

## **Analysis of E-Accounting Practices of Micro, Small and Medium Entities in Facing Accounting Systems and Business Challenges in The Era of Society 5.0 (Case Study on MSMEs in Deli Serdang Regency)**

**Sindi Atikah**

Akuntansi, Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah Medan  
[sindiatikah07@gmail.com](mailto:sindiatikah07@gmail.com)

**Rizqy Fadhlina Putri**

Akuntansi, Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah Medan  
[rizqyfadhлина@umnaw.ac.id](mailto:rizqyfadhлина@umnaw.ac.id)

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research study was to determine whether Accounting Knowledge, Information Technology, Education Level, Work Motivation, Business Experience and Competition Level Affect Micro, Small, Medium Entity E-Accounting Practices in Deli Serdang Regency MSMEs. The type of research conducted is quantitative research using primary data in the form of a questionnaire. The population in this study were MSME actors in Deli Serdang Regency, totaling 26,818. The sample used in this study used simple random sampling, namely 49 samples with several criteria. The data analysis method used is multiple linear regression and hypothesis testing using SPSS. The results showed that information technology accounting knowledge, education level and business experience partially and significantly affect E-Accounting practices while work motivation and level of competition partially and significantly have no effect on E-Accounting practices. Accounting Knowledge, Information Technology, Education Level, Work Motivation, Business Experience and Competition Level simultaneously and significantly affect E-Accounting practices.

### **Keywords:**

Accounting Knowledge, Information Technology, Level of Education, Work Motivation, Business Experience, Level of Competition, E-Accounting Practices

### **Introduction**

We are at the beginning of an industrial revolution that is changing the way we live, work and interact with each other. One of the developed countries, Japan, has launched the Society 5.0 program, in Indonesian, Society means society. So the meaning of Society 5.0 is the concept of human-centered society technology and collaborating with technology to solve social problems integrated in virtual and real world spaces. In this era, it will summarize several ways of working that are solved with several technologies such as sensors, artificial intelligence, and robots will be used to do work (Sari et al., 2022).

At this time, the potential of the creative industry is quite promising. If more and more creative industries in Indonesia continue to be explored and improved by MSMEs, the economic absorption of cities will be evenly distributed and the absorption

capacity will be higher, which in turn can improve regional economic welfare and provide employment opportunities for poverty alleviation.

The rapid development of the internet and digital technology in the Society 5.0 era is a challenge as well as an opportunity for business actors including MSMEs. MSMEs must begin to be familiar with the use of the internet and information technology that supports them. MSMEs have a very important role in economic growth.

The challenges for MSMEs in 2022 are not only due to the Covid-19 outbreak, but the challenges of MSMEs in the midst of the increasingly rapid digital economy require MSMEs to be literate in information technology because MSME players who use internet services or have websites are still not many and familiar so that MSME products or services that are marketed sometimes cannot reach markets outside regions and remote areas, and cannot compete with other large businesses that already have a market and are easy to get customers because they have been recognized through internet services that are borderless and can go international.

Gaps often occur in the utilization of accounting information between expectations and actual conditions, in fact the utilization of accounting information by MSMEs is very weak and improvements must be made. The implementation of accounting books to provide informative financial reports is something that is still difficult for MSME actors to do. This is due to the weak capabilities possessed by business actors, especially regarding financial management in their business, which is very important to implement.

Various kinds of limitations faced by MSMEs ranging from educational backgrounds that are not familiar with accounting, lack of discipline and diligence in the implementation of accounting books, limited guidance on accounting that is easy to understand, the lack of training provided either from universities or from government agencies and the absence of sufficient funds to hire accountants to facilitate the implementation of accounting books (Kurniawanysah, 2016). This perception can certainly arise as the business progresses, but most business actors have a lot of experience in managing the business they run for their understanding of the importance of business financial management is still lacking so that their business financial management still has many shortcomings. MSMEs do not yet have the awareness to implement strict accounting records and systematic and regular bookkeeping discipline.

