

PENGARUH LITERASI KEUANGAN DAN INKLUSI KEUANGAN TERHADAP KINERJA UMKM DENGAN PERILAKU MANAJEMEN KEUANGAN SEBAGAI VARIABEL INTERVENING PADA UMKM PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Jumlah unit UMKM pada tahun 2023 mengalami peningkatan, namun faktanya dari peningkatan tersebut pelaku UMKM kurang mampu mempertahankan kinerjanya yang berdampak pada menurunnya produktivitasnya, secara konseptual apabila unit bertambah maka jumlah produksi bertambah, namun fenomena gap disini adalah kurangnya kemampuan pelaku UMKM dalam mengelola usahanya terutama dari aspek pengelolaan keuangan. Penelitian ini mengamati dan menganalisis menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif yang diartikan sebagai alat untuk menggambarkan situasi dan kondisi fakta serta gejala yang diperoleh sedangkan alat analisis yang digunakan adalah menggunakan SEM dengan menggunakan 400 UKM di Jawa Barat. Hasil penelitian menyatakan literasi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja UMKM, inklusi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja UMKM, literasi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pengelolaan keuangan pelaku UMKM, inklusi keuangan tidak berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pengelolaan keuangan pelaku UMKM, perilaku pengelolaan keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja UMKM, literasi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja UMKM dengan perilaku pengelolaan keuangan sebagai variabel intervening dan inklusi keuangan berpengaruh terhadap kinerja UMKM dengan perilaku pengelolaan keuangan sebagai variabel intervening.

Kata-kata Kunci: inklusi keuangan, literasi keuangan, perilaku pengelolaan keuangan, kinerja UMKM

THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION ON MSME PERFORMANCE WITH FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE IN MSMES IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE

ABSTRACT

The number of MSME units in 2023 has increased, but the fact is that from this increase, MSME actors are less able to maintain their performance which has an impact on reducing their productivity, conceptually if the unit increases, the amount of production increases, but the gap phenomenon here is the lack of ability of MSME actors in managing their business, especially from the aspect of financial management. This study observes and analyzes using a descriptive quantitative approach which is defined as a tool to describe the situation and condition of their facts and symptoms obtained while the analytical tool used is using SEM using 400 SMEs in West Java. The results of the study state that financial literacy affects the performance of MSMEs, financial inclusion affects the performance of MSMEs, financial literacy affects the financial management behavior of MSME actors, financial inclusion has no effect on the financial management behavior of MSME actors, financial management behavior affects the performance

of MSMEs, financial literacy affects the performance of MSMEs with financial management behavior as an intervening variable and financial inclusion affects the performance of MSMEs with financial management behavior as an intervening variable.

Keywords: *financial inclusion, financial literacy, financial management behavior, UMKM performance*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as the fourth most populous country in the world after China, India, and the United States, has a population of approximately 278.69 million people as of July 2023, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). With such a large population, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in driving the country's economy. MSMEs are not only pivotal in providing employment opportunities but also in generating local and national economic growth. They significantly contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are a key income source, especially in rural and underdeveloped areas. Consequently, the development and empowerment of MSMEs are essential to improving the welfare of the population and enhancing Indonesia's overall economic strength.

MSMEs in Indonesia contribute more than 60% to the national GDP and employ nearly 97% of the total workforce, with over 64 million units operating across the archipelago. This makes them the largest contributor to labor absorption, aiding in poverty reduction and income generation, particularly in informal and rural sectors. Their presence also promotes economic diversification and local resilience, which are critical components of national economic stability. Therefore, the government's support and continuous efforts to develop this sector are crucial.

Despite their importance, MSMEs face significant challenges, particularly in the areas of business management and financial capability. Strategic initiatives are necessary to improve MSME performance, one of which involves equipping business owners with better financial knowledge and literacy. This will allow them to manage their business operations and finances more effectively, akin to large-scale companies. The government and various stakeholders have launched ongoing campaigns to raise awareness and provide education about financial literacy, aiming to empower MSME actors and the broader public.

Financial literacy encompasses knowledge and skills related to managing personal and business finances, understanding financial products and institutions, and developing responsible financial behavior. When properly internalized, financial literacy enables MSMEs to separate personal and business finances, create budgets, plan expenditures, evaluate investment opportunities, and make informed financial decisions. A financially literate entrepreneur is more likely to sustain and grow their business, avoid over-indebtedness, and plan for long-term success.

