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## QRIS Adoption Among Students is Reviewed from Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, and Information Security

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ABSTRACT	INFO ARTIKEL
<p>Bank Indonesia has launched a standardized QR code for payments, QRIS, whose users have increased significantly since it was first launched. Despite this, some users do not yet know and use this payment technology. This study examines the impact of financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security on the decision to use QRIS on University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo students. This study used a quantitative approach, with a population consisting of QRIS users at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo students. Through purposive sampling, 128 respondents were selected for this study. Data was collected through a Google Forms questionnaire, then analyzed using Structural Equation Modelling – Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS). The results showed that there was a significant influence between financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security variables on the decision to use QRIS among students of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo University.</p> <p>© 2024 Kantor Jurnal dan Publikasi UPI</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 27 Januari 2024</i> <i>First Revised 05 Februari 2024</i> <i>Accepted 27 Maret 2023</i> <i>First Available online 31 Maret 2024</i> <i>Publication Date 01 April 2024</i></p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>QRIS, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Information Security, Usage Decision.</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The swift advancement of technology and information today allows us to use modern science-based such as AI (Artificial Intelligence) and the like to serve human needs. The internet as a form of technological development, cannot be separated from people's lives which causes a shift in conventional activity models to online activity models (Nation & Khumaeroh, 2023; Seputri & Yafiz, 2022). The ease of services offered encourages people to adopt technology in achieving their goals or desires (Saleh et al., 2020). The development of this technology produces a creative and cheaper innovation. Therefore, this innovation is expected to facilitate people's lives to be more effective and efficient.

This technological development has also penetrated the financial sector, one of which is the payment system. Payment instruments have changed over time. Start of the system *Barter* Until now it has shifted to a digital-based or non-cash system as a form of technological development innovation (Ningsih et al., 2020). This system is commonly referred to as electronic money that can be used by the public to complete transactions through smartphone replacing cash (Fadhilah et al., 2022). The development of technology encourages the creation of a new ecosystem, namely *cashless society* (Adinda, 2022). *Cashless society* This is a phenomenon where people take advantage of technological developments or non-cash payment systems in completing their economic activities (Princess et al., 2022).

Electronic money transactions in Indonesia have witnessed a consistent annual increase, especially amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, digital payment system as of March 2021 reached 21.4 trillion or grew by 42.46% (Kristanti & Marta, 2021). Bank Indonesia also noted that around 40 more companies have issued server-based electronic money (Palupi et al., 2022). This shows that digital payments have been widely adopted by the public and merchants have provided a lot Quick Response Code or QR Code which is used to conduct digital-based economic transactions. These QR codes are generally used in payment methods *e-wallets* with the intention to provide convenience for its users and more effective and efficient to complete financial transactions.

It used to be *QR Code* on each e-Wallet can only make transactions at merchants who have an account from the same PJSP (Payment System Service Provider). This proprietary payment system infrastructure is becoming less efficient due to limitations of interconnection and interoperability (Palupi et al., 2022). In response to this development, on August 17, 2019 Bank Indonesia introduced a standardized QR code know as Quick Response Code Indonesia Standard (QRIS). QRIS represents a consolidation of diverse QR codes utilized by PJSP (Dewi et al., 2022). QRIS facilitates cashless payments through electronic money applications (digital wallets) such as OVO, Dana, and Shopee pay as well as *mobile banking* (Sakti et al., 2023). The launch of this standardized payment system is expected to facilitate economic transaction activities in the community without being constrained by different PJSP accounts.

QRIS since its simultaneous implementation in January 2020 to January 2021 has experienced a significant increase, namely having recorded user data by 316%, which is in line with the increase in electronic use transactions by 57.7% year on year (Syaifuddin et al., 2022). The use of QRIS is supported by the existence of smartphones owned by the people of Indonesia and has become an item with a high level of need (Azzahroo & Estiningrum, 2021). The high use of Indonesian smartphones encourages the creation of digital payments such as QRIS (Damanik et al., 2022). In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has also encouraged a high increase in QRIS users. One form of preventing virus transmission during a pandemic is to limit social activities or interactions within the community so that digital payments are chosen as an alternative to complete economic activities in the midst of this situation (Aulia, 2020).