MSME actors still have difficulties in preparing bookkeeping that presents complete financial reports. This is due to the low capacity of business actors, especially in terms of accounting knowledge to manage their business finances by providing good accounting information. Limited accounting knowledge, the complexity of the accounting process, and the assumption that accounting reports are not important for MSMEs result in MSMEs not having or not having and maintaining strict accounting records and having discipline with accounting on a regular basis in the form of daily, weekly, monthly reports, and others.

The implementation and use of non-existent accounting information in the management of MSMEs is basically determined by the perception of accounting information of business actors who act as decision makers. A person's perception of

something is influenced by several factors. Factors that come from outside and from within business actors.

Education is an important factor in determining a person's work ability and affects a person's knowledge. The ability and expertise of MSME actors is largely determined by the level of formal education that has been taken. Therefore, the high education of MSME managers/owners affects accounting knowledge, so that it can affect the use of accounting information in running their business. The level of education is the stage of education that is determined based on a person's level of development so that it makes it easy for someone to absorb information and implement it (Anjani & Wirawati, 2018).

The lack of work motivation of MSME actors to improve financial management in order to create a business to develop is still low. This kind of thing if left unchecked will certainly make the business owned tend to be unable to keep up with increasingly competitive competition. A business actor needs work motivation to build his business so that it grows. A good situation reinforces that a person's knowledge in understanding accounting, experience in running a business and high work motivation can be important aspects that can influence a person's perception in applying accounting information to their business.

Business actors should have a view of financial management in their business to be implemented. This perception can arise as the business progresses, but most business people have a lot of experience in managing the business they run for their understanding of the importance of business financial management is still lacking. Business experience is the learning gained from something that happened in the previous year. Business owners need information from experiences that occurred in the previous year to prepare and use in making business decisions that are being run. The longer the company operates, the more accounting information is needed, because the complexity of the business is getting higher. An experience will form the right view of accounting information with the learning and experience possessed in understanding accounting information, with experience providing an overview for the goals to be achieved in the coming year, avoiding something that is not good in the event.

In fact, many MSMEs face challenges in E-Accounting Practices due to various factors, including limited knowledge, and not many understand the importance of financial management and bookkeeping in business continuity. Related to these conditions, IAI (Indonesian Institute of Accountants) through DSAK (Financial Accounting Standards Board) on July 17, 2009 established SAK ETAP (Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability). SAK ETAP is intended for entities whose financial statements are not accountable to the public and are usually applied to small and medium enterprises. SAK ETAP, which is basically a simpler standard, in fact still has several accounting requirements that MSMEs are not or have not been able to meet, so on May 18, 2016 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) ratified the Exposure Draft of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (ED SAK EMKM). This SAK EMKM will become effective on January 1, 2018.

The existence of E-Accounting practices is understood to be very beneficial for MSMEs, because it is a tool that can help in making business decisions, but few MSMEs

in Deli Serdang District have utilized it in the business world. The level of awareness of most MSME actors in Deli Serdang District of the importance of the existence of accounting information is also still low. Educational factors related to accounting, the level of education possessed, the business experience possessed and work motivation are allegedly the cause of the weakness of business actors in Deli Serdang District in organizing and using accounting information.

Contrary to the importance of E-Accounting practices in managing the business of a business, in reality there are still many MSMEs that have not used accounting information to the fullest in their business or may not have implemented it, as well as the mindset of MSME actors who practice E-Accounting think that if in their business implementing E-Accounting practices will only make work more complicated. Phenomena like this are of course often found in MSMEs, because there is no awareness that the importance of implementing E-Accounting practices in their business. MSME players should be able to understand the benefits of implementing accounting, including MSMEs in the Deli Serdang MSME Regency. This is because an important aspect of managing a business is finance, so if financial management is chaotic, it is certain that the business will experience turmoil and it is not uncommon to go out of business.

In connection with E-Accounting practices, the authors have previously conducted research on 2 MSMEs in Deli Serdang Regency, namely Laundry Indah and Pertamina Anjami. It turns out that Laundry Indah implements E-Accounting practices by using the Jurnal application and there are types of financial records such as proof of transactions (notes), cash books, and sales books, while Pertamina Anjami does not implement E-Accounting practices, but only does manual bookkeeping. This happens because of inadequate business experience and information technology.