According to Jennifer (2023), enhancing MSME survival in today's disruptive era requires knowledge in company management and financial literacy. Similarly, Hilmawati (2021) emphasizes that financial literacy

significantly affects MSME performance and entrepreneurial motivation. Without adequate financial understanding, MSME owners may struggle to manage cash flow, access financing, or navigate market uncertainties.

Research by Ambarwati and Zuraida (2020) highlights that financial literacy influences 33.8% of MSME business interest in Panggunharjo Village, reinforcing the notion that mastering financial concepts is crucial to entrepreneurial growth. Furthermore, Bongomin (2017) identifies that financial literacy among MSME actors ranges from low to high levels and is affected by education and income. Therefore, interventions should be tailored to address the different levels of understanding and socioeconomic backgrounds of MSME owners.

Another important factor is financial inclusion, defined as the ease of access to financial products and services, including savings, credit, insurance, and digital payments. Financial inclusion is critical for MSMEs, as it allows them to secure funding, expand operations, and improve competitiveness. However, many MSMEs in Indonesia face difficulties in accessing formal financial institutions due to a lack of collateral, credit history, or documentation.

Yulianita (2023) notes that capital and marketing are persistent issues for MSMEs. These can be mitigated by expanding access to financial services, enabling businesses to obtain the resources they need for growth. Tejada (2022) adds that financial service accessibility supports entrepreneurship by providing capital and improving operational efficiency.

In this context, financial training and inclusive finance policies are essential to empower MSME actors. The most efficient policy to reduce poverty is

sustained economic growth, supported by financial inclusion. By expanding access to financial services, both individuals and business actors can participate more fully in economic activities. This is the core of financial inclusion, as defined by Faryan (2023).

Financial inclusion facilitates access to funding, improves the welfare of users, and supports business activities, ultimately driving increases in sales, capital, and profits (Bongomin, 2017). To track national progress, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) conducted the 2022 National Financial Literacy and Inclusion Survey (SNLIK). The results showed an improvement in the financial literacy index from 38.03% in 2019 to 49.68% in 2022, and in the financial inclusion index from 76.19% to 85.10%. This narrowing gap indicates progress, although disparities still exist.

Despite these improvements, many MSMEs still lack organized financial practices. Business owners often mix personal and business funds, neglect financial planning, and operate without formal accounting systems. These gaps in managerial and financial behavior limit their capacity to monitor expenses, control costs, and measure performance. The lack of long-term planning and detailed budgets further weakens their sustainability and decision-making capabilities.

This study is particularly important in the context of West Java Province, where many MSMEs struggle due to poor financial literacy and low financial inclusion. Improving both areas is essential to fostering better financial behavior and, consequently, business performance. Research has shown that financial literacy influences how entrepreneurs plan, spend, and invest, and that financial inclusion provides the

tools and infrastructure to execute those decisions effectively.

The theoretical framework guiding this research is the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which suggests that behavior is influenced by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. If MSME actors believe that financial literacy will lead to positive outcomes, they are more likely to adopt good financial practices. However, research shows conflicting results regarding the impact of financial literacy and inclusion on MSME performance. For instance, while some studies (Anisa et al., 2023; Yolanda, 2024) affirm the positive effects, others (Nguyen et al., 2022; Hannig & Jansen, 2010) argue that these factors do not directly affect performance.

Similarly, while studies (Ahamed & Mallick, 2019; Gustriani et al., 2023) suggest that financial literacy influences financial behavior, others (Aritonang et al., 2023; Bongomin et al., 2017) find no significant relationship. These discrepancies indicate a research gap and justify further exploration.

MSMEs remain the economic backbone in many developing countries, including Indonesia (Abdul Razak & Amin, 2020), contributing to GDP and employment. Yet, their sustainability is often threatened by poor financial practices and limited access to finance. Financial literacy and financial inclusion are widely recognized as drivers of financial management and performance, but the relationship is not always straightforward. Some MSMEs with adequate financial knowledge still perform poorly due to a lack of practical application or external constraints.

Access alone is also insufficient. Many MSMEs have bank accounts or credit lines but do not use them effectively. Mistrust in financial

institutions or limited understanding of financial products can prevent optimal use. Positive attitudes towards financial management do not always translate into good behavior due to operational pressures or lack of support.

Additionally, emotional and cultural factors influence financial behavior. Past financial failures or societal norms may cause reluctance to take calculated risks or embrace formal financial systems. The interaction between financial literacy, inclusion, and behavior is complex. For example, having access to credit without financial literacy may lead to over-indebtedness. Likewise, time constraints or stress can prevent the implementation of sound financial practices.

