



The Influence of Financial Literacy, Financial Technology and Financial Inclusion on MSME Performance in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, financial technology (fintech), and financial inclusion on the performance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Bandar Lampung City. Financial literacy is an important factor that allows MSMEs to understand financial products and services effectively. Meanwhile, fintech provides easy access to various financial services, which are expected to improve MSME operations. Financial inclusion, which involves accessibility of financial services for all levels of society, plays an important role in supporting the development of MSMEs. This type of research uses quantitative research with an ex-post-facto approach. The population of this study is MSME actors in Bandar Lampung City with a sample size of 106 MSME actors. The location of the study is in Bandar Lampung City. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires. The validity of the instrument using the Person Product Moment correlation resulted in 53 items being declared valid. The reliability test of the instrument used Alpha Cronch ($\alpha > 0.60$), the results showed that all variables were declared reliable. The prerequisites for the analysis were tested through normality, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests. Data analysis using multiple linear regression was used to test the effect of independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable. The results of the study show that: (1) there is a positive and significant influence of financial literacy on the performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City which is quite large, namely if every 1 unit increase in financial literacy can increase MSME performance by 0.528 units. (2) There is a positive and significant influence of the FinTech variable on the performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City which is quite large, namely if every 1 unit increase in the adoption of financial technology has the potential to increase MSME performance by 0.518 units. (3) There is a positive and significant influence on the financial inclusion variable on the performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City which is smaller, namely an increase of 0.204 units. (4) There is a simultaneous and positive influence of financial literacy, fintech, and financial inclusion on the performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City at a confidence level of 99%.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial technology, financial inclusion, MSME performance

1. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are type home - based business ladder, business entity small, organization, or individual. The economic sector in Indonesia is partly big relies on MSMEs, which play a role important in push independence social. MSMEs also become bone back economy a country in face various challenge economy. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives, many MSMEs face various obstacles, such as decline income and capacity production, which has an impact on sustainability his efforts (Lifriyandini, 2021).

MSMEs are very important for Indonesian economy, especially during the crisis. In 1998, MSMEs succeeded in pass crisis finance. Proven from three its function in the Indonesian economy, namely as balancer class down, alleviation poverty, and resources foreign exchange, MSMEs are component important economy autonomous state and

potential increase welfare citizens in general significant (DJKN Kemenkeu, 2022). Because it is not only support development of Indonesia but also absorbs Lots power work, UMKM holds role important in growth state economy (Kurniawan, 2021).

MSMEs have potential give significant contribution to alleviation poverty, development society, and welfare economy. In addition, MSMEs are the main force behind economic expansion and the progress of other industries. In order to be sustainable, MSMEs must also continue to perform well; as a result, their performance can have a greater influence on economic growth (Supriatna et al., 2023).

According to Aribawa (2016), to analyze the performance of MSMEs, an approach based on several assumptions is needed. These assumptions include: (1) performance measurement is difficult to do quantitatively due to limited resources; (2) performance is measured using complex financial indicators so that it does not reflect the actual condition of the company; and (3) performance measurement in general is less appropriate when applied to companies other than large companies with structured management. However, according to Rapih (2015), there are several indicators that can be used to measure MSME performance, namely: (1) increasing nominal profit growth; (2) increasing consumer purchasing power; (3) increasing product sales; and (4) company assets, both fixed and non-fixed, which continue to increase.

Financial inclusion is a national policy to encourage economic growth by reducing poverty, income inequality, and financial system stability. Financial inclusion refers to all efforts made to eliminate all barriers for people to use financial services. Financial inclusion is essential to ending poverty and driving economic progress, according to a number of World Bank studies conducted in various countries (Anwar et al., 2017).

The high percentage of people who do not have access to banking caused by poverty gaps, poor MSME funding, high micro-credit interest rates, lack of management skills for MSMEs, and limited access to financial service distribution. All of these factors contribute to the difficulty of the community in obtaining financial institutions. Therefore, the implementation of financial inclusion is very important (Yanti, 2019, p. 1).

In addition to developing financial products and services, efforts to promote financial inclusion also include four other elements: increasing access to financing, offering financial services and products, promoting their use, and improving standards of use. However, first of all, it is important to understand or know the various financial services. Therefore, promoting financial literacy is an effort to make financial services more accessible and help individuals understand their dangers (Ferdi et al., 2022).

