THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY, FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SMEs, BEKASI REGENCY

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ARTICLEINFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Online marketing Financial Inclusion Information Technology Financial Performance	This study aims to examine and analyze: (1) the effect of financial literacy on financial performance, (2) the effect of financial inclusion on financial performance and (3) the effect of information technology on financial performance. The population in this study are all MSME actors in Bekasi Regency that we can reach. In this study, the samples obtained were 230 respondents obtained using the convenience sampling method. This study uses primary data by distributing questionnaires. The analytical method used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis using the t-test hypothesis test. The test results prove that the variables of financial literacy, financial inclusion and information technology have an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. The effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is 59.75%, while the remaining 40.25% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.
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1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, trade is one of the things that must be done by a country to advance the country's economy, both micro and macro trade. In the economic field, Indonesia is challenged to increase economic growth in a quality and sustainable manner, so that it can reduce its lagging behind developed nations. This is expected to form an economic system that has the strength of human resources in producing products with high added value and global competitiveness [1].

A country's economic growth is inseparable from the role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which have an important and crucial role in increasing the Gross Domestic Product of a country, especially in Indonesia. MSMEs provide expanded opportunities for employment and MSMEs are also a safety net, especially for low-income people to carry out productive economic activities. The rate of economic growth in Indonesia in 2022 will increase by 5.31 percent and the highest source of growth will come from the industrial business sector followed by wholesalers and retailers. This economic growth has a direct impact on employment which has increased. Which means the role of large or small traders supports in increasing economic growth [2].

With the rapid development of the number of MSMEs, MSMEs are still in the small business zone and it is quite difficult to become a big business. In general, MSMEs often face conventional problems that are not completely resolved, such as financing, marketing and various other problems related to business management, so that MSMEs find it difficult to compete with large companies [3]. Performance is a measure of the success of a business entity in achieving its goals. Performance is the result of work that has a strong relationship with the organization's strategic objectives, customer satisfaction and contributes to the economy [4]. In order to improve the performance and sustainability of MSMEs for the long term, it is necessary to establish strategic efforts, such as: enriching MSME actors' knowledge about financial management and accountability.

Along with the development of the times which are increasingly advanced and supported by increasingly sophisticated information technology, it finally influences various fields. Today, people are more likely to transact using online media. The annual growth of e-commerce sales in Indonesia increased to 15.4 percent. Developments in Indonesia can be seen from the total sales transaction value (Gross Merchandise Value) of the e-commerce sector which increased 54.0 percent from USD 21.0 billion in 2019 to USD 32.0 billion (equivalent to Rp. 266.3 trillion) in 2020 and is estimated continues to increase to USD 83.0 billion in 2025. The existence of this transaction certainly has both positive and negative impacts on

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managing their finances. So that not everyone can manage their finances well, of course there are difficulties that they might find difficult to overcome [5].

The case that occurred in Bekasi Regency is that until 2022 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Bekasi Regency have not yet developed because the increase in business is not visible. One of the reasons is regarding the performance of MSME actors in Bekasi Regency due to a lack of knowledge about making good financial reports and the weakness of human resources who have not been able to manage MSMEs [6].

Another case regarding the performance of MSMEs related to financial inclusion, namely in 2021 Pricewaterhousecoopers (PwC) conducted a survey and stated that 74 percent of MSMEs in Indonesia did not have access to financing. One of the factors behind this is the lack of understanding of MSMEs regarding financial inclusion [7].

One of the factors that influence the financial performance of MSMEs is financial literacy. Financial literacy is the knowledge, beliefs and skills that influence attitudes and behavior to improve the quality of decision making and financial management in order to achieve prosperity [8]. In running a business, MSMEs must have the knowledge and ability to manage finances effectively, therefore financial literacy is very important for every entrepreneur. Many studies say that a person's ability to recognize and access financial institutions will affect the company's growth rate [9].

The second factor that affects the financial performance of MSMEs is financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is a condition in which every member of society has access to a variety of quality, timely, smooth and safe formal financial services at affordable costs according to their individual needs and abilities [10]. Financial inclusion is an effort to encourage the financial system to be accessible to all levels of society so as to encourage quality economic growth. Thus, MSMEs can help overcome poverty in Indonesia. Financial inclusion aims to eliminate all forms of obstacles to public access in utilizing financial services supported by existing infrastructure [11].