In West Java, the failure rate among MSMEs remains high. Many close within a few years of operation due to managerial weaknesses and financial mismanagement. To address this, it is essential to enhance financial literacy through structured training and educational initiatives. Improving access to formal financial services is equally important to ensure that entrepreneurs can secure the resources they need for growth and sustainability.

Ultimately, when MSME actors possess both the knowledge and tools for effective financial management, their businesses are more likely to thrive. This study seeks to investigate the influence of financial literacy and inclusion on MSME performance, using financial management behavior as an intervening variable. By doing so, it aims to provide actionable insights for policymakers, educators, and financial institutions to support the growth and resilience of MSMEs in West Java and beyond.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The object of this research is Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion, Financial Management Behavior, MSME Performance. The research subjects are MSME actors in West Java.

This type of research is quantitative, this study observes and analyzes using a descriptive verification approach which is defined as a tool to describe the situation and conditions of facts and symptoms obtained through research on the Influence of Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion on MSME Performance with Financial Management Behavior as an Intervening Variable of MSMEs in West Java Province through a series of statistical analyzes.

Based on the description above, this study uses the variables Financial Literacy (X1), Financial Inclusion (X2), as Exogenous (free) variables and Endogenous variables there is one variable, namely MSME Performance (Y) and the Intervening variable Financial Management Behavior (Z).

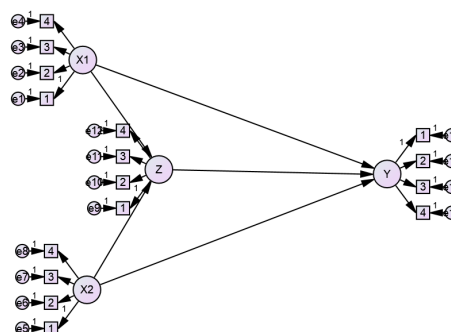
The population in this study is MSMEs in the West Java region as many as 667,795.

The 95% confidence level is one of the most commonly used standards in statistical research. This means that researchers want to be sure that the results found from a sample of 400 people will reflect the results of a larger population with a relatively low level of uncertainty. In other words, if this study is conducted repeatedly with different samples, approximately 95% of the resulting estimated intervals will cover the true value in the population. Based on the calculation above, the sample that became respondents in this study was adjusted to 400 MSME Actors in West Java.

In Stratified Random Sampling, the population is divided into several strata or more homogeneous groups based on certain characteristics (for example the number of KPP in each city).

In this study, the selection of respondents was based on the number of Tax Service Offices (KPP) in each city. Banjar City has a smaller number of KPP compared to other cities. Therefore, to ensure fair representation, the number of respondents selected from Banjar City was 10 respondents. While for other cities that have a larger number of KPP, the number of respondents selected was 15 respondents.

Data obtained from the research object, namely West Java MSMEs regarding Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion, Financial Management Behavior, MSME Performance.



According to (J. Hair & Alamer, 2022), the SEM model is a technique that allows separate relationships for each dependent variable. This method is based on variance analysis and begins by calculating the covariance matrix so that it is often referred to as a covariance-based structural equation model. The data analysis technique used in this study is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). With AMOS software version 22. According to Sugiyono (2019:323), Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is described as an analysis that combines

the approaches of factor analysis, structural models, and path analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the number of samples used was UMKM West Java Province, as many as 400 respondents. Using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method.

- Research results regarding respondent characteristics seen from gender. Data shows that of the 400 respondents, the largest number of respondents were male respondents at 60% with women at 40%, this is because historically, men often have better access to resources such as capital, business networks, and training compared to women.
- Characteristics of respondents based on age show that the largest number of respondents are respondents who are aged 15-25 years, namely 44%, aged 26-35 years as much as 30%, aged 36-45 years as much as 19% and > 45 years as much as 7%, where UMKM West Java Province is dominated by the age of 15-25 years, Young age is often associated with creativity and enthusiasm to try new things.
- Respondent characteristics based on education are dominated by high school at 43%, bachelor's degree at 29%, junior high school at 18%, elementary school at 9% and master's degree at 1%. High school graduates are often looking for ways to immediately earn income and be financially independent. MSMEs can be a faster option than continuing higher education, especially if they need income immediately.