The notable advantages provided by QRIS serve as an incentive for the public to adopt its usage amid the digital era. Only with capital smartphone and their internet network can complete payment transactions without having to carry cash (Afandi et al., 2022). According to an Ipsos study, people's behavior as consumers when carrying and using money has changed. The study surveyed a sample of 500 people, aged between 18 and 40. The results showed that the behavior of digital wallet users has two segments, namely the Millennial generation and Gen Z. There are 68% of digital wallet / e-wallet users are millennials, one of which is students, because they have a more active level of productivity than other generations (Abiba et al., 2022). Students as part of this generation are not left behind to use QRIS. This is not without reason because as a generation that is literate about technological developments, they are required to always *Update* with the latest information to meet and facilitate their activities or lifestyle in an all-digital era like today (Saleh et al., 2020).

However, despite the widespread adoption of QRIS among many users, there are still some students who lack understanding on how to effectively utilize it (Sakti et al., 2023). There are several factors why students have not used QRIS, including the unavailability of QRIS services around their residences, the lack of student knowledge about QRIS, and there are still many students who tend to like using cash rather than non-cash (Afandi et al., 2022). Most students only know about QRIS but don't understand how to use it. In fact, as the generation closest to technological development, they should have been able to adopt QRIS. This indicates a deficiency in their financial knowledge concerning the evolution of financial products in Indonesia. In this section, knowledge is not only focused on formal education, but can be from the experience of obtaining information from various sources such as from internet search engines (Nurdin et al., 2020). From this, even though there are easy services offered by QRIS, students have not been able to adopt it due to one factor, namely knowledge.

The results of an initial survey conducted by researchers, there are 7 out of 15 students at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo who have used QRIS while others have not been able to use it and do not even know what QRIS is. Those who have used QRIS think that QRIS is very helpful for them because it is easy, practical, and efficient to use Palupi et al., (2022); Sakti et al., (2023). While the rest do not know how to use it. Based on this, an individual's proficiency in finance or financial literacy is essential in influencing their process of making decision regarding the adoption and utilization of QRIS. Financial literacy Each individual has different levels, because there are variations in the factors that impact knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour (Yusnita & Abdi, 2018).

Financial literacy can be interpreted as an individual's understanding, awarness, and comprehension of various financial concepts and principles (Susan, 2020). Financial literacy is also related to the activities of mastering, analysing, controlling, and convincing choices (Apriani et al., 2023). Those who have good financial literacy tend to be active in using financial products and services (Soekarno & Pranoto, 2020). This financial literacy encourages them to use QRIS as a digital payment medium. This literacy is needed so that they are able to make the right decisions, so it is very important that they are optimally able to utilize these financial products (Hidayanti et al., 2023). The broader their horizons related to financial literacy, the greater their interest and decision to use financial technology (Sibuea et al., 2023). Likewise, in the use of QRIS, financial literacy has an influence for someone to decide to use technology in this financial field. This is supported by research Adinda, (2022); Palupi et al., (2022) which statement assets that is a substantial impact of financial literacy on individuals' decisions to utilize QRIS. But it is different from the findings (Seputri & Yafiz, 2022) which states that financial literacy has negative influence on the decision to use QRIS.

Digital literacy also plays a role in influencing decision to use QRIS. Digital literacy pertains to an individual's capacity to effectively utilize digital media in their daily activities (Intaniasari & Utami, 2022). This digital knowledge is one of the factors in individual decisions in using financial products or services (Puspita & Solikah, 2022). Because familiarizing people with using financial products requires awareness of this knowledge (Tiffani, 2023). A person's digital literacy ability is supported by the use of online platforms to access information (Syah et al., 2019). Where from this ability someone can get enough information about the risks and benefits so that they can avoid fake financial services. As QRIS is included in digital financial services, a person's ability to obtain information about QRIS is very necessary to avoid unwanted things and can filter information before finally deciding to use it. This aligns with findings from research studies Puspita & Solikah (2022) which states that digital literacy affects interest in use *e-money* on college students. But this contradicts findings from research conducted by Home & Susanti (2021) which suggest that digital literacy does not have a partial impact on mobile banking usage.