Then, the third factor that affects the financial performance of MSMEs is information technology. Information technology is a set of technologies used by an organization to generate, process, and disseminate information in every form [12]. Therefore, information technology provides support for the company's operations effectively and efficiently. Information technology is useful for reducing costs in business activities, especially for SMEs to allocate and save their budget for other uses.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Resource Based View (RBV) theory was first pioneered by Wernerfelt (1984). The RBV theory views that the company's resources and capabilities are important to the company, because they are the main or basis of the company's competitiveness and performance. The assumption of the RBV theory is about how a company can compete with other companies, by managing the resources owned by the company concerned according to the company's ability to achieve the company's competitive advantage. A company that is able to utilize its resources well, so that it can create something that is an advantage of the company compared to other companies. This Resource Based View Theory suggests that tangible and intangible resources in companies and organizations can encourage a company or organization to develop strategies to achieve competitive advantage [8]. The RBV theory in this study forms the basis for explaining that financial inclusion and financial literacy, which are internal company resources, have value and potential in supporting the running of a business to achieve a competitive advantage and sustainable performance growth. The proposed research refers to several research articles, as well as the results of previous thoughts that have been carried out by the research team as shown below:

1. Emad Harash et al (2014) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Effects of Financing on Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)". Terbit dijurnal IPASJ International Journal of Management Vol.2 Issue 10, Oktober 2014. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa keuangan berpengaruh terhadap Kinerja UKM[9].
2. Qamarani Andresta & Sandra (2015) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Pengaruh Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Kinerja dan Daya Saing pada UMKM yang Menggunakan Internet di Payakumbuh". Terbit di Jurnal Management Industrial Management, P-ISSN: 2540-816X E-ISSN: 2685-6204. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi berpengaruh terhadap kinerja dan daya saing UMKM menggunakan Internet di Payakumbuh[10].
3. Aprilia Whetyningtyas & Sri Mulyani (2016) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Analisis Pengaruh Kemampuan Menyusun Laporan Keuangan, Latar Belakang Pendidikan dan Kredit Terhadap Kinerja Operasional UMKM". Terbit di Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Vol. 13, No. 2, 2016. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa kemampuan menyusun laporan keuangan dan latar belakang

pendidikan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja operasional UMKM, sedangkan kredit tidak berpengaruh[11].

4. Shahim Akhtar et al (2018) dalam artikel yang berjudul "SMe's use of Financial Statements for Decision Making: Evidence from Pakistan". Terbit di Jurnal The Journal of Applied Business Research Vol.34 No.2, 2018. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa Decision Making berpengaruh terhadap kinerja operasional[12].

5. Wira Iko Putri Yanti (2019) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Pengaruh Inklusi Keuangan dan Literasi Keuangan terhadap Kinerja UMKM di Kecamatan Moyo Utara". Terbit di Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2019. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa inklusi keuangan dan literasi keuangan memiliki pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja UMKM[13].

6. Risa Nadya Septiani dan Eni Wuryani (2020) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Dan Inklusi Keuangan Terhadap Kinerja UMKM di Sidoarjo". Terbit di Jurnal E-Jurnal Manajemen, Vol. 9, No. 8, 2020: 3214-3236 ISSN: 2302-8912. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa literasi keuangan dan inklusi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan kinerja UMKM di Sidoarjo[14].

7. Iqbal Hidayatullah (2020) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Pengaruh Inklusi Keuangan, Literasi Keuangan Dan Kemampuan Menyusun Laporan Keuangan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan UMKM Kabupaten Tegal". Terbit di Jurnal Repository; Vol. 15, No. 7; 2020 ISSN 1833-3850 E-ISSN 1833-8119. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa inklusi keuangan dan literasi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja keuangan UMKM Kabupaten Tegal[15].

8. Faisal Basyri (2020) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Faktor yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Kinerja Sistem Informasi Akuntansi dengan Teknologi Informasi sebagai Variabel Moderasi". Terbit di Jurnal Senapan Vol. 1, No. 1, 2020. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa partisipasi pemakai, kemampuan teknik personal, program pelatihan dan pendidikan berpengaruh positif terhadap kinerja sistem informasi akuntansi. Teknologi informasi sebagai variabel moderasi tidak dapat memoderasi partisipasi pemakai, kemampuan teknik personal, program pelatihan dan pendidikan terhadap kinerja sistem informasi akuntansi[16].