Descriptive Analysis of Variables

1. The value obtained from the analysis of respondents' responses to Financial

Literacy in MSMEs in West Java Province is 36,137, which is in the good classification. This means that MSME actors can manage their business finances quite well, including making wise decisions related to financing, investment, and risk management. MSME actors in West Java Province have a fairly good understanding of basic financial concepts, such as cash management, transaction recording, and budget planning. They generally have adequate skills to manage their business finances effectively.

2. The value obtained from the analysis of respondents' responses to Financial Inclusion in MSMEs in West Java Province is 36,162, which is in the good classification. This means that MSMEs in West Java Province have good access and actively use various financial services. This includes products and services such as bank accounts, loans, insurance, and investments that are available to support business operations and growth. MSMEs in West Java Province are in a strong position in terms of access to and use of financial services.
3. The value obtained from the analysis of respondents' responses to MSME Performance in MSMEs in West Java Province is 36824 which is in the good classification. This means that MSMEs in the region operate at a high level of performance and have succeeded in managing various aspects of the business very effectively. This shows significant achievements and provides a strong foundation for continued success in the future. MSMEs in West Java Province show very high performance in various operational and managerial aspects. This reflects that MSMEs have succeeded in achieving and

exceeding the expected performance standards.

4. The value obtained from the analysis of respondents' responses to Financial Management Behavior in MSMEs in West Java Province is 12435 which is in the good classification. This means that MSMEs in West Java Province have a solid foundation in financial management, with adequate practices but with opportunities to further improve their financial systems and strategies to achieve more optimal results. Good financial management practices increase trust from investors, creditors, and other stakeholders, facilitating access to additional financing if needed.

Validity Test and Reliability Test Validity Test

**Table 4.9 Validity Test
Standardized Direct Effects (Group
number 1 - Default model)**

	X2	X1	Z	Y
Y4	,000	,000	,000	,776
Y3	,000	,000	,000	,836
Y2	,000	,000	,000	,864
Y1	,000	,000	,000	,884
Z4	,000	,000	,809	,000
Z3	,000	,000	,873	,000
Z2	,000	,000	,891	,000
Z1	,000	,000	,848	,000
X2.4	,912	,000	,000	,000
X2.3	,887	,000	,000	,000
X2.2	,846	,000	,000	,000
X2.1	,801	,000	,000	,000
X1.4	,000	,767	,000	,000
X1.3	,000	,807	,000	,000
X1.2	,000	,846	,000	,000
X1.1	,000	,826	,000	,000

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024.

Convergent validity can be used to determine whether each estimated indicator validly measures the dimensions of the concept being tested and has a direct relationship or direct effect, with the accepted limit value for the weakest acceptable loading factor being 0.40 that (Ghozali & Latan, 2015).

Reliability Test

**Table 4.10 Construct Reliability
Calculation**

Variabel	Indikator	Std. Load	ΣStd. Load	(ΣStd. Load) ²	Standar Loading ^a	e. j	Σe. j	Const Reliat
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9
LK	LK4	0,767	4,051	16,411	0,588	0,677	3,146	0,7
	LK3	0,807			0,651	0,526		
	LK2	0,846			0,716	0,605		
	LK1	0,826			0,682	0,564		
IK	IK4	0,912	4,273	18,259	0,832	0,759	3,141	0,7
	IK3	0,887			0,787	0,698		
	IK2	0,846			0,716	0,605		
	IK1	0,801			0,642	0,514		
PMK	PMK4	0,809	3,421	11,703	0,654	0,529	2,512	0,7
	PMK 3	0,873			0,762	0,665		
	PMK 2	0,891			0,794	0,707		
	PMK 1	0,848			0,719	0,610		
KU	KU4	0,776	5,015	25,150	0,602	0,467	3,521	0,7
	KU3	0,836			0,699	0,584		
	KU2	0,864			0,746	0,645		
	KU1	0,884			0,781	0,691		

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024

Reliability Test with Construct Reliability Test, which tests the reliability and consistency of data. Construct Reliability values between 0.6 and 0.7 are still acceptable on condition that the construct validity (indicators) in the model is good. From the table above, the results show that all Construct Reliability > 0.6, so that they have met the requirements which means that the indicators used are reliable and relatively able to explain the latent variables they form (Ghozali & Latan, 2015).