Increasing the understanding of MSME actors regarding financial management and responsibility, as well as the need for access to financial institutions, will help improve MSME performance. MSME actors are required to have a basic understanding of finance, which is often called financial literacy (Idawati & Pratama, 2020).

The level of financial knowledge of MSME actors increases along with the quality of financial management carried out, and vice versa. Small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will have better financial management skills with good financial literacy (Haekal, 2021). A 2019 study by Hafifah, Ika, and Achmad found that financial literacy is influenced by knowledge, ability, behavior, attitude, and financial performance.

Indicator performance of MSMEs can covers a number of aspect main role important in evaluate effectiveness operational and sustainability business. **Plan Work** become reference strategic For ensure activity business walk in accordance the goals that have been set. **Error Work** is indicators that measure level efficiency and quality operational, where the minimum error can reflects the optimal work process. **Growth sale** show the ability of MSMEs to increase income through marketing and management strategies effective customer. **Decrease cost still** reflect efficiency in management source power, so that give impact positive on profitability. While that, **anticipation production** measure readiness of MSMEs in face fluctuation market demand, ensuring production still stable and fulfilling need consumers. Fifth indicator This give description comprehensive to performance and power MSME competitiveness.

Based on data from the Bandar Lampung Cooperatives and SMEs Service, UMKM contributed more from 60% to Product Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and absorbs about 97% of the total power work in the city (The State of Social Enterprise in Indonesia, 2018). However, even though MSMEs play an important role in economy , many from they Still face various challenges that hinder growth and sustainability business , such as limitations access to financing , low literacy finance , and adoption technology that is not yet optimal (Hidayat & Sururi, 2023).

At the MSME level, literacy low finances can result in decision business that does not effective, such as poor cash management or use credit that is not wise. Data from The Financial Services Authority (OJK) shows that literacy finance in Indonesia is still is at a low level, especially among UMKM actors. Conditions This potential to worsen performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung if No handled with good (Listyaningsih et al ., 2022). Good understanding about finance help they make more decisions good, reduce risk finance, and improve efficiency in management business. UMKM will more

Ready face the possibilities and difficulties presented by the environment growing business complicated if they own literacy strong finances.

In Indonesia, including in Bandar Lampung, it offers solution for expand access finance for MSMEs. Fintech provides various service more finances inclusive, such as digital payments, online loans, and investment platforms, which can assist MSMEs in manage and develop business (Sabda Maulana et al., 2022). However, the adoption of fintech among MSMEs is still Not yet evenly. According to report from Bank Indonesia, many MSMEs are still Not yet make optimal use of fintech, both Because lack of knowledge and limitations access.

Inclusion finance ensure that MSMEs have equal access to service finance, which is very important for growth and sustainability business (Marginingsih, 2021). In many case, UMKM faces obstacle in access service formal finance. Study of influence inclusion finance to performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung can give outlook about How increase access finance for perpetrator business small and medium in the region.

Based on observation early, although 96.7% of MSME actors understand draft base finance and how to manage it, as many as 80% do not regularly record current expenditure and income monthly. Condition This impact on welfare financial they, especially for perpetrator business grocery store in trouble know magnitude current finance them. In addition, the non- impulsive behavior they have MSME actors should can strengthen connection between literacy finance and capability financial them. However, their ability financial the tend less than optimal, resulting in performance that has not been reach potential maximum.

Based on observation the beginning of what was done The problems faced by MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City are related to close with literacy finance, financial technology, and inclusion finance. Many UMKM players in this area Still experience limitations in knowledge finances that impact on ability they manage finance business with good. Low literacy finance this also narrows down access they to service formal finance, such as bank loan or investment, which should be can push growth business. In addition, the utilization of technology growing financial rapid Not yet fully optimized by MSMEs, both Because lack of understanding about technology the and limitations digital infrastructure. Inclusion finances that have not been evenly to worsen situation This makes it difficult for MSMEs get adequate access to capital. Therefore that, improvement literacy finance, utilization of fintech, and expansion inclusion finance

become key For increase performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung to be more empowered compete.