### **Research Method**

In this study the authors used a quantitative research design which is a type of research that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze what they want to study, with the aim of developing mathematical models, theories and hypotheses related to the phenomena that occur.

The population in this study were all MSMEs in Deli Serdang Regency 24,818 MSMEs. The sampling technique used in this study used simple random sampling, namely sampling with certain provisions (Sugiyono, 2019).

The sample size of data collection techniques is a method that can be used by researchers to collect data. Simple random sampling is a sampling method that is adjusted according to certain criteria so that the selected sampling is more representative (representative). Because what is learned from the sample the conclusion will represent the population.

The criteria that must be met by the research sample are:

1. Business age 5-10 years.
2. Business actors who are included in the Micro Business, Small Business, and Medium Business categories.
3. The business being run is processed food and beverages.

4. MSME actors who have junior high school, high school, and undergraduate education levels.
5. MSMEs that have implemented E-Accounting Practices.

In this study, the object to be studied is MSMEs registered at the Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs in Deli Serdang Regency. Then the sample in this study were 88 respondents consisting of 22 sub-districts in Deli Serdang Regency.

The data analysis technique used in this study is Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, which is then carried out tests such as Descriptive Statistical Test, Data Quality Test (Validity Test and Reliability Test, Classical Assumption Test (Normality Test, Multicolonearity Test and Heteroscedasticity Test), Hypothesis Test (t Test and F Test), and Determination Coefficient Test

## Results and Discussion

**Table 1: Descriptive Statistical Test Results**

		X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	Y
N	Valid	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		13,1020	14,4898	14,9388	14,2653	12,7551	13,8571	13,8980
Std. Deviation		1,99212	2,11268	2,31308	1,15064	1,19949	1,15470	2,07410
Variance		3,969	4,463	5,350	1,324	1,439	1,333	4,302
Range		10,00	10,00	10,00	4,00	5,00	5,00	11,00
Minimum		8,00	10,00	8,00	12,00	11,00	12,00	8,00
Maximum		18,00	20,00	18,00	16,00	16,00	17,00	19,00

From table 1 it can be seen that in the variables of accounting knowledge, information technology, education level, work motivation, business experience and level of competition with the total data (N) of 49 respondents in this study. The Accounting Knowledge variable has a minimum value of 8 and a maximum value of 18 with a standard deviation obtained of 1.992 and has a mean value of 13.10 which is close to the maximum value of 18 so it can be concluded that the average Accounting Knowledge is high.

The information technology variable has a minimum value of 10 and a maximum value of 20 with a standard deviation obtained of 2,112 and has a mean value of 14.48 which is close to the maximum value of 20 so it can be concluded that information technology is high.

The education level variable has a minimum value of 8 and a maximum value of 18 with a standard deviation obtained of 2,313 and has a mean value of 14.93 which is close to the maximum value of 18 so it can be concluded that the average level of education is high.

The work motivation variable has a minimum value of 12 and a maximum value of 16 with a standard deviation obtained of 1,150 and has a mean value of 14.26 which is close to the maximum value of 16 so it can be concluded that work motivation is high.

The business experience variable has a minimum value of 11 and a maximum value of 16 with a standard deviation obtained of 1,199 and has a mean value of 12.75 which is close to the maximum value of 16 so it can be concluded that business experience is high.

The competition level variable has a minimum value of 12 and a maximum value of 17 with a standard deviation obtained of 1,154 and has a mean value of 13.85 which is close to the maximum value of 17 so it can be concluded that the level of competition is high.

The variable use of E-Accounting has a minimum value of 8 and a maximum value of 19 with a standard deviation obtained of 2,074 and has a mean value of 13.89 which is close to the maximum value of 19 so it can be concluded that E- Accounting is high.