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Analysis

This analysis is used to determine the structural relationship between the variables studied. The structural relationship that occurs between variables can be tested for suitability with the goodness of fit index. The

results of the SEM analysis in this study can be seen in Figure 4.6 below:

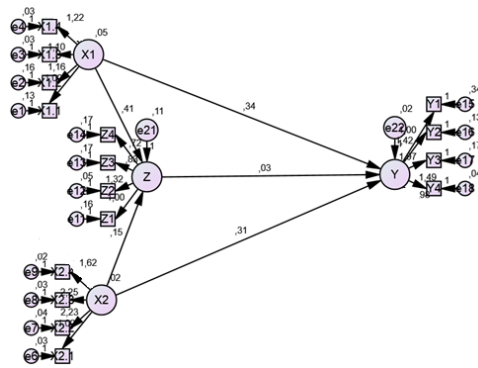


Figure 4.6 Full Model Structural Equation Modeling Test Results

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024.

From figure 4.6 above, the Goodness of Fit value of the full SEM model can be seen in table 4.12 below:

Table 4.12 Full Model Goodness of Fit SEM Test

Goodness of Index	Cut-off Value	Hasil Model	Keterangan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chi Square	Diharapkan kecil	132,584	
RMSEA	$\leq 0,08$	0,077	Fit Model
GFI	$\geq 0,90$	0,89	Margin al Fit
AGFI	$\geq 0,90$	0,896	Margin al Fit
CMIN/DF	≤ 2	1,622	Fit Model
TLI	$\geq 0,95$	0,935	Margin al Fit
CFI	$\geq 0,95$	0,941	Margin al Fit

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024.

According to the table above, it can be seen that the results show that they are almost close to the recommended minimum limit, so it can be said that the

AGFI, TLI and CFI values are included in the marginal fit category. Referring to the opinion of (Ghozali & Latan, 2015) which states that based on the principle of parsimony, if one or two fit model criteria have been met, then the model has been declared fit.

From the various suitability indices, it can be concluded that the measurement model on the proposed endogenous construct is fit or has good suitability. So that in this study it can be concluded that the modeling analysis structure can be carried out. It can be seen from the analysis above that the Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion variables are variables that play a dominant role in forming the MSME Performance and Financial Management Behavior variables.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is carried out to determine whether or not the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. The hypothesis is declared accepted if the probability value (P) < 0.05 . The results of the hypothesis test can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.13 Hypothesis Testing Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Z	<---	X1	,407	,146	2,776	,005	par 19
Z	<---	X2	,146	,213	,686	,493	par 20
Y	<---	X1	,438	,119	2,838	,005	par 17
Y	<---	X2	,305	,132	2,319	,020	par 18
Y	<---	Z	,333	,142	2,185	,003	par 21
Y	Z→	X1	,445	,112	2,455	,017	par 22
Y	Z→	X2	,336	,144	2,014	,024	par 23

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024

From the results above, it is known that out of five hypotheses, four of them are accepted, and one of them is rejected. Furthermore, the influence between

exogenous variables on endogenous variables can be seen from the table below:

Table 4.14 Influence of Variables
Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

1			Estimate
Z	<---	X1	,407
Z	<---	X2	,146
Y	<---	X1	,438
Y	<---	X2	,305
Y	<---	Z	,333
Y	Z→	X1	,445
Y	Z→	X2	,336

Source: AMOS Calculation Results, 2024.

Hypothesis testing of this study shows that financial literacy has a large influence of 0.438 or 43.8% on MSME performance, with the direction of influence showing positive meaning increasing MSME performance, then financial inclusion has a large influence of 0.305 or 30.5%, with the direction of influence showing positive meaning increasing MSME performance. Financial literacy has a large influence of 0.407 or 40.7% on financial management behavior, with a positive direction of influence meaning increasing. Financial inclusion has a large influence of 0.146 or 14.6% on financial management behavior, with a positive direction of influence meaning increasing. Financial management behavior has a large influence of 0.333 or 33.3% on MSME performance, then the large influence of financial management behavior mediation is 0.445 or 44.5% in the influence of financial literacy on MSME performance. The influence of financial management behavior mediation of 0.336 or 33.6% in the influence of financial inclusion on MSME

performance. Based on table 4.13, the following test results are obtained:

The Influence of Financial Literacy on MSME Performance

The estimated parameter of the relationship between Financial Literacy and MSME Performance is obtained at 0.438 or 43.8%. Testing the relationship between the two variables shows a C.R value = 2.838 with a probability = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that Financial Literacy has a positive effect on MSME Performance, so that the higher the Financial Literacy owned by the company, the higher the MSME Performance experienced will be. Thus, hypothesis 1 is accepted because there is a positive correlation between Financial Literacy and MSME Performance. This is reinforced by the results of data processing which show a probability value of 0.005 has met the requirements < 0.05 and a C.R value of 2.838 has also met the requirements $\geq \pm 1.96$.