9. Mei Ruli Ninin Hilmawati & Rohmawati Kusumaningtias (2021) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Inklusi Keuangan dan Literasi Keuangan terhadap Kinerja dan Keberlangsungan Sektor Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah". Terbit dijurnal Nominal: Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen PISSN: 2303-2065 E-ISSN: 2502-5430 Volume 10 No 1 (2021). Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa inklusi keuangan tidak berpengaruh terhadap kinerja dan keberlangsungan sektor UMKM. Sedangkan literasi keuangan memiliki pengaruh yang terhadap kinerja dan keberlangsungan sektor UMKM[17].

10. Menike (2021) dalam artikel yang berjudul "Effect of Financial Literacy on Firm Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Sri Lanka". Terbit dijurnal SSRN Vol. 4, No. 2, 2021, ISSN 2303-1174. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa Financial Literacy berpengaruh terhadap Kinerja dan Keberlangsungan Sektor Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah[18].

Based on the results of previous research on different research variables or objects as well as the underlying theory, it shows that there is still a research gap in the factors that affect financial performance. In this study, the researchers wanted to renew research by highlighting financial literacy, financial inclusion and information technology as factors that affect the financial performance of MSMEs.

Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is knowledge, skills and beliefs that influence attitudes and behavior to improve the quality of decision making and financial management in welfare [14]. Financial literacy is knowledge and understanding of financial concepts and risks, along with the skills, motivation and confidence to apply this knowledge and understanding in order to make effective decisions, improve individual financial well-being and participate in the economic sector. Without having adequate financial literacy, individuals cannot take the risk of choosing savings or investment products that are suitable for themselves and have the potential to be exposed to fraud [15].

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is the availability of access to various financial institutions, products and services according to the needs and capabilities of the community in order to improve people's welfare [14]. Financial inclusion as access owned by business households to users of financial products and services effectively. These financial products and services must be available in a sustainable and well-regulated manner [15]. Financial inclusion is access to appropriate financial products including credit, savings,

insurance and payments, availability of quality access including convenience, affordability, suitability and with due regard to consumer protection, and this availability is also given to everyone [16].

Information Technology

Information technology is the use of computer equipment as a tool for processing, presenting and managing data and information based on communication equipment [17]. Information technology includes hardware and software to carry out one or a number of data processing tasks such as searching, transmitting, storing, retrieving, manipulating and displaying data. Broadly speaking, information technology can be grouped into two parts, hardware and software.

3. METHOD

The population in this study is Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Dumai City. Sampling is done by nonprobability sampling technique. Nonprobability sampling is used because the level of distribution of the population to be studied is very wide. Nonprobability sampling has several types of sampling, but the most appropriate to use is convenience sampling. The sampling process with this convenience technique is to ask MSME actors that we can reach, then ask if they are willing to answer some questions from us through questionnaires, if willing then the sampling process can be done (Zikmund and Babin, 2013). The sample used in this study is all MSME actors who are being located in the research location, namely Dumai City and those that we can reach totaling 230.

The test tool used by researchers in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. There are several data analysis methods carried out including instrument feasibility testing, classical assumption tests consisting of normality tests, heterokedasticity tests and multicolonicity tests as well as multiple regression analysis and hypothesis tests consisting of t tests, F tests and determination coefficient tests. The methods and test tools used are intended to test hypotheses using statistical calculations. This study was used to examine the Effect of Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) on Financial Performance (Y).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
A. Test of Instrumen Eligibility
Validity Test

This test is conducted to test the validity of each statement item in measuring the variable. The correlation technique used to test the validity of the statement items in this study is the Pearson Product Moment. If the correlation coefficient value of the item statement being tested is greater than the critical value of 0.3, it can be concluded that the item statement is a valid construct. The results of the questionnaire validity test for the variables studied are presented in the following table:

Tabel 1. Recapitulation of Validity Test Results
Financial Literacy (X_1)

