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IMPACT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY, THE USE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION, AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE (MSMEs) IN MATARAM

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Abstract
This study aims to determine how the Effect of Financial Literacy, Use of Accounting Information, and Information Technology on the Performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Mataram City. So that this study consists of 4 (four) independent variables, namely financial literacy (X1), use of accounting information (X2), information technology (X3), and the dependent variable is MSME performance (Y).The type of research conducted in this study is associative.The data collection technique used in this research is a questionnaire.The population in this study was 7,824 MSMEs in the city of Mataram.The sample in this study was taken using the Propionate Stratified Random Sampling technique with a total of 99 MSMEs.The data was obtained by distributing 99 questionnaires via google form to respondents in MSMEs in the city of Mataram.The data analysis techniques used in this research are data quality test, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis and hypothesis testing.The results of this study indicate that financial literacy has no significant effect on the performance of MSMEs. The use of accounting information has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs. Information technology has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs.

***Keywords**: Financial Literacy, accounting information, information technology, performance, MSMEs.*

INTRODUCTION

Micro, small, and medium enterprises are people's economic activities with a maximum net worth of Rp.200,000,000, whereas the business place's land and buildings are not considered(Adi, 2007). MSMEs have a significant role in economic growth. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, the number of MSMEs currently reaches 64.19 million with a contribution to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of 61.97% or worth 8,573.89 trillion rupiah. The contribution of MSMEs to the Indonesian economy includes the ability to absorb 97% of the total workforce and raise 60.4% of total investment(Kementrian Investasi/BKPM 2022b).

Increasing economic growth indicates that economic welfare in Indonesia is improving. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that Indonesia's economic growth in the second quarter of 2021 increased to 7.07 percent annually (year on year/yoy).Furthermore, Indonesia's economy grew 3.31 percent (quarter-to-quarter) in the second quarter of 2021. This economic improvement shows that Indonesia has returned after experiencing pressure over the past few quarters due to COVID-19(Kementrian Investasi/BKPM 2022a).

However, five main problems often hinder the development of MSMEs in the country: low human resources and management, lack of finance, inappropriate innovation and technology, market problems, and raw materials(Dinas Koperasi 2020).Currently, MSMEs are required to continue to make changes or innovations and carry out good management management in their business so that it will have an impact on improving performance. Performance in MSMEs needs to be considered because performance is an essential aspect of the progress of MSMEs(Dinas Koperasi 2020).

MSME performance is the result of work achieved by an individual. It can be completed within the individual's duties within the company and over a certain period. It will be related to the size of the value or standard of the company that the individual works for(Aribawa, 2016). Financial literacy consists of several abilities and knowledge about finance possessed by a person to manage or use a certain amount of money to improve their standard of living and aim to achieve welfare(Lusardi, 2014). Accounting information is the most essential part of all information needed by management. Accounting information, especially those related to the financial data of a company(Baridwan, 2009). Information technology is a technology used to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, and manipulating data in various ways to produce quality information, namely information that is relevant, accurate, and timely, which is used for personal, business, and government purposes and is strategic information for decision making(Sutabri, 2014).

The research conducted by(Ilarrahmh & Dewi, 2021), in his research, stated that financial literacy has a positive and significant effect. Another case research conducted(Wulandari, 2020)in his research stated that financial literacy partially had no significant effect on financial performance in MSMEs at Plaza Medan Fair.Research conduct by(Sagita et al., 2021), in his research, stated that the use of information technology has a positive and significant effect on the performance of MSMEs. However, it differs from research(Prabasiwi 2018), in his research stated that information technology does not affect performance. In research(Sagita et al., 2021)the study's results say that using accounting information has a positive and significant effect on the performance of MSMEs. In another case with research (Rakhmawati, 2018),the study's results said that using accounting information had no significant effect on the performance of small and medium-sized batik businesses in the Pekalongan Regency.

This study aims to test and analyze the effect of financial literacy, the use of accounting information, and information technology on the performance of MSMEs. It is suspected that financial literacy has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs, the use of accounting information significantly affects the performance of MSMEs, and information technology significantly affects the performance of MSMEs.