Bandar Lampung as one of the city big in Indonesia has characteristics unique economy (Mukhlis & Perdana, 2022). Researching influence factors this is in this area can give outlook specific as possible different from city or area others, so that results study This can become reference important for government area, perpetrator business, and institutions finance local. Findings from study This can give recommendation practical For increase performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City, which in turn can contribute to growth economy area.

Based on description background behind the above problem, research This entered For answer To what extent is the performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City influenced by the level of literacy finance, financial technology, and inclusion finance. Very important For do study This For know how much big influence literacy finance, fintech adoption, and inclusion finance to performance of MSMEs in the city this. With understand factors said, it is expected can formulated a more strategic effective For support growth and sustainability of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung, so that they can contribute more **optimal in economy local and national. With this, writer interested For do study with title " Influence Literacy Finance, *Financial Technology* and Inclusion Finance on the Performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City "**.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro-enterprises are defined as businesses owned by individuals or business entities that meet the criteria in Article 1 of Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, which in this legislation and have the aim of making a profit. Medium-sized businesses are companies run by individuals or business entities that are not related, owned, controlled, or have a relationship with medium or large companies, and do not have a legal relationship with such companies. In contrast, small businesses meet the legal requirements as small businesses. Micro-enterprises are required to have annual sales of a maximum of three hundred million rupiah and a net value of a maximum of fifty million rupiah (excluding land and buildings where the business is located).

Article 6 of Law No. 20 of 2008 states that small businesses, excluding the building where the company is located, must have net assets of at least IDR

50,000,000,000 to IDR 500,000,000,000 and must generate sales of at least IDR 300,000,000,000 to IDR 2,500,000,000,000 per year.

Medium-sized enterprises must have annual sales of at least IDR 2,500,000,000 or IDR 50,000,000,000 and a maximum net worth of five hundred million rupiah (excluding the land and building where the company is located). The World Bank categorizes small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into three groups: Micro Enterprises, which employ 10 people; Small Enterprises, which employ 30 people; and Medium Enterprises, which employ up to 300 people (Bank Indonesia, 2015, p. 23).

According to Bank Indonesia (2015), MSMEs are divided into four categories. First, MSMEs operating in the informal sector, such as street vendors, who do not have a formal company structure. The second category is micro MSMEs, namely business actors who have technical knowledge but do not have the entrepreneurial drive to develop their companies.

Third, dynamic small businesses, which include MSME entrepreneurs with good entrepreneurial skills, the ability to export their goods and cooperate with other MSMEs through subcontracting. Last but not least are fast-growing companies, namely MSMEs that have reached a mature entrepreneurial stage and are ready to grow into larger companies.

MSMEs are categorized by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) based on the number of employees. Micro companies are defined as companies with one to four employees, small companies with five to nineteen employees, medium companies with twenty to ninety-nine employees, and large companies with one hundred or more employees. Performance is defined as the results achieved by people or organizations when completing tasks assigned to them. These results are determined by factors such as ability, experience, dedication, and time available (Hasibuan, 2002).

According to Rivai (2005), performance can also be understood as the overall result or level of success of an individual during a certain period of time in completing a task compared to his/her potential, including work results, targets, goals, or criteria that have been previously set and agreed upon. While company performance, namely the results or achievements influenced by the company's operational actions in using its resources, is a picture of the general state of the business within a certain period of time (Srimindarti, 2004).

Based on the above description, MSMEs are business sectors that are grouped based on their economic scale, including the number of assets, annual turnover, and the

number of workers owned. Micro businesses are usually individual or family-owned with very limited capital, while small businesses already have a more formal structure and a larger production scale. Medium businesses, on the other hand, approach the capacity of large companies but are still in the medium-scale business category with certain limitations according to regulations.

MSMEs play a strategic role in supporting economic growth in various countries, especially in Indonesia (Perdana et al., 2023; Yolanda, 2024), due to their flexibility and adaptability to market changes. Micro-enterprises are often the solution to boosting the household economy, while small and medium enterprises have a significant contribution in driving the regional economy, creating jobs, and reducing the economic gap between urban and rural areas.