**Table 2: Multicollinearity Test Results**

	Model	Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI	,803	1,245
	TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI	,740	1,352
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	,685	1,461
	MOTIVASI KERJA	,944	1,059
	PENGALAMAN USAHA	,722	1,385
	TINGKAT PERSAINGAN	,844	1,185

a. Dependent Variable: PRAKTIK E-ACCOUNTING ENTITAS MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that with accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and the level of competition ( $X_6$ ) have a tolerance value which is  $> 0.1$  each. This shows that the six variables do not show multicollinearity. Likewise, the VIF table shows that the VIF value is  $< 10$ , this can also show that the independent variables used do not show the occurrence of Multicolonearity.

**Table 3: Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

	Model	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,273	,002
	PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI	-2,334	,124
	TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI	-1,204	,235
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	-1,241	,222
	MOTIVASI KERJA	-1,643	,108
	PENGALAMAN USAHA	,151	,881
	TINGKAT PERSAINGAN	-1,047	,301

a. Dependent Variable: ABS\_RES

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and the level of competition ( $X_6$ ) have a significance value greater than  $> 0.05$ . Therefore, this shows that the variables in this study do not experience heteroscedasticity problems in the regression model, so the regression model is suitable for use in testing.

**Table 4: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
1 (Constant)	1,219	6,594	
PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI	,132	,153	,127
TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI	,351	,150	,358
TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	,132	,142	,148
MOTIVASI KERJA	,218	,244	,121
PENGALAMAN USAHA	,185	,267	,149
TINGKAT PERSAINGAN	,427	,257	,238

a. Dependent Variable: PRAKTIK E-ACCOUNTING ENTITAS MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH

From table 4 above, the equation can be drawn:

$$Y = 1.219 + 0.132X_1 + 0.351X_2 + 0.132X_3 + 0.218X_4 + 0.185X_5 + 0.427X_6 + e$$

The results of the multiple linear regression equation are as follows:

1. Constant ( $\alpha$ ) = 1.219, the constant value is positive, meaning that if the variables of accounting knowledge, information technology, education level, work motivation, business experience and competition level do not change or = 0, it will increase the practice of E- Accounting by 1.22%.
2. Regression Coefficient  $X_1$  ( $\beta_1$ ) = 0.132, shows that the Regression Coefficient of the accounting knowledge variable ( $X_1$ ) means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and accounting knowledge has increased by 13.2%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that accounting knowledge is in the same direction as e-accounting practices.
3. Regression Coefficient  $X_2$  ( $\beta_2$ ) = 0.351, shows the regression coefficient of the information technology variable ( $X_2$ ), which means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and information technology has increased by 3.51%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that information technology is in the same direction as e-accounting practices.
4. Regression Coefficient  $X_3$  ( $\beta_3$ ) = 0.132, shows the regression coefficient of the education level variable ( $X_3$ ), which means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and the level of education has increased by 1.32%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that the level of education is in line with e-accounting practices.

5. Regression Coefficient  $X_4$  ( $\beta_4$ ) = 0.218, shows the regression coefficient of the work motivation variable ( $X_4$ ), which means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and work motivation has increased by 2.18%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that work motivation is in the same direction as e-accounting practices.
6. Regression Coefficient  $X_5$  ( $\beta_5$ ) = 0.185, shows the regression coefficient of the business experience variable ( $X_5$ ), which means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and business experience increases by 1.85%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that business experience is in line with e-accounting practices.
7. Regression Coefficient  $X_6$  ( $\beta_6$ ) = 0.427, shows the regression coefficient of the competition level variable ( $X_6$ ), which means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and the level of competition increases by 4.27%. The positive value on the coefficient indicates that the level of competition is in line with e-accounting practices.

**Table 5: Results of the t-test**

	Model	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,273	,002
	PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI	-2,334	,124
	TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI	-1,204	,235
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	-1,241	,222
	MOTIVASI KERJA	-1,643	,108
	PENGALAMAN USAHA	,151	,881
	TINGKAT PERSAINGAN	-1,047	,301
a. Dependent Variable: PRAKTIK E-ACCOUNTING ENTITAS MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH			