METHOD

This research is categorized as associative research, namely a formulation of research problems that asks about the relationship between two or more variables(Sugiyono, 2019).The data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire. The population in this study was 7824 MSMEs registered at the Mataram City Cooperative Industry and SME Office. In determining the sample, the Slovin formula was used to help researchers determine the minimum number of samples in this study so that 99 samples were obtained as respondents. Proportionate stratified random sampling was used to determine the sample size for distributing questionnaires to respondents in each region. Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling is a sampling technique used when the population has members/elements that are not homogeneous and stratified proportionally(Sugiyono, 2019).

The variables used in this study are:

1. Financial Literacy (X1) is the knowledge, skills, and beliefs that influence attitudes and behaviors to improve the quality of decision-making and financial management. This study adopted financial literacy indicators from Wulandarii (2019).
2. Accounting information (X2) is quantitative information about economic entities useful for economic decision-making. This study adopted financial literacy indicators fromHaikhal (2022).
3. Information technology (X3) is a way to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, and manipulating data in various ways to produce quality information. This study adopted financial literacy indicators from Siahaan (2020).
4. MSME performance (Y) is the results of work achieved by an individual, which can be completed within a certain period and the individual's duties within the company. This study adopted the financial literacy indicator from Haikal(2022).

The data analysis method uses descriptive statistics, validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression. Based on respondents' answers, the mean of each indicator is used to describe respondents' perceptions of research statements. The perceptions expressed by respondents are related to financial literacy, use of accounting information, information technology, and MSME performance.

The validity test measures whether a questionnaire is valid or not. This validity test is carried out by correlating the respondents' answers to each statement and comparing the calculated r value with the r table. The reliability test is carried out to determine whether the measuring instrument designed in the form of a questionnaire is reliable, and this reliability test is carried out using the Cronbach Alpha (α) method. The classic assumption test uses the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) formula with a significant value of> 0.50. The multicollinearity test is used to show whether there is a linear relationship between the independent variables in the regression model. It is carried out with two events, namely by looking at the VIF (Variance Inflation Factors) and tolerance values.

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another in a regression model. The Glejser test is used to test the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity. Multiple linear regression analysis tests estimate the relationship between two or more independent variables (financial literacy, use of accounting information and information technology) and one dependent variable (MSME performance).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

This study used a Google form to distribute a questionnaire to 99 respondents of MSME actors in Mataram City. The data obtained through the questionnaire show that respondents are classified based on gender, age, and latest education, as shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1. Classification of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	74	74,7%
Male	25	25,3%
Total	99	100%

Source: primary data processed, 2022

Of the 99 respondents who became the object of research, female respondents are more dominant, with 74 people, or 74.42%, compared to men, with 25 people, or 25.3%.

Table 2: Classification of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
<20 years	0	0
21-30 years	23	23,2%
31-40 years	40	40,4%
>40 years	36	36,4%
Total	99	100%

Source: primary data processed, 2022

Of the 99 respondents who became the object of research, 23 were aged 21-30 or 23.2%; 31-40 were 40, or 40.4%; and> 40 were 36, or 36.4%. This illustrates that the majority of respondents in this study are 31-40 years old.

Table 3. Classification of Respondents Based on Last Education

Last Education	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary School	14	14,1%
Junior High School	13	13.1%
High School	29	29,3%
Diploma Degree/Bachelor's Degree	42	42,4%
Master's Degree	1	1%
Total	99	100%

Source: primary data processed, 2022

It can be seen that respondents whose last education was elementary school were 14 people or 14.1%, junior high school were 13 people or 13.1%, high school were 29 people or 29.3%, Diploma Degree/Bachelor's Degree were 42 people or 42.4%, Master's Degree was 1 person or 1%.

