increased by one unit, then Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) will increase by 0.159 assuming the variables Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived ease of Use (X2), and Literacy Islamic Finance (X4) does not increase or has a fixed value.

Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) is 0.142, meaning that if Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) has increased by one unit, then Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) will increase by 0.159 assuming the variables Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived ease of Use (X2) , and Trust (X3) does not increase or has a fixed value.

Classical Assumption Test Results. Classical assumption test is used to determine the regression coefficient obtained is reliable data. The following are the results of the classical assumption test conducted in this study.

Normality test. This is done to find out whether the sample analyzed is representative of the population or not. To detect this, using the One Sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov test by looking at the residual significance value of more than 0.05, it is said that the data is normal.

Table 2 Kolmogorov-Smirnov . One-Sample Test Results

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Unstandardized Residual |
| N | | 400 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | ,0968934 |
| | Std. Deviation | 1,64342780 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | ,043 |
| | Positive | ,043 |
| | Negative | -,024 |
| Test Statistic | | ,043 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,070 |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

From the results of table 2 above, it can be seen that the residual significance value (Asymp.sig. 2-tailed) is 0.070. This result is greater than 0.05 so it can be said that the data obtained are normal or represent the population to be tested.

Multicollinearity Test. In regression analysis, each independent variable to be analyzed must be free from multicollinearity, which means that it does not have a functional relationship with one another. To find out, it can be detected by looking at

the tolerance value > 0.10 and the VIF value not more than 10, then the model can be said to have no multicollinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 (Constant) | 14,790 | 2,158 | | 6,855 | ,000 | | |
| PU | ,172 | ,052 | ,180 | 3,309 | ,001 | ,699 | 1,430 |
| PEU | ,095 | ,052 | ,100 | 1,822 | ,069 | ,692 | 1,444 |
| KEP | ,159 | ,058 | ,136 | 2,746 | ,006 | ,839 | 1,191 |
| LIT | ,142 | ,032 | ,209 | 4,408 | ,000 | ,921 | 1,086 |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

The results in table 3 above can be seen that the tolerance value of each variable is Perceived usefulness (X1) 0.699, Perceived ease of use (X2) 0.692, Trust (X3) 0.839, and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) 0.921. Meanwhile for the VIF value of each variable, namely Perceived usefulness (X1) 1.430, Perceived ease of use (X2) 1.444, Trust (X3) 1.191, and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) 1.086 from these results it can be concluded that the regression model does not have multicollinearity problems. because all the tolerance value variables > 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10.

Heteroscedasticity Test. This test is carried out to see if the variance of the model variables is not the same. As a result of the existence of heteroscedasticity, the assessment becomes inefficient. To find out whether or not there is heteroscedasticity in the model, use the Spearman's rho efficiency test by looking at the significance value between the independent variables with an absolute residual of more than 0.05, then the model can be said to be free from heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

| | | | PU | PEU | KEP | LIT | Unstandardized Residual |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|
| Spearman's rho | PU | Correlation Coefficient | 1,000 | ,483** | ,299** | ,229** | -.053 |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | . | ,000 | ,000 | ,000 | ,292 |
| | | N | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| | PEU | Correlation Coefficient | ,483** | 1,000 | ,344** | ,150** | -.046 |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | . | ,000 | ,003 | ,355 |
| | | N | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| | KEP | Correlation Coefficient | ,299** | ,344** | 1,000 | ,231** | -.054 |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | ,000 | . | ,000 | ,285 |
| | | N | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| LIT | Correlation Coefficient | ,229** | ,150** | ,231** | 1,000 | ,061 | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | ,003 | ,000 | . | ,223 | |
| | N | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | |
| Unstandardized Residual | Correlation Coefficient | -.053 | -.046 | -.054 | ,061 | 1,000 | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,292 | ,355 | ,285 | ,223 | . | |
| | N | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

From the results of table 4 above, it can be seen that the value of sig.(2-tailed) on the residual for Perceived usefulness (X1) 0.292, Perceived ease of use (X2) 0.355, Trust (X3) 0.285, and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) 0.223 more from 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the regression model has no heteroscedasticity problem.

Linearity Test. This test is used to determine whether the independent and dependent variables have a linear relationship or not. The results of this test can be seen using a test of linearity with a significance value criterion of deviation from linearity > 0.05.

Table 5 Linearity Test Results

| Variabel | Signifikasi Deviation from linearity |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Perceived Usefulness (X1)</i> | 0.755 |
| <i>Perceived ease of use (X2)</i> | 0.840 |
| Kepercayaan (X2) | 0.498 |
| Literasi Keuangan Syariah (X3) | 0.052 |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

The results of linearity in table 4.9 Above can be seen the variables Perceived usefulness (X1), Perceived ease of use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) the significance value of Deviation from linearity is more than 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the independent variable and bound have a linear relationship.

Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R Square) R². The results of testing the coefficient of determination that have been carried out, the following results are obtained:

Table 6 Results of the Coefficient of Determination

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | ,429 ^a | ,184 | ,176 | 1,68822 |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

Table 6 above shows that the R Square value is 0.184 or converted into a percentage of 18.4%. These results can be interpreted that the independent variables, namely Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived Ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) are able to explain or determine the dependent variable, namely Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) of Another 18.4% and 81.6% were determined or explained by other variables not included in the analysis of this study.

T test results or partial test. The T test aims to test whether there is a partial effect of the independent variable (Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived Ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4)) on the dependent variable (Syariah FinTech Adoption (Y)) and to answer the hypotheses that have been made in this study. T Test results can be as follows:

Table 7 : result T test

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 14,790 | 2,158 | | 6,855 | ,000 |
| | PU | ,172 | ,052 | ,180 | 3,309 | ,001 |
| | PEU | ,095 | ,052 | ,100 | 1,822 | ,069 |
| | KEP | ,159 | ,058 | ,136 | 2,746 | ,006 |
| | LITSYAH | ,142 | ,032 | ,209 | 4,408 | ,000 |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

The results of calculations to determine the value of t table are 5%: $2 = 2.5\%$, df (n-1, $400-1 = 399$), the results for the t table are 1.962 with the provision that t count > t table and the significance value used is less of 0.05. From the results of these calculations and the results of table 4.11 above, the results that can be concluded are as follows:

Perceived Usefulness (X1). In table 4.11 above, the t-count value obtained is 3.309, which means $3.309 > 1.962$, then there is an effect of Perceived Usefulness (X1)

on the adoption of Sharia FinTech (Y) by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung. Meanwhile, the significance value obtained is below 0.05, this indicates that the hypothesis specified in this study is accepted, namely H1: there is a significant positive effect between Perceived Usefulness on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

Perceived ease of Use (X2). In table 4.11 above, the t-count value obtained is 1.822, which means $1.822 < 1.962$, then there is no effect of Perceived ease of Use (X2) on the adoption of Sharia FinTech (Y) by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung. Meanwhile, the significance value obtained is below 0.05, this shows that the hypothesis specified in this study is rejected, namely H2: there is a significant positive effect between Perceived ease of Use on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

Trust (X3). In table 4.11 above, the t-count value obtained is 2.746 which means $2.746 > 1.962$, then there is an influence of Trust (X3) on Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung. Meanwhile, the significance value obtained is below 0.05, this shows that the hypothesis specified in this study is accepted, namely H3: there is a significant positive effect between trust and the adoption of sharia FinTech.

Islamic Financial Literacy (X4). In table 4.11 above, the t-count value obtained is 4.408, which means $4.408 > 1.962$, then there is an influence of Islamic Financial Literacy (X4) on Sharia FinTech Adoption (Y) by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung. Meanwhile, the significance value obtained is below 0.05, this indicates that the hypothesis specified in this study is accepted, namely H4: there is a significant positive influence between Islamic Financial Literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

F test results or simultaneous test. This test aims to determine whether there is a simultaneous or joint effect between the independent variables (Perceived Usefulness (X1), Perceived Ease of Use (X2), Trust (X3), and Islamic Financial Literacy (X4)) on the dependent variable (Adoption). Sharia FinTech (Y)) and to answer the hypotheses that have been made in this study. The results of the F test can be as follows:

Table 8 F . Test Results

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 253,907 | 4 | 63,477 | 22,272 | ,000 ^b |
| | Residual | 1125,790 | 395 | 2,850 | | |
| | Total | 1379,697 | 399 | | | |

Data source: Primary data processed using SPSS 22

The results of the calculation to determine the value of the F table are 95%, = 5%, df 2 ($n-k-1$, $400-3-1= 396$), the results for the F table are 2.6049 with the provisions of F arithmetic $>$ F table and the significance value used is less than 0.05. From the results of these calculations and the results of table 4.12 above, it is found that the F count is $22.272 > 2.6049$ and the significance is smaller than 0.05, so the hypothesis in this study is accepted H5: There is a jointly significant influence

between Perceived Usefulness, Perceived ease of use, Trust, and Islamic financial literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of testing the hypothesis above, the following discussion will be taken:

There is a significant positive effect between Perceived Usefulness on the adoption of Islamic FinTech. In the results of testing the hypothesis above, the results of the T test are $3.309 > 1.962$ and the significance is below 0.05 so that there is a significant positive effect between perceived usefulness on sharia FinTech adoption, which means that if perceived usefulness is increased, the adoption of Sharia FinTech by MSMEs will increase. These results also show that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung believe that using Islamic FinTech can improve their business performance in terms of productivity, effectiveness, and time savings. Therefore, sharia FinTech actors can improve the sharia FinTech application/website to be able to add users to MSMEs in Bandar Lampung so that MSME actors when using the application/website can feel the effectiveness, increase business productivity, and save time better. compared to using conventional FinTech applications/websites or other FinTech service providers that are not included in the sharia FinTech category. This study also showed the same results with other studies conducted by I.M. Shaikh, et al (2020), H. Purwanti, et al (2020), Wajeeha Ali (2020), Sulaeman (2021), and D. Nurfadilah and S. Samidi (2021).

