

The Effect of Accounting Training on Accounting Information in Small and Medium Micro Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis the effect of accounting training on accounting information in SMEs of Tangerang City. The data's are analysed using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression models with SPSS 21 Program. The sampling method for the study used the Random Sampling method and the result is 51 SMEs owner's in the Tangerang City. The result of this study indicate that accounting training significantly influence applied of accounting information.

Keywords: Accounting information, SME, Accounting Training, Decision Making

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INTRODUCTION

The ineffective use of accounting information for business owners is something that still often occurs, especially in small businesses. Reporting from the page of the Times Indonesia, (Ziyadatul, 2020) said that accounting information is one that has a big contribution to indicators in the achievement of the success of a business. Indonesia needs human resources in the field of education who can lead the Indonesian economy to a better direction. Accounting science that is closely related to finance can be used as material for decision making in a company. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises use accounting knowledge as a medium for running their business. Most MSMEs have not used accounting information, this is due to weak control and application of the accounting system. MSME actors have difficulty implementing accounting in business and there is low awareness of the importance of accounting (Rini, 2016). According to the Deputy for Financing, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (Kemkop UKM) hopes that it will increasingly make people compete in establishing MSMEs. However, there are still many MSMEs that do not apply accounting principles in their financial management, due to a lack of MSME workforce who are not educated in accounting. According to (Latief, 2018) reported from the Kompas article, namely that even in the current digital era, most MSME players are still "blind" to the basic knowledge of accounting. So it is natural that many of them do not have books on their businesses that have the potential to grow. However, MSMEs themselves are not responsive to business developments.

Based on the findings of a consulting service company, Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) last June, as many as 74% of MSMEs in Indonesia were unequal in getting access to finance. This is due to the low level of financial literacy and inclusion among MSMEs, which number increased to 58.9 million in 2018. This is due to, among other things, a lack of accounting information data from MSMEs for requirements such as collateral, documents for business license documents. Financial records that are not up to standard are also one of the factors that hinder MSMEs from accessing credit from banking services. Creditors experience difficulties in obtaining accounting information regarding the real financial and business conditions of MSMEs, plus a level of business certainty, and a weak control system for financial

management, as well as a lack of track records from the business actors themselves (Paramaditha, 2019).

Research results Linawati and Restuti (2015) state, the accounting knowledge of SME owners for the use of accounting information, it is concluded that the effect of accounting knowledge on accounting information at Convection MSMEs in Tingkir Lor District, Salatiga City. Another study with a different area, namely from the city of Padang by Febriadi et al. (2019) some of the MSME business owners have received training by the local Cooperative Office. The training starts from recording to preparing financial reports, owners who have undergone accounting training know better the benefits of this accounting information and its implementation.

Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia, the Economic Census from the Central Statistics Agency in 2016 shows the large contribution of MSMEs contributing 60.34 percent of total national GDP. These numbers are growing over time and show a significant impact of the existence of MSMEs itself. Even though it has a fairly large role in the economy in Indonesia, the magnitude of the role of MSME owners is very large and is needed to face the challenges of developing MSMEs today. The Indonesian government's efforts in the development of the last few years have carried out many ways and programs to improve business competitiveness, including related to the learning process of the meaning and process of accounting itself, many business actors are still unfamiliar with its use. In Indonesia, the obligation to maintain good accounting records aimed at MSME entrepreneurs is implied in the Law on Small Business No. 9 of 1995 and the Taxation Law no. 2 of 2007 concerning the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives. Data from the Deputy for Financing of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, namely, the number of women entrepreneurs in 2018 increased by 1.6 million from the previous year which was only 12.7 million people. In addition, with the issuance of PP 23 of 2018 concerning changes to the Final PPH of MSMEs, which previously was reduced by 1% to 0.5% of turnover value, this law is intended to be implemented in various business groups to adjust several variables so that they are easy to understand and can adjust various problems and decision making of a business, from large to small businesses.

The criteria for MSMEs are further regulated in Law Number 20 of 2008. According to the law, it is explained that a small company is owned and managed by a person or owned by a small group of people with a certain amount of wealth and income. The amount of wealth owned by each UMKM kriteria is different. Micro businesses with an income of less than IDR 300 million. Small businesses with an income of Rp. 300 million - Rp. 2.5 billion. Medium-sized businesses with income of Rp 2.5 billion - Rp 50 billion and large businesses greater than Rp 50 billion. Other criteria UMKM are further stipulated in the law.