The Effect of Financial Inclusion on MSME Performance

The estimated parameter of the relationship between Financial Inclusion and MSME Performance was obtained at 0.305 or 30.5%. Testing the relationship between the two variables showed a C.R value = 2.319 with a probability = 0.020 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that Financial Inclusion has a positive effect on MSME Performance, so that the higher the Financial Inclusion owned by the company, the higher the MSME Performance experienced will be. Thus, hypothesis 2 is accepted because there is a positive correlation between Financial Inclusion and MSME Performance. This is reinforced by the

results of data processing which show a probability value of 0.020 that has met the requirements <0.05 and a C.R value of 2.319 has also met the requirements $\geq \pm 1.96$.

The Effect of Financial Literacy on the Financial Management Behavior of MSME Actors

The estimated parameter of the relationship between Financial Literacy and Financial Management Behavior was obtained at 0.407 or 40.7%. The test of the relationship between the two variables shows a C.R value of 2.776 with a probability of 0.005 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that Financial Literacy has a positive effect on Financial Management Behavior, so that the higher the Financial Literacy owned by the company, the higher the Financial Management Behavior experienced. Thus, hypothesis 3 is accepted because there is a positive correlation between Financial Literacy and Financial Management Behavior. This is reinforced by the results of data processing which show a probability value of 0.005 that has met the requirements of <0.05 and a C.R value of 2.776 has also met the requirements of $\geq \pm 1.96$.

The Effect of Financial Inclusion on the Financial Management Behavior of MSME Actors

The estimated parameter of the relationship between Financial Inclusion and Financial Management Behavior is obtained at 0.146 or 14.6%. The test of the relationship between the two variables shows a C.R value of 0.686 with a probability of 0.493 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded that Financial Inclusion does not affect Financial Management Behavior, so the higher the Financial Inclusion owned

by the company, the higher the Financial Management Behavior experienced will be. Thus, hypothesis 4 is rejected because there is no positive correlation between Financial Inclusion and Financial Management Behavior. This is reinforced by the results of data processing which show a probability value of 0.493 does not meet the requirements > 0.05 and a C.R value of 0.686 also does not meet the requirements $< \pm 1.96$.

The Influence of Financial Management Behavior on MSME Performance

The estimated parameter for the relationship between Financial Management Behavior and MSME Performance is obtained at 0.333 or 33.3%. Testing the relationship between the two variables shows a C.R value = 2.185 with a probability = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that Financial Management Behavior has a positive effect on MSME Performance, so the higher the Financial Management Behavior owned by the company, the higher the MSME Performance experienced will be. Thus, hypothesis 5 is accepted because there is a positive correlation between Financial Management Behavior and MSME Performance. This is reinforced by the results of data processing which show a probability value of 0.003 that meets the requirements <0.05 and a C.R value of 2.185 that also meets the requirements $\geq \pm 1.96$.

The Influence of Financial Literacy on MSME Performance with Financial Management Behavior as an Intervening Variable

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the mediation effect of financial management behavior is

0.445 or 44.5% on the effect of financial literacy on MSME performance, based on hypothesis testing it is known that the CR value is $2.455 > 1.96$, meaning that hypothesis 6 is accepted that it is proven that financial management behavior is able to mediate the effect of financial literacy on MSME performance.

The Influence of Financial Inclusion on MSME Performance with Financial Management Behavior as an Intervening Variable. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the large influence of financial management behavior mediation is 0.336 or 33.6% on the influence of financial inclusion on MSME performance, based on hypothesis testing it is known that the CR value is $2.014 > 1.96$, meaning that hypothesis 7 is accepted that it is proven that financial management behavior is able to mediate the influence of financial inclusion on MSME performance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the author concludes the following: Financial literacy affects the performance of MSMEs in West Java Province; Financial inclusion affects the performance of MSMEs in West Java Province; Financial literacy affects the financial management behavior of MSME actors in West Java Province; Financial inclusion does not affect the financial management behavior of MSME actors in West Java Province; Financial management behavior affects the performance of MSMEs in West Java Province; Financial literacy affects the performance of MSMEs with financial management behavior as an Intervening Variable in West Java Province; Financial inclusion affects the performance of MSMEs with financial

management behavior as an Intervening Variable in West Java Province

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