Table 4. Validity Tests Results

Variables	Item	r Count	r Table	Description
Financial Literacy (X1)	X1.1	0,840	0,197	Valid
	X1.2	0,864	0,197	Valid
	X1.3	0,868	0,197	Valid
Use of Accounting Information (X2)	X2.1	0,844	0,197	Valid
	X2.2	0,765	0,197	Valid
	X2.3	0,772	0,197	Valid
	X2.4	0,728	0,197	Valid
Information Technology (X3)	X3.1	0,553	0,197	Valid
	X3.2	0,686	0,197	Valid
	X3.3	0,626	0,197	Valid
	X3.4	0,661	0,197	Valid
	X3.5	0,680	0,197	Valid
MSME Performance (Y)	Y1	0,812	0,197	Valid
	Y2	0,797	0,197	Valid
	Y3	0,768	0,197	Valid
	Y4	0,812	0,197	Valid
	Y5	0,776	0,197	Valid

Source: primary data processed, 2022

The validity test results shown in Table 4 show that all statement items of financial literacy variables, accounting information, and information technology used in this study are valid. This can be seen from the value of each r count, which is greater than the r table.

Table. 5 Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach Alpha's Value	Alpha Value Standard	Description
X1	0,817	0,60	Reliable
X2	0,780	0,60	Reliable
X3	0,645	0,60	Reliable
Y	0,853	0,60	Reliable

Source: primary data processed, 2022

The reliability test results in Table 5 show that the alpha value of each research variable is more significant than 0.60, so it can be concluded that all variables are reliable.

Table 6. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual
N	99

Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.13003446
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.087
	Positive	.087
	Negative	-.039
Test Statistic		.087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.062[c]

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

The normality test results using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test show a significant value of 0.062> 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the data tested is normally distributed.

Table 7.Multicolonierity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Financial Literacy	.353	2.829
	Use of Accounting Information	.335	2.985
	Information Technology	.685	1.460

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the tolerance value of the financial literacy variable, the use of accounting information, and information technology are more significant than 0.10, and the VIF value is less than 10, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

1	(Constant)	-.573	.568
	Financial Literacy	.944	.347
	Use of Accounting Information	-.413	.680
	Information Technology	1.435	.154

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

Based on the heteroscedasticity test results, the three variables' significant value is more than 0.05. Thus, the regression model does not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.351	.323		1.087	.280
	Financial Literacy	.080	.115	.096	.699	.486
	Use of Accounting Information	.345	.144	.339	2.401	.018
	Information Technology	.353	.135	.259	2.624	.010

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

Based on the multiple linear analysis test results in Table 9 in column B, the first row shows the constant value (a), and the second row shows the coefficients of the independent variables studied. The regression model formed is as follows:

$$Y = 0{,}351 + 0{,}080\ X_1 + 0{,}345\ X_2 + 0{,}353\ X_3$$

The multiple regression equation above shows that:

a. The constant value (a) with a positive value means that the MSME performance variable will be worth 0.351 if each variable of financial literacy, use of accounting information, and information technology is 0.
b. The financial literacy variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.080. This illustrates that if every 1% increase in the financial literacy variable assumes that other variables remain constant, it will increase the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City by 0.080.
c. The variable use of accounting information has a regression coefficient value of 0.345. This illustrates that if every 1% increase in the variable use of accounting information with other assumptions remains, it will cause an increase in the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City by 0.345.
d. The information technology variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.353. This illustrates that if every 1% increase in the information technology variable with other assumptions remains, it will increase the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City by 0.353.

Table 10. Partial Test Results (t)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.351	.323		1.087	.280
	Financial Literacy	.080	.115	.096	.699	.486
	Use of Accounting Information	.345	.144	.339	2.401	.018
	Information Technology	.353	.135	.259	2.624	.010

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

Based on the partial test results (t) above, it shows that:

a. Financial Literacy (X1): Based on the t-test results on the regression model, the significant value of the financial literacy variable is 0.486> 0.05. table 1 From these results, it can be seen that tcount< t, namely 0.699 < 1.985, it can be concluded that H is accepted or rejected. This means that partially the financial literacy variable (X1) does not significantly affect the performance of MSMEs (Y).
b. Use of Accounting Information (X2): Based on the results of the t-test on the regression model, the significant value of the accounting information usage variable is 0.018 <0.05. tabel02a2 From these results, it can be seen that tcount> t, namely 2.401> 1.985, it can be concluded that H is rejected or accepted. This means the accounting information (X2) variable partially affects the MSME performance variable (Y).
c. Information Technology (X3): Based on the t-test results on the regression model, the significant value of the information technology variable is 0.010 <0.05. tabel03a3 From these results, it can be seen that tcount> t 2.624> 1.985, and it can be concluded that H is rejected or accepted. This means the accounting information (X3) variable partially affects the MSME performance variable (Y).