Tangerang City is a strategic city engaged in various industrial sectors. However, amidst the struggling foreign giant industries in Tangerang City, MSMEs have their own place for economic growth in this industrial city. According to data from the Tangerang City Cooperatives and SME Service, the number of UMKM in Tangerang City has reached 11 thousand businesses. This amount consists of various types of businesses ranging from fashion to food and beverages. According to the Head of UKM at the Office of Cooperatives and UKM in Tangerang City, Katrina Iswandari said, based on the data on UMKM in 2016, there were 10,553. Then increased in 2017 to 10,675, in the following year it increased again to 11,746 and lastly in 2019 until April it reached 12,508 business actors. MSMEs have an important role in economic development in an area. Reported on the Putri compass page (2019), that is, even when the national economy is experiencing a slowdown and people's purchasing power is decreasing, MSMEs have a major and crucial contribution to the Indonesian economy. growing rapidly and able to open new job opportunities for creative and innovative communities. Based on the above background, the problems discussed in this study are: does accounting training affect accounting information at MSMEs in Tangerang City?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach. The research object studied was the effect of accounting training on accounting information. This research was conducted at MSMEs registered at the Tangerang City Cooperative and UKM Service. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2015). The sampling technique in this study used simple random sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2007) it is stated simple (simple) because the sampling of members in the population is done randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population. Each sampling unit as a remote population element has the same opportunity to become a sample or to represent the population.

The sample used is the MSME actors registered at the Cooperative and UKM Service with the business list data provided. Because the random sampling technique was chosen, there were no criteria used in data collection. The method used in this study uses primary data obtained directly from the results of a questionnaire which will be distributed to MSME players. The questionnaire was adopted by the research (Aufar, 2013) then the questions were compiled by themselves. The method of distributing questionnaires is through online, namely google forms and distributed one by one to MSME players. The analysis will use descriptive analysis, that is, part of the statistics is used to describe the data without intending to generalize or make conclusions but only to explain that

group of data. The results of the descriptive data analysis presentation are graphs, tables, percentages, frequencies, diagrams, mean, mode, and others. This descriptive analysis function describes the variables that might affect the use of accounting information at MSMEs, namely accounting training.

Descriptive statistical analysis is a medium for describing data from variables used in research based on the results of the processed data. Data processing is done by applying descriptive statistical formulas. The validity test is used in order to find out whether a questionnaire is declared valid (appropriate) or invalid. Reliability test is a test that aims to test whether the questionnaire used is reliable or not as a tool for collecting data which is an indicator of variables or constructs. The normality test has a function to determine whether in the regression model, the research data / residuals have a normal data distribution. The multicollinearity test has a function to find a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model, where the regression model is said to be good if there is no correlation between the independent variables. This heteroscedasticity test is carried out to see whether the variance of the variables in the regression model is the same or not. The data analysis technique used to achieve the objectives of this study is to use multiple/multiple linear regression analysis. Further analysis was processed with the SPSS program (statistical package for social science). According to Sugiyono (2014), the multiple linear regression model is shown by the following equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + \epsilon$$

Information Y: Accounting Information, a: Constant coefficient, b₁: Regression coefficient, X₁: Accounting Training, ϵ : Standard error

The coefficient of determination is used to calculate how much the contribution of variable X₁ to variable Y. The greater the adjusted R² means that the greater the variation of the independent variables can explain the variation of the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination adjusted R² which serves to find out how much is the percentage of the Independent Variable. A good value is the value of Adjusted R Square or R² which is close to unity, which means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable Ghozali (2013).

According to Ghozali (2011), the t statistical test basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually is in explaining the dependent variable. Testing a significance with further multiple regression analysis with the F test. According to Ghozali (2011), the F test is to show whether all the independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent variable. The dependent variable is accounting information, which is accounting information, which is a condition where the owner/manager of a business uses accounting information, be it operational information, management accounting information, and financial accounting information for decision making (Aufar, 2013). The independent variable used is accounting training.

Result and Discussion

Result

Retrieval of questionnaire data using google forms and distributing questionnaires assisted by using the WhatsApp application for MSME actors. The questionnaire was distributed within 2 weeks to 115

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MSME players. In the first 2 weeks 23 MSMEs were willing to fill out the questionnaire. Within 3 weeks, the results of the questionnaire that have been filled in completely and according to the total number of questionnaires that have been distributed can be obtained.

Respondent Characteristics

Based on the processing of the results of the characteristics of respondents based on age 4.1 above, it can be concluded that the respondents or business actors aged 21-30 years are 5 respondents or 9.8%.

The following is the result of the validity test with the (r) product moment correlation:

Table 1 Variable Validity Test

Item	r count	Sig.	r Table	Information
X1.1	0.852	0.000	0.276	Valid
X1.2	0.852	0.000	0.276	Valid
X1.3	0.850	0.000	0.276	Valid
X1.4	0.803	0.000	0.276	Valid
X1.5	0.492	0.000	0.276	Valid
Y1	0.487	0.000	0.276	Valid
Y2	0.791	0.000	0.276	Valid
Y3	0.711	0.000	0.276	Valid
Y4	0.885	0.000	0.276	Valid

From Table 1 above, it can be seen that the results of the sig. r of each question item is less than 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$), which means that each variable item is valid.

Furthermore, most MSME actors aged 31-40 years were 23 respondents or 45.10%, then UMKM actors aged 41-50 years were 19 respondents or 37.25%, aged 51-60 years were 4 respondents or 7.84%. The highest frequency is in the age range 31-40 years with 45.10%. Then it is known that respondents who have male gender are as many as 10 respondents or 19.61%, while more women are 41 respondents or 80.39%.