Information security is the next factor for someone in deciding to use QRIS. QRIS as a QR Code standard that facilitates online transactions through digital wallet applications and *m-banking*. Of course, it contains information data of its users. If the information is leaked in the wrong hands, then the user's balance and data can be misused by other irresponsible people (Irawan & Affan, 2020). Security is what encourages people to use this financial technology service, because when a technology service guarantees security, users will not worry about making transactions using this service (Sumadi et al., 2022). This corroborates with the findings of the study conducted by Kusmawati et al. (n.d.) which suggests that security positively and significantly impacts individuals decisions to use Gopay electronic money. But inversely proportional to the findings (Sukmawati & Kowanda, 2022) which states that security has no effect on usage decisions *e-wallets* Gopay.

Based on the explanation above and the gaps in previous studies, researchers are interested in analysing the influence of QRIS usage decisions based on financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security as independent variables. The object of research this time is students at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. TAM theory was used in this study. Technology Accepted Model or TAM is a theory initiated by Davis Fred D. where this theory was adopted from Theory of Reasoned Action or TRA previously developed by Ajzen & Fishbein (Syaifuddin et al., 2022). In this theory, there are two reasons someone adopts a technology, namely based on the perception of convenience and the perception of benefits (Putu et al., 2022). The perception of usability can be felt by users when the technology provides benefits when used, while the perception of ease of use can be felt by users from individual trust when using the technology users get convenience services (Hanifah & Mukhlis, 2022). Of course, these two things can be known and felt by users if someone has literacy in both finance and digital related to QRIS. Thus, researchers are interested in conducting research entitled "QRIS Adoption Among Students is Reviewed from Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, and Information Security".

## 2. METHODOLOGY

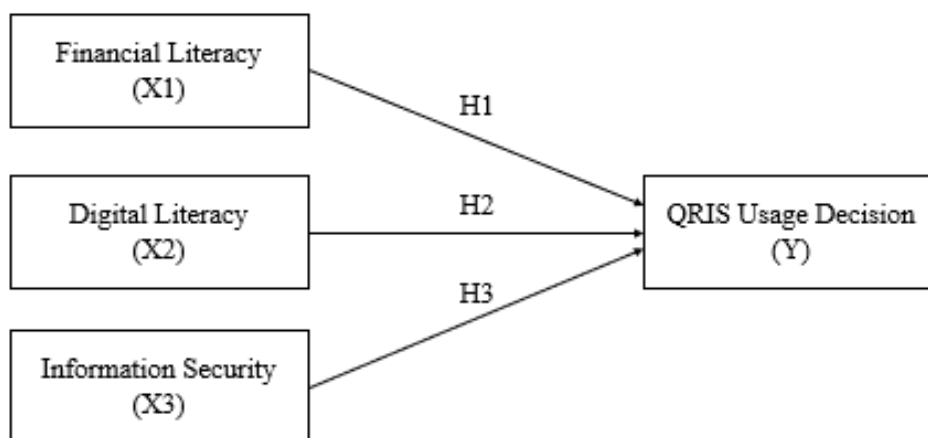
This quantitative study aims to investigate and analyse the impact of independent variables (X), including financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security, on the dependent variable (Y), which is the decision to utilize QRIS. This research was conducted at Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. The population under scrutiny in this study comprises all QRIS user students at University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, with the exact

number unknown. Therefore, the process of the selecting the sample for this study utilizes the Hair formula. As per Hair et al., (2014), a recommended sample size usually fall between 100 to 200 respondents. Which can be modified based on the quantity of indicators utilized in the questionnaire. Typically ranging from 5 to 10 times the number of indicators. In light of this guideline, considering 16 indicators in this study, the sample size might range from 80 to 160 respondents. The sample in this study was determined to be 128 respondents, calculated as 16 multiplied by 8. Where in this case the researcher uses the assumption of 8 times the number of parameters that are considered sufficient to represent the population.