Table 11. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.604[a]	.365	.345	.42519

Source: SPSS Output Results, 2022

Based on the test results above, the correlation coefficient value of the R number is 0.604, which means that the correlation between the variables of financial literacy, use of accounting information, and information technology on the performance of MSMEs is 0.604. This means there is a relationship that is not strong because the value is far from 1. The Adjusted R Square value is 0.345 (34.5%). This shows that the dependent variable is influenced by the independent variable by 34.5%, while the remaining 65.5% is influenced by other factors not explained in this study.

Discussions

The Effect of Financial Literacy on MSME Performance

The results of testing the first hypothesis (H) show that the significant value is 0.486> 0.05 and also the tcount value < t, which is 0.699 < 1.985, which means that the hypothesis is rejected. This shows that financial literacy has an insignificant effect on the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City. This can be seen from the answers to the questionnaire, where there are still many business actors who do not know the benefits of financial management, bookkeeping of cash out and cash in, and not many who do future target planning.

This shows that MSME actors' low financial literacy is one cause of their lack of access to financial institutions. Meanwhile, financial literacy can be vital in helping MSME actors overcome the risks of managing and making decisions about MSME performance.

This study's results align with research conducted by Wulandari (2020), which states that financial literacy does not affect the performance of MSMEs. However, it is not in line with research conducted by (Ilarrahmah., and Susanti 2021), (R. Wulandari, 2019)and (Rakhmawati, 2018).

The Effect of the Use of Accounting Information on the Performance of MSMEs

The results of testing the second hypothesis (H) show that the significant value is 0.018 <0.05 and also the tcount> t value, namely 2.401> 1.985, which means that the hypothesis is accepted. This shows that using accounting information significantly affects the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City. This can be seen from the answers to the questionnaire regarding the use of accounting information, most of which answered that many MSMEs keep records every day, with accounting information controlling financial management and spending by the budget made.

This shows that accounting information is needed and very important to be applied so that the business being managed can be informed about the development of its business conditions, one of which is the company's financial condition. By using good accounting information, the company can make the right financial sector decisions that internal parties can use properly. Of course, this will have an impact on improving performance.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Haikhal (2022), (Sagita et al., 2021), and Wulandari (2020), which state that the use of accounting information has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs.

The Effect of Information Technology on MSME Performance

The results of testing the third hypothesis (H) show that the significant value is 0.010 <0.05 and also the tcount> t value, namely 2.624> 1.985, which means that the hypothesis is accepted. These results indicate that information technology significantly affects the performance of MSMEs in Mataram City. This can be seen from the answers to the questionnaire regarding information technology, where most of the people answered that work would be more accessible and more interesting if they used information technology, could improve the quality and performance of work, save time needed, and make work more varied.

This shows that information technology is essential in business activities. With technology, activities within a company will become more accessible, more effective, and more efficient. The more rapid the development of technology, the more practical and easy it will be for business actors to do so that their productivity will be higher, which can improve the performance of MSMEs.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sagita et al., 2021), (Susanti, 2021), and Siahaan (2020) which state that information technology has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously described, it can be concluded that Financial Literacy has no significant effect on the performance of MSMEs.

This is because the low level of financial literacy of MSME actors is one of the causes of the lack of access to financial institutions. The use of accounting information significantly affects the performance of MSMEs. This is because accounting information is needed and very important to be applied so that managed businesses can know the development of their business conditions, including the company's financial condition. Information technology has a significant effect on the performance of MSMEs. This is because information technology is essential in business activities. With technology, activities within a company will become more accessible, effective, and efficient.

The suggestions that can be given are for MSMEs, which are the object of this research; MSME actors must better understand the importance of financial literacy. Financial literacy can be a solid capital for helping MSME actors overcome risks in the management and decision-making process related to MSME performance; further researchers can continue this research by adding variables other than financial literacy, use of accounting information, and information technology. Future research can consider other variables such as Financial Management, Finance technology, Education level, Training, and innovation that may affect performance in MSMEs.

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