Test of Research Instruments

Validity test

Reliability Test

The following are the results of the reliability test with the Alpha Cronbach indicator :

Table 2 Variable Reliability Test

No.	Variable	Reliability Coefficient	Information
1	Accounting Training (X1)	0,839	Reliable
2	Accounting Information (Y)	0,898	Reliable

From Table 2 it is known that the value of Cronbach's alpha in the variable is greater than 0.6. Based on the previously mentioned provisions, all variables used for research are reliable.

Regression Classic Assumptions

Normality test

The following are the results of the normality test carried out by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test:

Table 3 Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		51
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.05503213
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.100
	Positive	.100
	Negative	-.071
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.712
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.691

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

From the results above, the sig value is obtained. 0.691 (can be seen in Table 3) or greater than 0.05; then the provisions of H0 are accepted, namely that the normality assumption has been fulfilled.

Multicollinearity Test

The following are the results of tests carried out by comparing the tolerance values obtained from multiple regression calculations:

Table 4 Multicollinearity Test

Collinearity Statistics independent variable

In the test results, it is found that the overall tolerance value is > 0.1, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The following are the results of tests carried out with the Glejser test carried out by regressing between the independent variables and their residual absolute values.:

Table 5 Heteroscedasticity Test

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Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (constant)	7.342	1.929		3.806	.000
X1	-.217	.120	-.279	-1.806	.077

a. Dependent Variable: AbsRes

From the test results, it is found that the p value of all variables is $> \alpha$ ($\alpha = 0.05$), that is, it can be concluded that the remainder has a homogeneous variety (constant) or in other words there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linier Regression Analysis

Regression Equations

The regression equation is used to determine the form of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The following is a table of regression equations:

Table 6 Regression Equations

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Std. Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	23.785	3.393		7.010	0.000
X1	0.720	0.211	0.414	3.409	0.001

The regression equation obtained based on Table 6 is as follows:

$$Y = 23,785 + 0,720 X1$$

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination table is used to calculate how much the independent variable contributes to the dependent variable, namely:

Table 7 Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
0.708	0.502	0.458

From the analysis in Table 7, the R (coefficient of determination) is 0.502. This means that 50.2% of the Accounting Information variable will be influenced by the independent variable, namely Accounting Training (X1).

Hypothesis test

Partial testing or t test is used to determine whether the independent variables partially have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The following table of the t test:

Table 9 Partial Testing

Variable	t	Sig.	Information
X1	3.409	0.001	Significant

The results of the partial test are: Accounting training has a significant positive effect on accounting information.

DISCUSSION

The results of testing the proposed hypothesis state that accounting training has a positive effect on accounting information. From the results of the t test partial regression analysis, it was obtained a significance value of 0.001. This value is smaller than the significance level used in this study, which is 0.05. It can be concluded that accounting information can be significantly influenced by accounting training or by increasing accounting training, accounting information will increase. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Puspita and Pramono (2019) which show that only accounting training has been shown to have a statistically significant positive effect on the use of accounting information for SMEs. The results of this study are also consistent with the research results of Andriani & Zuliyati (2015) in their research which concludes that accounting training has a positive and significant effect on accounting information for MSMEs.

Accounting training can be said to drive the use of accounting information in a company. MSMEs themselves will have the ability to master accounting techniques if they take accounting training. The more accounting training that is followed will increase understanding of the importance of accounting information.

Conclusion and Suggestions/Recommendations

Conclusion

Based on the phenomena, problem formulations, hypotheses, results and discussion, it can be concluded: based on the test results, it is found that Accounting Training has a significant influence on Accounting Information. It can be concluded that the Accounting Training variable has a dominant influence on accounting information.

Suggestions/Recommendations

The suggestions or recommendations from the results of the research as follow:

- 1) MSME players. It is hoped that the results of this study will become awareness for the MSME actors in maintaining and improving the quality of the quality of accounting information. Given the benefits that can be used for the development of MSME businesses in the future. UMKM players are expected to take the initiative so that UMKM businesses can further develop.
- 2) The Office of Cooperatives and UKM, Tangerang City. The results of this study are expected to be an evaluation for the cooperative office as a reference for how the development of the umkm sector so that the community becomes more independent and trained. UMKM players who expect programs such as accounting training to be held by the agency that will be useful for UMKM businesses going forward.
- 3) Government of the Republic of Indonesia. UMKM, which is one of the main pillars of the Indonesian economy which has a big impact on the country's economy, it is hoped that in the future the regulation and legal certainty guarantees for business actors will be further improved. Given the number of MSMEs, which are increasing every year, it is hoped that this can have a direct impact on the

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economy of the community with good regulations making people more independent.

- 4) Further Researchers. Through research conducted by further researchers, it is hoped that more research will be carried out more intensively and continuously so that the research results that will be obtained are more in accordance with the actual situation. In addition, in further research it is hoped that the four factors in this study will not be fixated, namely business scale, level of education, length of business, and accounting training. However, further researchers are expected to add other factors that may affect the use of accounting information.

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