1. Accounting Knowledge on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Accounting Knowledge variable is known to  $T_{count}$  of 1.865 where  $T_{count}$  is greater than  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.865 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.032 where in this case the sig value. smaller than 0.05 or  $0.032 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Accounting Knowledge has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.
2. Information Technology on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Information Technology variable is known to  $T_{count}$  of 2.343 where  $T_{count}$  is greater than  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $2.343 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.024 where in this case the sig value. smaller than 0.05 or  $0.024 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Information Technology has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.
3. Level of Education on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Education Level variable is known to have a  $T_{count}$  of 1.929 where the  $T_{count}$  is greater than the  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.929 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.038 where in this case the sig value. smaller than 0.05 or  $0.038 < 0.05$



then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that the level of education has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

4. Work Motivation on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Work Motivation variable is known to have a  $T_{count}$  of 0.896 where the  $T_{count}$  is greater than the  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $0.896 < 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.375 where in this case the sig value. greater than 0.05 or  $0.375 > 0.05$ , this explains that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected, meaning that Work Motivation has no partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.
5. Business Experience on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Business Experience variable is known to have a  $T_{count}$  of 1.816 where the  $T_{count}$  is greater than the  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.816 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.023 where in this case the sig value. smaller than 0.05 or  $0.023 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Business Experience has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.
6. Level of Competition on E-Accounting Practices. Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Competition Level variable is known to have a  $T_{count}$  of 1.663 where the  $T_{count}$  is greater than the  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.663 < 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.514 where in this case the sig. value is greater than 0.05 or  $0.514 > 0.05$ , this explains that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected, meaning that the Level of Competition has no partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

**Table 6: F Test Results**

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	56,817	6	9,470	2,657	,028 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	149,673	42	3,564		
	Total	206,490	48			
a. Dependent Variable: PRAKTIK E-ACCOUNTING ENTITAS MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH						
b. Predictors: (Constant), TINGKAT PERSAINGAN, PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI, MOTIVASI KERJA, TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI, PENGALAMAN USAHA, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN						

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the  $F_{count}$  value is 2.656 with a  $F_{table}$  value of 2.34 where the  $F_{count}$  value is greater than  $F_{table}$ , namely 2.656. In addition, it can also be seen that the sig. value is 0.028 where the sig. value is smaller than 0.05 or  $0.028 < 0.05$ , so in this case  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and the level of competition ( $X_6$ ) simultaneously have a significant effect on E-Accounting Practices ( $Y$ ).

**Table 7: Determination Coefficient Test Results**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,525 <sup>a</sup>	,275	,172	1,88776

a. Predictors: (Constant), TINGKAT PERSAINGAN, PENGETAHUAN AKUNTANSI, MOTIVASI KERJA, TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI, PENGALAMAN USAHA, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN

Based on Table 7 above, it can be seen that the R value obtained is 0.525 or 52.5%. This can identify that the variables of accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and level of competition ( $X_6$ ) affect the E-Accounting Practice variable (Y) by 52.5% while the remaining 47.5% are influenced by other variables.

## Discussion

### Accounting Knowledge Affects E-Accounting Practices

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Accounting Knowledge variable is known to  $T_{\text{count}}$  of 1.865 where  $T_{\text{count}}$  is greater than  $T_{\text{table}}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.865 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.032 where in this case the sig. value smaller than 0.05 or  $0.032 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Accounting Knowledge has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

Accounting knowledge is important in running and developing a business. Because accounting is useful for producing information that describes the condition of the business from one period to the next so that it can be used as a basis for evaluating a business. The accounting knowledge possessed by business actors can be reflected through the practices carried out by business actors in managing their businesses.

In this study, based on the results of the questionnaire on the first variable, namely accounting knowledge, it states that the highest score is in the first point, namely understanding financial accounting standards. Where in this statement the average respondent answered agree and strongly agree, this is because by understanding good and correct accounting standards, they can record financial reports on the business being run.

This research is in line with research conducted by Hudha (2018), which shows that accounting knowledge in the process of recording economic transactions is useful for making decisions for a business. The same research results were also conducted by Linawati (2015) which states that if an entrepreneur has good accounting knowledge, this entrepreneur will be able to use and understand accounting information used in making investment decisions (Linawati & Mitha, 2015).