Statement Points	r_{hitung}	r_{kritis}	Information
Statement 1	0,901	0,3	Valid
Statement 2	0,802	0,3	Valid
Statement 3	0,669	0,3	Valid
Statement 4	0,821	0,3	Valid
Statement 5	0,845	0,3	Valid
Statement 6	0,824	0,3	Valid
Statement 7	0,824	0,3	Valid
Statement 8	0,849	0,3	Valid
Statement 9	0,810	0,3	Valid
Statement 10	0,812	0,3	Valid
Statement 11	0,902	0,3	Valid
Statement 12	0,801	0,3	Valid
Statement 13	0,745	0,3	Valid

Tabel 2. Recapitulation of Validity Test Results
Financial Inclusion (X_2)

Statement Points	r_{hitung}	r_{kritis}	Information
Statement 1	0,677	0,3	Valid

Statement 2	0,802	0,3	Valid
Statement 3	0,834	0,3	Valid
Statement 4	0,886	0,3	Valid
Statement 5	0,925	0,3	Valid
Statement 6	0,910	0,3	Valid
Statement 7	0,861	0,3	Valid
Statement 8	0,863	0,3	Valid
Statement 9	0,828	0,3	Valid

Tabel 3. Recapitulation of Validity Test Results
Information Technology (X_3)

Statement Points	r_{hitung}	r_{kritis}	Information
Statement 1	0,789	0,3	Valid
Statement 2	0,852	0,3	Valid
Statement 3	0,882	0,3	Valid
Statement 4	0,921	0,3	Valid
Statement 5	0,904	0,3	Valid
Statement 6	0,915	0,3	Valid
Statement 7	0,922	0,3	Valid
Statement 8	0,900	0,3	Valid
Statement 9	0,876	0,3	Valid
Statement 10	0,832	0,3	Valid

Tabel 4. Recapitulation of Validity Test Results
Financial Performance (Y)

Statement Points	r_{hitung}	r_{kritis}	Information
Statement 1	0,723	0,3	Valid
Statement 2	0,666	0,3	Valid
Statement 3	0,891	0,3	Valid
Statement 4	0,887	0,3	Valid
Statement 5	0,894	0,3	Valid
Statement 6	0,893	0,3	Valid
Statement 7	0,864	0,3	Valid
Statement 8	0,706	0,3	Valid

Based on tables 1-4, it can be seen that all statement items have a validity coefficient that is greater than the critical 0.3, so that these items are suitable for use as measuring instruments in research and can be used for further analysis.

Reliability Test

Tabel 5. Research Questionnaire Reliability Test Results

Statement Points	Reliability Coefficient	Critical Value	Information
Financial Literacy (X_1)	0,949	0,7	Reliabel
Financial Inclusion (X_2)	0,958	0,7	Reliabel
Information Technology (X_3)	0,967	0,7	Reliabel
Financial Performance UMKM (Y)	0,930	0,7	Reliabel

Based on table 5 it can be seen that the reliability value of the statement items on the questionnaire for each variable being studied is greater than 0.7. These results indicate that the items in the questionnaire are reliable for measuring the variables.

B.   Classic Assumption Test
Normality Test

Tabel 6. Hasil Uji Normalitas
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		213
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	8.78999019
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.054
	Positive	.040
	Negative	-.054
Test Statistic		.054
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on table 6, the SPSS output is Sig. normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnovs method of 0.200. Because the p-value is greater than alpha (0.200 > 0.05), it can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed and can be continued with further processing.

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 7. Multicollinearity Test VIF Value

Coefficients[a]

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Financial Literacy (X1)	.637	1.571
Financial Inclusion (X2)	.567	1.764
Information Technology (X3)	.698	1.433
a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance UMKM (Y)		

Based on table 7 it is known that the VIF value of each independent variable is below 10, namely the Financial Literacy Variable (X1) = 1.571, Financial Inclusion (X2) = 1.764 and Information Technology (X3) = 1.433. Based on these results it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the model.

Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Tabel 8. Hasil Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-4.321	2.912		-1.484	.139
Financial Literacy (X1)	.075	.048	.132	1.580	.116
Financial Inclusion (X2)	.014	.104	.012	.132	.895
Information Technology (X3)	.164	.088	.149	1.866	.063

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res

Based on table 8, it can be interpreted that in the regression analysis there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity, showing the significance value (p-value) of each independent variable is more than the 5% significance level or (0.05).

