

**Pengaruh Difusi Inovasi LeADS UPNVJ Terhadap Keputusan
Adopsi LeADS UPNVJ (Survei Pada Mahasiswa UPNVJ
Angkatan 2021)**

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ABSTRAK

Program LeADS UPNVJ sebagai pengganti *E-learning* 4.0 yang digunakan sebagai media pembelajaran di era digital dengan penerapan pembelajaran *hybrid learning* membutuhkan proses adaptasi yang besar oleh mahasiswa baru angkatan 2021 sebagai pengguna baru dari program LeADS UPNVJ itu sendiri. LeADS UPNVJ yang diterapkan khususnya kepada mahasiswa UPNVJ angkatan 2021 dikategorikan sebagai inovasi terbaru karena inovasi tersebut belum pernah dilakukan sebelumnya dan merupakan hal yang baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh dari difusi LeADS UPNVJ, kategori adopter, dan karakteristik inovasi LeADS UPNVJ terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ oleh mahasiswa UPNVJ angkatan 2021.

Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif eksplanatif dengan menggunakan data primer dan data sekunder. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *cluseter random sampling*. Peneliti melakukan analisis data dengan menggunakan delapan tahapan yaitu uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi, analisis korelasi, uji regresi linbear berganda, uji koefisien determinasi, uji F, dan uji T. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan dapat diketahui terdapat hubungan cukup kuat dan berpengaruh signifikan antara kategori adopter dan karakteristik inovasi terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ. Hubungan yang cukup kuat itu artinya setelah mengategorikan mahasiswa ke dalam kategori adopter yakni early adopter kemudian setelah mahasiswa merasakan adanya suatu kemudahan dalam menggunakan LeADS UPNVJ yang akhirnya menimbulkan keputusan untuk mengadopsi LeADS UPNVJ. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara variabel difusi LeADS UPNVJ terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ, namun hubungan yang terjadi masuk dalam kategori lemah karena berada

pada nilai 0,124 dengan signifikansi 0,000. Kemudian hubungan antara kategori adopter terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ, namun hubungan yang terjadi masuk dalam kategori cukup kuat karena berada pada nilai 0,566 dengan signifikansi 0,000. Kemudian hubungan antara karakteristik inovasi (X3) terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ (Y), namun hubungan yang terjadi masuk dalam kategori cukup lemah karena berada pada nilai 0,485 dengan signifikansi 0,000. Berdasarkan hasil uji koefisien determinasi, variabel difusi LeADS UPNVJ, kategori adopter, dan karakteristik inovasi hanya berkontribusi sebanyak 47,6% terhadap variabel keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ. Sedangkan 53,4% lainnya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis yaitu uji F, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Ha diterima dengan demikian difusi LeADS UPNVJ, kategori adopter, dan karakteristik inovasi berpengaruh terhadap keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ. Berdasarkan uji F, diketahui bahwa F hitung 30,045 dengan angka signifikansi (P value) sebesar 0,000. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis yaitu uji t menentukan pengaruh antar variabel-variabel dependen dengan variabel dependen. Pada variabel difusi LeADS UPNVJ (X1), Ha ditolak atau berarti variabel Difusi LeADS UPNVJ (X1) tidak mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap variabel Keputusan Adopsi LeADS UPNVJ (Y). Selanjutnya pada variabel kategori adopter (X2) Ha diterima atau berarti variabel Kategori Adopter LeADS UPNVJ (X2) mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap variabel Keputusan Adopsi LeADS UPNVJ (Y). Kemudian pada variabel karakteristik inovasi (X3) Ha diterima atau berarti Karakteristik inovasi LeADS UPNVJ (X3) mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap variabel Keputusan Adopsi LeADS UPNVJ (Y).

Kata Kunci: LeADS UPNVJ, difusi LeADS UPNVJ, kategori adopter, karakteristik inovasi, dan keputusan adopsi LeADS UPNVJ.

***The Effect of Diffusion of Innovation LeADS UPNVJ on Decision
Making of LeADS UPNVJ (Survey on Students 2021 at UPN
Veteran Jakarta Students Class of 2021)***

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ABSTRACT

The UPNVJ LeADS program as a substitute for E-learning 4.0 which is used as a learning medium in the digital era with the application of hybrid learning requires a large adaptation process by the 2021 batch of new students as new users of the UPNVJ LeADS program itself. LeADS UPNVJ which is applied especially to UPNVJ student class of 2021 is categorized as the latest innovation because this innovation has never been done before and is new. This study aims to determine how much influence the diffusion of LeADS UPNVJ, adopter categories, and innovation characteristics of LeADS UPNVJ have on the decision to adopt LeADS UPNVJ by UPNVJ student class of 2021.

The method used is an explanatory quantitative method using primary data and secondary data. The sampling technique was carried out by cluster random sampling. Researchers conducted data analysis using eight stages, namely validity test, reliability test, assumption test, correlation analysis, multiple linear regression test, coefficient of determination test, F test, and T test. The results of the research conducted can be seen that there is a fairly strong relationship and a significant effect between the adopter category and innovation characteristics on the decision to adopt LeADS UPNVJ. The strong enough relationship means that after categorizing students into the adopter category, namely early adopters, then after students feel an ease in using LeADS UPNVJ which ultimately leads to a decision to adopt LeADS UPNVJ. The correlation test results show that there is a relationship between the LeADS UPNVJ diffusion variable and the LeADS UPNVJ adoption decision, but the relationship that occurs is in the weak category because it is at a value of 0.124 with a significance of 0.000. Then the relationship between the adopter category and the UPNVJ LeADS adoption decision, but the relationship

that occurs is in a fairly strong category because it is at a value of 0.566 with a significance of 0.000. Then the relationship between innovation characteristics (X3) on UPNVJ's LeADS adoption decision (Y), but the relationship that occurs is in a fairly weak category because it is at a value of 0.485 with a significance of 0.000. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, the LeADS UPNVJ diffusion variable, adopter category, and innovation characteristics only contribute 47.6% to the LeADS UPNVJ adoption decision variable. Meanwhile, the other 53.4% is influenced by other factors. Based on the F test, it is known that F count is 30.045 with a significance number (P value) of 0.000. Based on the results of the hypothesis test, the t test determines the effect between the dependent variables and the dependent variable. In the UPNVJ LeADS diffusion variable (X1), Ha is rejected or means that the UPNVJ LeADS Diffusion variable (X1) has no significant effect on the UPNVJ LeADS Adoption Decision variable (Y). Furthermore, in the adopter category variable (X2), Ha is accepted or it means that the UPNVJ LeADS Adopter Category variable (X2) has a significant influence on the UPNVJ LeADS Adoption Decision variable (Y). Then on the innovation characteristics variable (X3) Ha is accepted or means that the UPNVJ LeADS innovation characteristics (X3) have a significant influence on the UPNVJ LeADS Adoption Decision variable (Y).

Keyword: *LeADS UPNVJ, Diffusion of LeADS UPNVJ, adopter chategories, innovation characteristics of LeADS UPNVJ, and adoption decision of LeADS UPNVJ.*