Thus, MSMEs cover various business fields involving individuals or small groups, with the potential to grow into larger businesses. Based on regulations in Indonesia, these businesses are classified to provide special treatment, such as easy access to capital, entrepreneurship training, and tax incentives. Therefore, MSMEs are not only seen as the backbone of the economy, but also as the driving force for innovation and equitable economic development.

Financial Literacy

Literacy finance is understanding and capacity public to management and utilization of money efficient, for ensure well-being and improve standard management finance and withdrawal decision, the Financial Services Authority (2017) defines literacy finance as knowledge, skills, and attitudes that influence behavior.

Based on definition this, society general and consumer services and products finance must capable increase or change practice management finance society so that it can increase welfare they, besides know and understand institution service finance and products service finance. Everyone should capable utilize goods and instruments proper finance as efficient as possible maybe. This is because of public need know and understand finance personal so that you can make choice proper finance (Santoso, 2021).

For Indonesian people, the lack of knowledge about literacy finance Can become big problems and difficulties. In order to be able to reach welfare in accordance with patterns and styles life, society pushed For make plan finance for the future through the educational process long-term finances (Mendari & Kewal, 2013).

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), knowing and understanding ideas and dangers finance, as well as own encouragement and confidence self For use information and understanding This For make evaluation wise finances, all of them is component literacy finance. Increase welfare financial society and society while promote involvement economy is the purpose.

According to OJK, if a public fulfil indicator literacy finance following, then public it is said own education strong finances.

1) *Well Literate*

If a public realize facts and opinions about institutions and goods finance, including characteristics, services, benefits, dangers, rights and responsibilities the answer is, society the can considered *well literate*. A *well literate society* also has ability For use services and goods finance.

2) *Sufficiently Literate*

When individual own deep understanding and belief to institutions and goods finance, but they Still not enough own skills or experience required For use it in a way effective. Condition This classified as *sufficiently literate*.

3) *Less Literate*

The community not enough own understanding and trust to institutions and goods finance, which is level literacy finance lowest. With Thus, society the can it is said as a civilization left behind in matter progress technology.

Financial Technology

According to Atkinson and Messy (2012), the OECD *International Network on Financial Education* has create tool survey literacy finances that can used by people from various background back in various countries. OECD (2016) then revise instrument This with adapt the question with context community. The tools used For measure level literacy finance Respondent consists of from three part.

1) Knowledge Financial (*financial knowledge*)

Determined with count how many times each Respondent answer with Correct six or more question about understanding they about mark time money interest loan, principle calculation bank interest, interest compound, risk and return, definition inflation, and methods diversification.

2) Behavior Financial (*financial behavior*)

Calculation This based on the response given Respondent to seven questions used For evaluate behavior financial they. Questions the covers Topics like behave Be careful moment do purchase, pay bill appropriate time, set objective finance term long, save, choose product finance, and submit loan For fulfil need.

Aspect important from literacy finances that reflect How somebody manage his finances everyday. Behavior This reflect action real taken individual related with income, expenses, savings, investments, and debt management.

3) Attitude Financial (*financial attitude*)

Determined with add up score from third questions asked to respondents questions about How Respondent make planning finance term long or prioritize desire term short on top security term long.

An important foundation in financial literacy because this attitude is what shapes an individual's financial behavior. A healthy financial attitude reflects a positive and wise view of money, financial management, and future planning. This attitude includes views on saving, investing, spending, debt, risk, and financial independence. With the right attitude, individuals can better manage their finances, achieve their financial goals, and face financial challenges with confidence. The components of financial attitude are as follows.

- a) *Expense Management*
- b) *Savings Management*
- c) *Debt Management*
- d) *Investment Management*
- e) *Long -term Financial Planning*
- f) *Future -oriented Behavior*
- g) *Adherence to Financial Plans*
- h) *Financial Risk Management*
- i) *Healthy Financial Habits (Gunawan, 2023) .*

One of utilization technology information in industry finance is financial technology (Alimirruch , 2017). Financial technology as defined by Freedmann (2006) in Apriliani & Yudiaatmaja (2023) is fusion between technology and systems finance that improves purchase and sale products and services cross time and space. On the other hand, financial technology is defined by the Financial Stability Board

in (Nizar, 2017) as one of the form innovation technical in service finances that can generate business models, applications, procedures, or products that have implications real for provision service finance.