C. Multiple Linier Regression Results
In this study, multiple regression analysis is intended to determine the effect of the variables Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) on MSME Financial

Performance (Y). The goal is to predict or estimate the value of the dependent variable in a causal relationship with the value of other variables.

Multiple Regression Equations

In this study, multiple regression analysis is intended to determine the effect of the variables Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) on MSME Financial Performance (Y). The goal is to predict or estimate the value of the dependent variable in a causal relationship with the value of other variables. The multiple regression model to be formed is as follows:

$Y = a + bX_1 + bX_2 + bX_3 + e$

Information:
Y   = Financial Performance of SMEs
X_1 = Financial Literacy
X_2 = Financial Inclusion
X_3 = Information Technology
a   = Constant Number
b   = Regression Coefficient
e   = error

By using the help of the SPSS application program, the output of multiple linear regression calculation results is obtained as follows:

Table 9 . Calculation Results of The Regression Equation Coefficient Value

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	24.501	4.762		5.145	.000
	Financial Literacy (X1)	.440	.078	.312	5.663	.000
	Financial Inclusion (X2)	.909	.170	.312	5.338	.000
	Information Technology (X3)	.625	.143	.230	4.360	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of SMEs (Y)

Based on table 9, it can be seen the value of the constants and the regression coefficient so that the multiple regression equation can be formed as follows:

$Y = 24,501 + 0,440 X_1 + 0,909 X_2 + 0,625 X_3$

The above equation can be interpreted as follows:

a = 24,501   Meaning that if Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2), and Information Technology (X3) are zero (0), then the Implementation of Local Government Information Systems (Y) will be worth 24,501 units;

b_1 = 0,440   Meaning that if Financial Literacy (X1) increases by one unit, then MSME Financial Performance (Y) will increase by 0.440 units.

b_2 = 0,909   Meaning that if Financial Inclusion (X2) increases by one unit, then MSME Financial Performance (Y) will increase by 0.909 units.

b_3 = 0,625   Meaning that if Information Technology (X3) increases by one unit, then MSME Financial Performance (Y) will increase by 0.625 units.

Analysis of The Coefficient of Determination

Analysis of the coefficient of determination is an analysis used to determine the effect of a variable on other variables. The coefficient of determination is the square of the correlation coefficient [28]. Once the R value is known to be 0.773, the coefficient of determination can be calculated using the following formula:

Tabel 10. Coefficient of Determination Analysis

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.773[a]	.597	.590	8.87411

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) dan Information Technology (X3)

b. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of SMEs (Y)

$$KD = R^2 \times 100\%$$
$$= (0,773)^2 \times 100\%$$
$$= 59,75\%$$

Thus, based on the coefficient of determination, MSME Financial Performance (Y) is influenced by Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) of 59.75%, while the remaining 40.25% is influenced by other factors not examined.

To find out the percentage effect of each variable on Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) on MSME Financial Performance (Y), the Beta Coefficient × Zero-order formula is used, with the following results:

Table 11. Beta × Zero-order coefficient

Coefficients[a]

Model		Standardized Coefficients	Correlations
		Beta	Zero-order
1	Financial Literacy (X1)	.312	.634
	Financial Inclusion (X2)	.312	.659
	Information Technology (X3)	.230	.564

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of SMEs (Y)

1. Financial Literacy (X1) $= 0,312 \times 0,634$
   $= 0,1978$
   $= 19,78\%$
2. Financial Inclusion (X2) $= 0,312 \times 0,659$
   $= 0,2056$
   $= 20,56\%$
3. Information Technology (X3) $= 0,230 \times 0,564$
   $= 0,1297$
   $= 12,97\%$

Based on the results of the partial percentage calculation above, it can be seen that Financial Literacy (X1) has an effect of 19.78% on MSME Financial Performance (Y), Financial Inclusion (X2) has an effect of 20.56% on MSME Financial Performance (Y) and Information Technology (X3) have an influence of 12.97% on MSME Financial Performance (Y).

D. **Hypothesis Test**
Hypothesis Test (F Test)

Table 12. Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (Uji-F)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24304.324	4	6076.081	77.157	.000[b]
	Residual	16379.953	208	78.750		
	Total	40684.277	212			

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of SMEs (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Informtion Technology (X3)

Based on table 12, it is known that the Fcount value is 77.157 with a p-value (sig) of 0.000. With α = 0.05 and degrees of freedom k = 4 and v = (n-(k+1)) = 213 – (4+1) = 208, we get Ftable 2.415. Because the value of Fcount > Ftable (77.157 > 2.415) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that together the variables Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2) and Information Technology (X3) have a significant effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y).