The sample technique utilized in this study was purposive sampling, a method where participants are selected according to particular criteria or considerations deemed relevant to the research objectives (Soegiyono, 2011). The criteria for respondents that can be used as samples in this study are: 1) The participants consisted of enrolled student at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, entering classes from 2020 -2023; 2) Respondents have used QRIS financial services as digital payments; 3) Experienced respondents use QRIS more than 1 time in a month.

The approach utilized for gathering data in this study involved disseminating a survey through Google Form, where respondents were requested to furnish their responses utilizing a 5-point likert scale, ranging from 1 indicating strong disagreement to 5 indicating strong agreement. All responses provided by participants were voluntary and devoid of coercion, ensuring honesty in the data collection procedure. The collected data will be analysed using Structural Equation Model (SEM) with Partial Least Square (PLS) methodology, facilitated by the SmartPLS 3.0 software. The analysis will encompass two sub-models: the outer model, assessing validity and reliability, and inner model, examining the relationships between constructs or variables. The coefficient of determination will be utilized to gauge the strength of exogenous variables in relation to endogenous variables. Additionally, hypothesis testing will be conducted through coefficient pathways to determine the influence between variables (Ghozali, 2014).

In the process of obtaining research data, there are several indicators in each research variable that are used as a reference for research questionnaires. So that the variables in this study are interconnected through several hypotheses that provide an overview of the research. The following is a picture 1 of the conceptual framework of the research and the indicator table 1 of each variable:



**Figure 1.** Research Structure

**Table 1 Variable Indicators**

NO.	VARIABLE	INDICATOR	SOURCE
1.	Financial Literacy (X <sub>1</sub> )	a. Basic knowledge of financial management b. Understanding financial products c. Stay up to date with financial information d. Financial supervision	(Chen & Volpe, 2016; Fristyaningrum et al., 2021; Margaretha & May Sari, 2015)
2.	Digital Literacy (X <sub>2</sub> )	a. Able to interact with technology b. Able to use technology c. Able to search for information online d. Able to filter news	(Firmansyah & Dede, 2022; Pradini & Susanti, 2021; Stefany et al., 2017; Yusuf et al., 2019)
3.	Information Security (X <sub>3</sub> )	a. No worries b. Believe c. Guarantee d. Data confidentiality	(Kusmawati et al., n.d.; Novitasari & Sari, 2021; Sukmawati & Kowanda, 2022)
4.	QRIS Usage Decision (Y)	a. Steadiness on the product b. Habits of using the product c. Recommend d. Recurring uses	(Aprilia & Susanti, 2022)

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Result

##### Characteristics of Respondents

From the research questionnaires that have been disseminated and processed, specific responses were obtained, namely Most genders are Women 87 people (68%), with the year of the Class of 2020 68 people (53%), coming from the Faculty of Economics (FE) 49 people (38%), most of whom use the Shopee Pay digital payment application 42 people (33%), with the highest frequency of using QRIS 2-3 times a month as many as 45 people (35%). Here is a more detailed table of characteristics of respondents obtained:

**Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents**

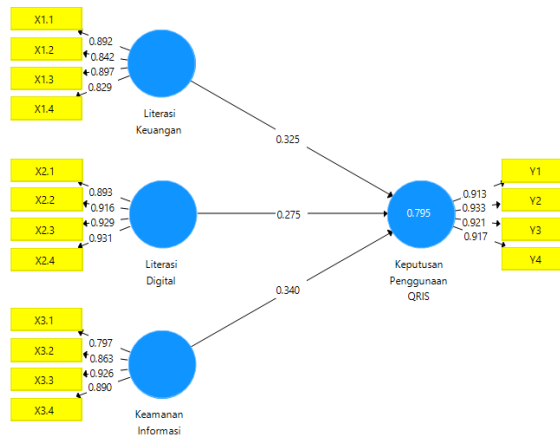
Category	Detail	Result	Percent
Gender	Man	41	32%
	Woman	87	68%
Year of University Entry Class	2020	68	53%
	2021	32	25%
	2022	17	13%
	2023	11	9%
Faculty	FE	49	38%
	FT	16	13%
	FISIP	17	13%
	FIK	13	10%
	FH	8	6%
	FKIP	15	12%
	FAI	10	8%

Category	Detail	Result	Percent
Payment Apps used	ShopeePay	42	33%
	OVO	26	20%
	Dana	21	16%
	Gopay	10	8%
	Other	29	23%
QRIS Usage Frequency in 1 month	2-3 times	45	35%
	4-5 times	43	34%
	>5 times	40	31%

source: processed primary data, 2024

**Result**

The subsequent diagram illustrates the tested PLS model:



**Figure 2** Path Coefficient

**Outer Model**

Outer model analysis is employed to assess validity and reliability in research. To examine validity in this research, it encompasses convergent validity and discriminant validity. Convergent validity is evident from the values obtained in the outer loading result with the rule of thumb for every indicator must be >0.7 and discriminant validity can be assessed through the AVE result value provided that each variable is >0,5. Based on table 3, the outer loading value for all indicators is >0.7 so that all research indicators are declared valid. Then in table 4 below all AVE values for each research variable are >0.5 thus ensuring the validity of all variables in this study.

**Table 3** Test Convergent Validity

VARIABLE	INDICATOR	OUTER LOADING	INFORMATION
Financial Literacy (X1)	X1.1	0,892	Valid
	X1.2	0,842	Valid
	X1.3	0,897	Valid
	X1.4	0,829	Valid
Digital Literacy (X2)	X2.1	0,893	Valid
	X2.2	0,916	Valid
	X2.3	0,929	Valid
	X2.4	0,931	Valid
Information Security (X3)	X3.1	0,797	Valid
	X3.2	0,863	Valid
	X3.3	0,926	Valid

VARIABLE	INDICATOR	OUTER LOADING	INFORMATION
	X3.4	0,890	Valid
	Y1.1	0,913	Valid
QRIS Usage Decisions (Y)	Y1.2	0,933	Valid
	Y1.3	0,921	Valid
	Y1.4	0,917	Valid

source: Primary data processed by SmartPLS3, 2024

**Table 4 Test Discriminant Validity**

Variable	<i>Nilai Average Variance Extracted (AVE)</i>	Information
Financial literacy	0,749	VALID
Digital literacy	0,842	VALID
Information Security	0,757	VALID
QRIS Usage Decision	0,848	VALID

source: primary data processed by SmartPLS3, 2024

Next, a reliability test is carried out. Reliability assessments are conducted to evaluate the accuracy, consistency, and precision of instruments in gauging a construct. In this research, the reliability test can be acquired from the composite reliability score and Cronbach's alpha coefficient. In general, the rule of thumb is that these values should exceed 0,7 to ensure adequate reliability. The outcomes of the reliability assessment are presented in table 5, where each variable is reported to be >0.7, ensuring the reliability of the variables in this study.

**Table 5 Value Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha**

Variable	<i>Composite Reliability</i>	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	Information
Financial Literacy	0,923	0,888	RELIABLE
Digital Literacy	0,955	0,937	RELIABLE
Information Security	0,926	0,892	RELIABLE
QR Usage Decision	0,957	0,940	RELIABLE

source: primary data processed by SmartPLS3, 2024

### Inner Model

Following the outer model analysis, the subsequent step involves testing the structural model, also known as the inner model. This analysis focuses on assessing the relationships between construct through the examination of R-Square ( $R^2$ ) and Path Coefficient.