There is a significant positive effect between Perceived ease of Use on the adoption of Islamic FinTech. In the results of testing the hypothesis above, the results of the T test are $1.822 < 1.962$ and the significance is above 0.05 so that it can be stated that there is no significant positive effect between perceived ease of use on the adoption of Islamic FinTech, which means that if it increases the ease of understanding, mastery, and use it will not will have any effect on the adoption of Islamic FinTech if any the impact will be very small. These results can also show that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung do not attach importance to ease of understanding, mastery, use in learning to use Islamic FinTech. The results of this study are also in line with the research conducted by Sulaeman (2021) on sharia FinTech users during the COVID-19 pandemic who got the results that Perceived ease of Use did not have a significant effect on sharia FinTech. but other researchers got different results such as in Wajeeha Ali (2020) and I.M. Shaikh, et al (2020) who found that perceived ease of use had a positive influence on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

There is a significant positive effect between trust and the adoption of sharia FinTech. In the results of testing the hypothesis above, the results of the T-Test are $2.746 > 1.962$ and the significance is below 0.05 so that there is a significant positive effect between Trust on the adoption of Islamic FinTech, which means that if the level of trust in competence, integrity, security, and policy is increased, the adoption of Islamic FinTech by SMEs will also increase. From these results, it can be shown that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung believe in the competence, integrity, security, and policies contained in Islamic FinTech. Therefore, sharia FinTech actors can improve competence, integrity, security, and policies so that more and more MSME players

want to use or adopt sharia FinTech as a source of funding. This study also shows the same results as other studies examining trust in the adoption of Islamic FinTech such as research by Liyana and Hasimi (2020), Nurfadilah and Samidi (2020), and Sa'diyah (2021).

There is a significant positive effect between Islamic Financial Literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech. In the results of testing the hypothesis above, the results of the T-Test are $4.408 > 1.962$ and the significance is below 0.05 so that there is a significant positive effect between Islamic Financial Literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech, which means that if the level of Islamic Financial Literacy is on understanding finance, understanding Islamic finance, and skills in managing finances are improved, the adoption of sharia FinTech by MSMEs will also increase. From the results of this study it was found that the Islamic Financial Literacy variable turned out to have a positive influence when faced with the adoption of Islamic FinTech and could be used as a reference or consideration for variables in further research on Islamic FinTech. These results can also show that MSMEs in Bandar Lampung choose Islamic FinTech as their financial platform because of their understanding of finance, understanding of Islamic finance, and skills in managing finances they have. This statement is in line with the statement by Rahim, R.A. Rashid, and A.B. Hamed (2016) who said that having good Islamic financial literacy must be accompanied by good financial abilities, good financial skills and understanding of financial information. In addition, the results of other studies related to technology adoption show the same results as in the research of Zaman, et al (2017), Mahdzan, et al (2017) Albaity and Rahman (2019), and Ali, et al (2021) who examined regarding Islamic financial literacy on adoption or interest in using electronic Islamic banking.

There is a jointly significant influence between Perceived Usefulness, Perceived ease of use, Trust, and Islamic financial literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech. In the results of testing the hypothesis above, the results of the F Test are $22,272 > 2.6049$ and the significance is below 0.05 so that there is a joint significance effect between Perceive usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Trust, and Islamic Financial Literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech which means This research model can be declared feasible. From the results of the t test, it was found that the Perceived ease of use variable did not have a significant effect if it was done partially. However, if it is carried out simultaneously with Perceived Usefulness, Trust, and Islamic financial literacy, it will have a significant influence on the adoption of Islamic FinTech. Other studies also show the same results as in Janrosi (2022) and Salam and Krisnawati (2020) which examine variables of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness on simultaneous fintech adoption. The research of Sijabat, et al (2019) adds trust and risk variables to perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness in influencing the intention to use FinTech and shows the results that the four variables have a simultaneous influence.

CONCLUSION

From the description of the results in chapter 4, it is concluded that this study has a positive influence on the significance of Perceived Usefulness on the adoption

of Islamic FinTech by SMEs. There is no significant positive effect of Perceived Ease of Use on the adoption of Islamic FinTech by MSMEs. There is a significant positive influence of Trust on the adoption of Islamic FinTech by MSMEs. There is a significant positive influence of Islamic Financial Literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech by MSMEs. There is a jointly significant influence between Perceived Usefulness, Perceived ease of use, Trust, and Islamic financial literacy on the adoption of Islamic FinTech.

Suggestions for further research, it is hoped that other variables can be added to strengthen the adoption of Islamic FinTech in MSMEs because the results shown in this study were 81.6% determined by other variables not found in this study. Further suggestions for sharia FinTech actors are to improve sharia FinTech applications/websites, increase trust in the competence, integrity, security, and sharia FinTech policies, and also strengthen Islamic financial literacy for MSME actors, especially in the Bandar Lampung area. This also applies to reducing the unbankable rate by using Islamic FinTech.

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