Hypothesis Test (T Test)

Table 13. Partial Hypothesis Testing (t-Test)
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	24.501	4.762		5.145	.000
	Financial Literacy (X1)	.440	.078	.312	5.663	.000
	Financial Inclusion (X2)	.909	.170	.312	5.338	.000
	Information Technology (X3)	.625	.143	.230	4.360	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of SMEs (Y)

Partial Hypothesis Testing of Financial Literacy Variables (X1)

The significant level (α) is 5%, and the degrees of freedom (v) = (n-(k+1)) = 213 – (4+1) = 208) get a ttable value of 1.971.
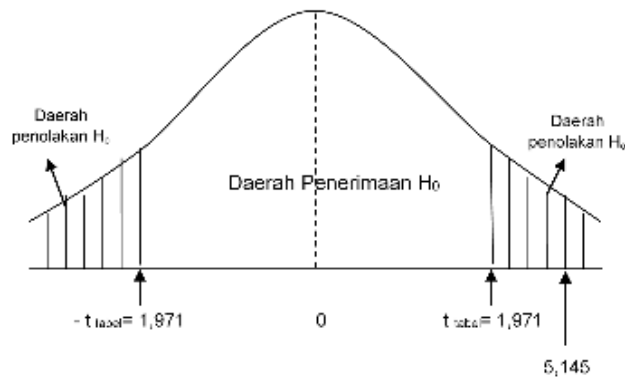

Figure 1. Partial Hypothesis Testing of Financial Literacy Variables (X1)

From the calculation above, the tcount value for the Financial Literacy variable (X1) is 5.145 and the ttable is 1.971. Because the value of tcount > ttable, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that Financial Literacy (X1) has a significant effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y).

Partial Hypothesis Testing of Financial Inclusion Variables (X2)

The significant level (α) is 5%, and the degrees of freedom (v) = (n-(k+1)) = 213 – (4+1) = 208) get a ttable value of 1.971.
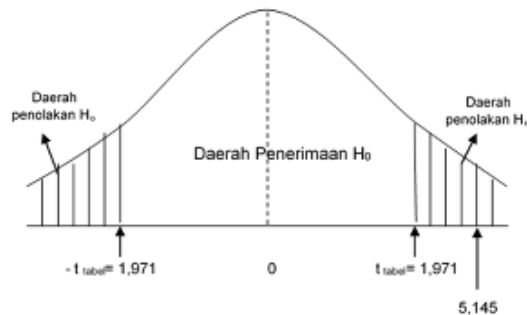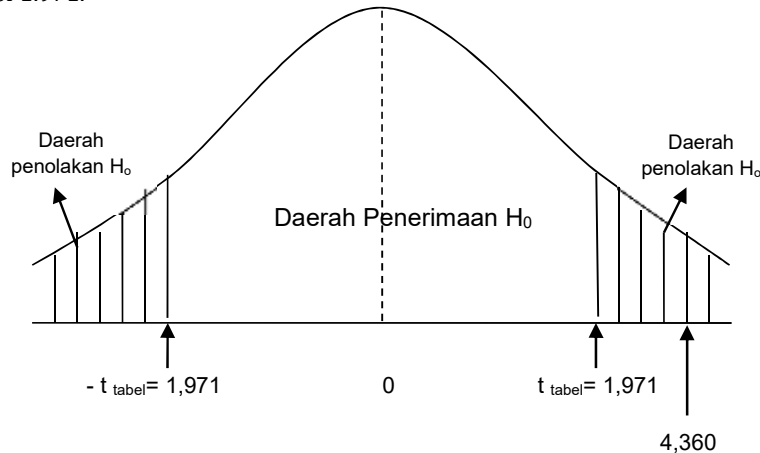

Figure 2. Partial Hypothesis Testing of Financial Inclusion Variables (X2)

From the calculation above, the tcount value for the Financial Inclusion variable (X2) is 5.663 and the ttable is 1.971. Because the value of tcount > ttable, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that Financial Inclusion (X2) has a significant effect on MSME Financial Performance (Y).