**Table 6 Value R-Square**

VARIABLE	R SQUARE
QRIS Usage Decision (Y)	0,795

source: primary data processed by SmartPLS3, 2024

From table 6, the R-Square value in this study is 0,795. This suggest that the model demonstrates a significant influence of each exogenous variable on endogenous variables. The exogenous variables included in the study can explain 0,795 or 79,5% of the variance in



the decision to use QRIS. However, it is important to note that approximately 20.5% of the variance may be attributed to other variables not accounted for this study.

**Table 7 Path Coefficient Results**

	ORIGINAL SAMPLE (O)	SAMPLE MEAN (M)	STANDARD DEVIATION (STDEV)	T STATISTICS ( O/STDEV )	P VALUES	INFORMATION
Financial Literacy - > QRIS Usage Decisions	0,325	0,340	0,132	2,460	0,014	Significant
Digital Literacy -> QRIS Usage Results	0,275	0,282	0,104	2,632	0,009	Significant
Information Security -> QRIS Usage Decisions	0,340	0,321	0,143	2,373	0,018	Significant

source: primary data processed by SmartPLS3, 2024

From the information provided regarding the outcomes from the Path Coefficient table in Table 7 above, hypothesis testing can indeed be conducted by examining the t-statistics and p-values. The Rules of Thumb entail using a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of 5% (0,05), which corresponds to a t-table value of 1.96. If the p-values fall below 0,05 and the t-statistics exceed 1.96, then the research hypothesis can be deemed acceptable. So, based on the test results using SmartPLS 3.0, the three research hypotheses are supported, showing the significant influence of Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, and Information Security on the decision to use QRIS because the P-Values value for each variable is smaller than 0,05 and the t-statistic value for each variable is greater than 1,96.

## Discussion

### The Effect of Financial Literacy on QRIS Usage Decisions

Test results according to the output above show that the value of financial literacy significance is smaller than 0.05, which is 0.014. Based on these results since the t-statistic value is 2.460, surpassing the critical t-table is 1.96, and the p-value is 0.014, which is less than 0.05, the first research hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that financial literacy significantly influences the decision to use QRIS among students at Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. In this study, financial literacy variables have a significant positive influence. Positive results can be seen in the original sample table which shows a positive value of 0.325. The high financial literacy of students will also encourage them to use QRIS as a digital payment method. This is because with financial knowledge, students know information about finance, one of which is related to the development of payment technology in Indonesia. This financial literacy begins with knowing then believing before finally being actively involved in participating in using it. Students who already know the existence of financial technology will be encouraged to use it because they already know the benefits offered by financial technology. The findings of this study align with the TAM where users receive a technology because the technology provides benefits and convenience for them. QRIS provides many benefits for users, because with QRIS users can increase efficiency in their financial transactions. With QRIS, users no longer need to carry cash because this technology has been integrated with *e-wallets* and *m-banking*, so only with smartphones that have an internet network can they complete payments. Financial literacy helps users to make good decisions such as encouraging to utilize QRIS as a cashless payment mechanism. Financial literacy encompasses a series of activities aimed to improve people's insight, stability, and

skills so that they are able to manage finances well (Saleh et al., 2020). Through this financial literacy, it is the basis for someone to choose technology to complete their financial transaction process. These findings align with previous research Palupi et al. (2022); Rachmawati et al. (2023); Seputri & Yafiz (2022) which states that financial literacy has a significant effect on QRIS usage decisions.