Financial technology, according to Bank Indonesia, it is results fusion service finance and technology, which ultimately changing business models from traditional to moderate. Previously, for do payment required meeting direct and some cash certain, however, fintech allows For do transaction distance Far or activity payment with easy, without need meeting directly, and in count seconds. Compared with sector other finances with over regulation strict, fintech services are already Lots used by startups in Indonesia and more known. With use technology, devices software, and data, fintech is considered more successful and efficient. *Financial technology* covers various type concept. Fintech is term For innovation in service finance, where technology become the crucial thing, according to institution study named NDRC (*The National Digital Research Center*).

Regulation No. 18/40/PBI/2016 concerning Implementation Processing Transaction Payment. With put forward caution and management prudent risk, regulation This aiming For push growth system smooth, safe, effective and reliable payments with still notice interest national, protection consumers, as well as standards and practices international. In addition, according to Bank Indonesia, the development of fintech is in line with with change habit the current society dominated by desire user technology information For own style life all-round fast. Fintech can reduce reluctance For come to a location consequence poor service satisfying with overcome problem transaction sell buy, payment related shopping, and transferring money at banks/ATMs. In other words, without sacrifice effectiveness, fintech makes problem transaction sell buy and system payment become Far more simple, cheap, and efficient.

According to the Financial Services Authority (2016), the advantages of *Fintech* are:

Behind the advantages, there are also disadvantages, as follows:

- 1) *Financial Technology* is a party that does not have permission to transfer money and is less experienced than banks in managing large amounts of money.
- 2) Some fintech companies do not have a physical location, and they do not have the knowledge necessary to handle security systems and product integrity processes.

Inclusion Finance

Investigation comprehensive For remove a number of type obstacle to use and utilization service institution finance by the community known as inclusion finance (Yanti, 2019).

Inclusion finance defined as right everyone for get access to service finance best in a way appropriate time, informed, and with reasonable cost with still guard comfort and dignity, according to the National Financial Strategy Inclusive Financing (SNKI) Bank Indonesia (Hilmawati & Kusumaningtias, 2021).

Change in method perpetrator economy looking at money and profit known as inclusion finance. In the way think long, thing the first thing people think of when see money is How increase profit. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. It is hoped that by adopting a financial inclusion attitude, economic actors will become more sensitive to profit because the poverty gap will be reduced and economic actors around them will benefit (Adriani & Wiksuana, 2018).

The availability of various needs or services can help MSMEs achieve capital adequacy requirements. A comprehensive initiative known as financial inclusion seeks to eliminate all barriers to people's access to financial services, both financial and non-financial (Sari et. al., 2022).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses quantitative methodology. The type of research used is quantitative research. Sugiyono (2015:13) to assess the hypothesis that has been proposed, quantitative procedures are defined as a research approach that includes studying a particular population or sample, collecting data using research equipment, and analyzing the results quantitatively or statistically.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Analysis Descriptive

Characteristics Respondents

Respondents used in study This is respondents who have business in Bandar Lampung. The results of the distribution questionnaire as many as 106 respondents.

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents

No.	Business	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Culinary	42	39.62%
2.	Grocery	13	12.26%
3.	Fashion	10	9.43%
4.	Laundry	4	3.77%
5.	Textiles	7	6.60%
6.	Sew	2	1.89%
7.	Travel	2	1.89%
8.	Online shop	15	14.15%
9.	Vegetables	8	7.55%
10.	Convection	3	2.83%

Based on data from 106 respondents, the majority business originate from sector culinary, which covers 39.62%, shows strong preference to related business with food. Category next one is enough significant is an online store, with percentage 14.15%, indicating trend growing digital trade. Business in the fashion sector covers 9.43%, followed by business textile by 6.60%. Other sectors such as sale vegetables (7.55%), laundry services (3.77%), grocery stores (12.26%), and production convection (2.83%) represents larger market share small However important. Service travel and business sewing, each with 1.89%, highlighted larger market segments special among type business respondents. The numbers This reflect diversity industry, with sector culinary, online stores, and fashion as those that dominate the market.