Partial Hypothesis Testing of Information Technology Variables (X3)

The significant level (α) is 5%, and the degrees of freedom (v) = (n-(k+1)) = 213 – (4+1) = 208) get a ttable value of 1.971.

Figure 3. Partial Hypothesis Testing of Information Technology Variables (X3)

From the calculation above, the tcount value for the Information Technology variable (X3) is 4.360 and the ttable is 1.971. Because the value of tcount > ttable, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that the Utilization of Information Technology (X3) has a significant effect on the Application of Regional Government Information Systems (Y).

Discussion
The Influence of Financial Literacy on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Bekasi Regency

Based on the results of previous research, the t test shows that financial literacy has an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis is accepted, namely financial literacy affects the financial performance of MSMEs.

Referring to the Resource Based View (RBV) theory, MSMEs will continue to excel in competition if MSMEs have different strategies from their competitors and these strategies are difficult to imitate. If competitors fail to imitate, it can be said that MSMEs have a sustainable competitive advantage. So that RBV is able to explain financial literacy because financial literacy is one of the company's or MSMEs' internal resources that has value and potential in carrying out business continuity to achieve competitive advantage.

This indicates that good financial literacy can improve the performance of MSMEs in the form of managing financial planning which will have an impact on increasing work efficiency and added value for the goods or services offered.

The Influence of Financial Inclusion on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Bekasi Regency

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be seen in the test that financial inclusion has an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the second hypothesis is accepted, namely financial inclusion has an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs.

Referring to the Resource Based View (RBV) theory, MSMEs will continue to excel in competition if MSMEs have different strategies from their competitors and these strategies are difficult to imitate. If competitors fail to imitate, it can be said that MSMEs have a sustainable competitive advantage. So that RBV is able to explain financial inclusion because financial inclusion is one of the company's or MSMEs' internal resources that has value and potential in carrying out business continuity to achieve competitive advantage.

The Influence of Information Technology on the Financial Performance of MSMEs in Bekasi Regency

Based on the results of the study, the t test shows that information technology has an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the third hypothesis is accepted, namely information technology has an effect on the financial performance of MSMEs.

Referring to the Resource Based View (RBV) theory, resources are defined as economic tools to translate strategic resources that suit the company, so that in principle it is seen as the basis for determining the company's competitive advantage in applying a set of valuable resources for the company such as financial, physical, individual, and organizational capability attributes. This indicates that the higher the number of MSME players who use digital-based financial services will support the achievement of inclusive financial implementation in Indonesia.

5. CONCLUSION

The financial literacy variable has a significant positive effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. This is evidenced by the value of tcount>ttable, namely 5.145>1.971 and a significance level of 0.116 <α 0.05 (less than 0.05). This means that good financial literacy can improve the performance of MSMEs in the form of managing financial planning which will have an impact on increasing work efficiency and added value for the goods or services offered. The variable financial inclusion has a significant positive effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. This is evidenced by the value of tcount> ttable, namely 5.663> 1.971 and a significance level of 0.895 <α 0.05 (less than 0.05). This means that financial inclusion is a way for MSME actors to gain access to proper financial services so that it will have an impact on sales growth, capital, employment which hopes will increase the profits of MSME actors. The information technology variable has a significant positive effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. This is evidenced by the value of tcount> ttable, namely 4.360> 1.971 and a significance level of 0.063 <α 0.05 (less than 0.05). This means that financial inclusion is a way for MSME actors to gain access to proper financial services so that it will have an impact on sales growth, capital, employment which hopes will increase the profits of MSME actors. Simultaneously the variables financial literacy, financial inclusion and information technology have a significant influence on the financial performance of MSMEs as evidenced by the value of Fcount > Ftable, namely 77.157 > 2.415). Future research is expected to choose MSME locations that are not far apart to make it easier for researchers to meet directly with MSME managers. Future research is expected to choose research objects that do not only focus on the financial part, because there are many other factors such as leadership, human resources and social factors that affect the financial performance of MSMEs. Future research is expected to choose MSMEs that have cooperative respondents so they want to fill out the questionnaire and choose MSMEs that have a good internet network. Future research is expected to distribute questionnaires not at busy times of MSME owners so that respondents are willing to fill out questionnaires.

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