### **The Effect of Digital Literacy on QRIS Usage Decisions**

Determined by the examination result, it can be explained that the value of digital literacy significance is smaller than 0.05, specifically 0,009. This indicates that the t-statistics values of 2.632 is greater than the critical t-value of 1.96, and the p-value of 0,009 is lower than 0,05. Consequently, the second research hypothesis is accepted, signifying that digital literacy significantly influences the decision to use QRIS among students at Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. In this study, digital literacy variables have a significant positive influence. Positive results can be seen in the original sample table which shows a positive value of 0.275. The higher the digital literacy possessed by students, the higher it will encourage them to make the decision to use QRIS as a digital payment. Digital literacy pertains to an individual's capacity to effectively utilize and navigate technology. Students who have their digital literacy will tend to be easy to accept and adapt to technological developments. Because with digital literacy, students are able to interact and use existing technology well. Interaction here is meant by individual interaction with digital payment applications such as providing information or personal data as a condition of using digital applications before the application can be used to facilitate our lives in making payment transactions. Students who have interacted with their payment application can take advantage of the tools in the application, one of which is to use QRIS. Apart from individual factors that are able to use it, the use of QRIS is also supported by financial technology itself which makes it easy for users to operate it. It is also in line with TAM Where users accept a technology because it provides ease of use for them. QRIS is a financial technology that is easy to use. This means that students who have used QRIS at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo tend to have been able to operate the technology. In addition, their ability to find information about QRIS before filtering the information obtained increases their stability to use QRIS as a digital payment. The findings from this study are consistent with the research conducted by Puspita & Solikah (2022), which suggests that digital literacy influences the inclination to use e-money. Additionally, they align with the results of the study by Sulistianingsih et al., (2021), indicating that digital literacy in online loans affects financial behaviour.

### **The Effect of Information Security on QRIS Usage Decisions**

From the test outcomes, it's apparent that significance value of information security is smaller than 0.05, namely 0.018. From these results it can be seen that the t-statistic value is 2.373 exceeds the critical t-values of 1.96 and the p-value is 0.018 <is lower than 0.05, so that the third research hypothesis is accepted, which means that information security has a significant influence on the decision to use QRIS among university students. Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. In this research, the information security variable has a significant positive influence. Positive results are evident in the original sample table, where a positive value of 0.340 is observed. The use of technology begins with a feeling of trust, where this technology not only provides convenience, but also provides a feeling of security when using it. The higher the information security offered by a technology, the more confident users will be in using that technology. QRIS is connected to payment applications such as e-wallets which

contain all important information data such as identity, telephone numbers and other privacy data so that information security becomes an important factor because if our information data is used by irresponsible parties then we will be the ones who will suffer losses. Security guarantee is the belief that a system has met security requirements, one of which in research is guaranteeing user security when carrying out transactions using QRIS. Reporting from Bisnis.com, Bank Indonesia stated that the digital payment transaction system using QRIS has passed a strict testing process so it is safe to use. These results are in accordance with TAM because the usefulness or usefulness of a technology can also be felt by users if it provides security to its users. In this research, the security of the information offered by QRIS is a factor for students to use QRIS as digital payments. These results are relevant to the results of research (Kusmawati et al., n.d.) which states that information security exerts a positive and noteworthy influence on the inclination to utilize Gopay electronic money.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that factors such as financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security exert a substantial influence on students' utilization QRIS at Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. This research provides statistical results that support the conceptual model by predicting a variance of 79.5% in the decision to use QRIS, so these results confirm that financial literacy, digital literacy and information security have a significant impact on the adoption of QRIS by students attending Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. The findings of this research provide insight that financial literacy, digital literacy, and information security encourage individuals to use QRIS as their digital payment. So these results confirm that the higher the knowledge in both financial and digital fields that students have and the security of the information offered by service providers, the more likely they are to use QRIS as a digital payment tool.

This study has limitations, namely that in this case the researcher only looks at it from the perspective of consumers or QRIS users. The decision to use QRIS is also contingent upon the range of options offered by the merchant. Furthermore, this research is expected to be useful for universities to become evaluation material and input for universities to become parties that encourage digital development in Indonesia through socialization and provision of QRIS payments in the campus environment and this research is also expected to be useful for university further benefits from implementing QRIS in society. The researchers recommend including a sword perspective as well, providing or not providing digital payment options and expanding the geographic area of research beyond just students or generation z.

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