Descriptive Category Variables

Result data study consists of from three variable free that is Literacy Finance (X1), FinTech (X2) and Inclusion Finance (X3), as well as variable bound namely MSME Performance (Y). For describe and test influence variable free and variable bound in study This then in the section This will served data description of each variable based on data obtained in the field. Description of the data presented is mean, standard deviation, table and frequency. Data description of each variable in a way Details can seen from description as following.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	Amount Respondents	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Literacy Finance (X1)	106	22.00	55.00	45.1698	5.42915
FinTech (X2)	106	28.00	79.00	57.3491	8.87591
Inclusion Finance (X3)	106	21.00	51.00	37.6321	5.79215
MSME Performance (Y)	106	43.00	79.00	62.1226	6.78191

Average literacy finance respondents (X1) were 45.17 out of scale maximum 55, which indicates level literacy relative finance good. Deviation low standard (5.43) indicates that variations between Respondent No too big. Usage or understanding Respondent regarding FinTech (X2) is at an average level of 57.35, with enough variation big among respondents (deviation standard 8.88). This is show that level use or understanding about FinTech more varies compared to with literacy finance.

Level of inclusion finance (X3) respondents is at an average of 37.63, which indicates the level of inclusion moderate finances. Variations between Respondent No too big, visible from deviation relative standard low (5.79). Average performance of MSMEs (Y) respondents is 62.12, which shows relative performance of MSMEs good. Variation between Respondent A little more tall compared to variable others, with deviation standard 6.78.

In general overall, respondents show sufficient average value tall For FinTech variables and MSME performance, with more variations big compared to variable others, especially for FinTech. While that, Literacy Finance and Inclusion Finance own higher average value moderate, with more variations low among respondents.

DISCUSSION

Study This aiming For analyze impact literacy finance, technology financial, and inclusion finance to performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung.

1. Influence literacy finance to performance of MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung

Based on research data description can known that minimum literacy value finance of 22 and a maximum of 55 indicates existence range sufficient understanding wide between respondents. However, with an average of 45.1698, it can be concluded that part big Respondent own level literacy finances that are on top mark middle from range said, signifying that they own good knowledge about management finance, usage product finance, and taking decision related finance personal or business. Standard deviation amounting to 5.42915, which is classified as low, indicating that data distribution is not too spread Far from the average, meaning difference in level understanding literacy finance between Respondent No too significant.

In other words, some big Respondent tend own level literacy consistent finances, showing homogeneity in mastery draft finance basic among SMEs, this the supported by research (Nurani & Khairi, 2024; Rachmawati et al., 2023). High

average literacy finance This also reflects success effort education finance, good through formal and informal channels, which have accepted by the respondents.

Literacy finance proven own influence significant positive to performance of MSMEs, which means improvement literacy finance will increase performance of MSMEs in general directly. This is show that the more Good understanding of MSME actors regarding draft finance, such as cash management, investment, and financing, then the more good performance too business they. Every 1 unit increase in literacy finance can increase MSME performance of 0.528 units, with assumption other factors remain constant. This shows importance literacy finance in increase ability MSME actors in make decision more finances good and proper target.

2. Influence *financial technology* against performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City

The minimum value in FinTech is 28 and the maximum is 79 indicating existence quite a difference big in level adoption or use technology finance among respondents. With an average of 57.3491, this This show that part big Respondent own level adoption or knowledge above point middle from available range. This shows that majority Respondent tend quite familiar and has utilise technology finance, such as digital payments, online lending platforms, or investment through application finance as study (Ernawati et al., 2022). However, there is quite a lot of variation big in this data also indicates that There is a number of respondents who are still in stage beginning use of FinTech or Possible Not yet fully understand various services offered by finance technology.

Standard more deviation large, namely 8.87591, strengthens indication that there is difference significant in adoption or FinTech knowledge among respondents. Differences This Can caused by various factors, such as access to technology, level digital literacy, or preference in use service finance traditional. Some respondents Possible more easy adapt with technology finance Because they Already used to with digital innovation, while others may need time longer for understanding and adopting FinTech. The difference This important For be noted, because matter the can give outlook about which group needs it more Lots education or support in utilise technology finance For increase performance and efficiency business they.

3. Influence inclusion finance to performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City

On the aspect inclusion finance, range mark between 21 to 51 shows that there is enough variation significant in access and participation Respondent to service formal finance. Average inclusion finance of 37.6321 shows that part big Respondent Already own access to service finance, such as bank accounts, credit, insurance, or service digital finance, although Not yet evenly distributed across all circles. There are respondents who have minimum value 21 indicates that Still there is groups that have not fully utilise service formal finance or Still limited access to service This is. Can caused by factors geographical, level literacy finance, or lack of knowledge about benefit service available finances.

Standard deviation of 5.79215 shows that variation in inclusion finance among Respondent No too extreme, meaning part big Respondent be around average value. This shows that although There is difference in level inclusion finance, gap the No too width. Most of Respondent Already start access service finance, but Not yet all capable optimize the benefits in a way full. In the context of this is important For Keep going push improvement inclusion finance, in particular for the group that still marginalized or not enough served by service formal finance. With improvement greater access and education evenly, it is expected inclusion finance can more comprehensive and contribute to the improvement welfare economy in a way more wide.

Inclusion finance proven own influence positive and significant to performance of MSMEs, even though the impact relatively more small compared to with literacy finance and Fintech adoption. Increase inclusion finance, which includes MSME access to service formal finance such as bank accounts, credit, insurance, and digital payments, providing encouragement for performance business. Every 1 unit increase in inclusion finance will increase performance of MSMEs by 0.204 units. Although his contribution No as big as variable other things This show that more access Good to service formal finance remains important for MSMEs to develop business they, especially in matter manage capital, access financing, and expanding market opportunities.

4. Influence literacy finance, *financial technology*, and inclusion finance in a way simultaneous to performance of MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City

Analysis results regression show that variable Literacy Finance, Inclusion Finance, and Fintech in general significant capable explain variation in MSME Performance. With F value is 1844.654 and p-value is less from 0.001, this model own very high power in predict performance of MSMEs. This means that variables independent used in study This own real influence to MSME performance, and relationships between variables this is very strong in a way statistics. At the level 99% confidence, can it is said that third variable This contribute in a way significant in explain improvement MSME performance reflects that improvement literacy finance, access to service finance, as well as adoption technology finance give impact positive to progress business small and medium.

Significance connection This indicates that literacy finance, inclusion finance, and Fintech does not only play a role in a way individual, but also mutual strengthen in push MSME performance. Literacy finance help perpetrator business in take decision more finances well, for now inclusion finance ensure that MSMEs have access to various service financial needs required For support operational them. On the other hand, Fintech provides solution technology that makes things easier MSME actors in access service finance, speed up transactions, and optimize efficiency business. Third factor this, when Work together, play a role important in increase Power competitiveness and sustainability of MSMEs in an increasingly digital and integrated market.

Importance findings This lies in the integral role of Literacy Finance, Inclusion Finance, and Fintech in push improvement performance of MSMEs, which is bone back economy in many countries. Literacy finance help MSME actors manage source Power they with more wise, while inclusion finance ensure more access wide to service financial needs For expansion business. Fintech adoption completes this process. with give access fast and efficient to service digital finance, so that make it easier operational and improve Power competitive. Therefore that, combination from third factor This No only support growth business, but also strengthens resilience of MSMEs in face challenge economy and change technology. With Thus, investment in education financial and technology finance become crucial For speed up development of MSMEs and support more economy inclusive.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on results research and discussion can withdrawn conclusion as following .

1. Literacy finance own influence significant positive to performance of MSMEs, where each 1 unit increase in literacy finance can increase MSME performance of 0.528 units, with mark significance $p < 0.001$.
2. The use of Fintech also provides significant contribution to performance of MSMEs, with every increase of 1 unit in adoption technology finance potential increase MSME performance of 0.518 units, indicating very strong significance ($p < 0.001$).
3. Inclusion finance influential positive to performance of MSMEs, even though his contribution more small compared to literacy finance and Fintech, namely improvement of 0.204 units, with mark significance $p < 0.001$.
4. Increase MSME performance is important for stakeholders interest For focus on improvement literacy finance and promotion adoption of Fintech, as well as provide education and support in inclusion finance, use ensure MSME actors can utilize service finance with effective and improve Power competition they.

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