However, the results of this study differ from research conducted by Afrianti (2020), which shows that accounting knowledge has no significant effect. This is because business owners note that on average they do not have knowledge of accounting science and use accounting as a good record of their business finances (Afrianti & Halim, 2021).

### Information Technology Affects E-Accounting Practices

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Information Technology variable is known to  $T_{\text{count}}$  of 2.343 where  $T_{\text{count}}$  is greater than  $T_{\text{table}}$  of 1.68195 or  $2.343 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.024 where in this case the sig. value smaller

than 0.05 or  $0.024 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Information Technology has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

With the development of the times, many entrepreneurs utilize technology in business development. Most MSMEs, both Micro, Small and Medium groups, are familiar with technology to simplify their work. Therefore, business owners make the most of this technology for business development. By using information technology, business owners easily make financial reports, besides that, this technology can help promote the businesses they run so that they are better known by many people.

In this study, based on the results of the questionnaire on the second variable, namely information technology, it states that the highest score is in the third point, namely the use of computers in accelerating task completion. Where in this statement the average respondent answered agree and strongly agree, this is because with the help of computerization it can facilitate the work of business owners.

This research is in line with research conducted by Pramiswari (2017), which shows that the development of information technology has a broad influence on business aspects (Pramiswari & Dharmadiaksa, 2017). The same research results were also conducted by Ade (2019) which states that if an entrepreneur is able to utilize information technology properly, this entrepreneurship will quickly develop with the development of the current digital era.

However, the results of this study differ from research conducted by Muslim (2018), which shows that entrepreneurs do not utilize technology for promotional activities and business development. Because the business being run has not really developed (Muslim, 2018).

### **Education Level Affects E-Accounting Practices**

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Education Level variable is known to  $T_{count}$  of 1.929 where  $T_{count}$  is greater than  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.929 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.038 where in this case the sig. value smaller than 0.05 or  $0.038 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that the level of education has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

The level of education has a very important role to have the ability to understand, assess, and act in the financial interests of business actors, especially in financial education. The appropriate educational background will have the ability to analyze work in accordance with the educational background, the business owned in accordance with the knowledge possessed, the ability to analyze work and a good understanding of work.

In this study, based on the results of the questionnaire on the third variable, namely the level of education, it states that the highest score is in the first point, namely good education makes good quality accounting information. Where in this statement the average respondent answered agree and strongly agree, this is because education will affect our understanding of the practice of making financial statements.

This research is in line with research conducted by Zelig, et al (2020), which shows that the high level of education will affect the recording of financial statements (Zelig, Alebachew, & Alem, 2020). The same research results were also conducted by Muslim (2018) which states that if a person has a high level of education, he will be able to

understand accounting information used in making decisions in running his business (Muslim, 2018).

However, the results of this study differ from research conducted by Galuh (2018), which shows that the higher the level of education of MSME actors does not guarantee that the application of SAK EMKM will also be higher.

### **Work Motivation Has No Effect on E-Accounting Practices**

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Work Motivation variable is known to have a  $T_{count}$  of 0.896 where the  $T_{count}$  is greater than the  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $0.896 < 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.375 where in this case the sig. value is greater than 0.05 or  $0.375 > 0.05$ , this explains that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected, meaning that Work Motivation has no partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

Based on the results of the questionnaire on the second variable, namely work motivation, it states that score 170 is the lowest score contained in the second point, namely success in business is the main thing. Where in this statement the average respondent answered neutral, this is because in MSMEs in Deli Serdang there are still many MSMEs that are just starting their businesses, business owners are more focused on developing and stabilizing the businesses they run.

This research is in line with research conducted by Thalib et al (2022), which shows that work motivation has no effect on accounting practices because the businesses run are still small scale. This is also in line with the results of research by Fithorah (2020), which shows work motivation has no effect on accounting practices.

However, the results of this study are different from the results of research conducted by Nahar (2011) which shows that work motivation has a positive and significant effect on accounting practices, because the greater a person's work motivation in running his business will increase profit enthusiasm at work.

### **Business Experience Affects E-Accounting Practices**

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Business Experience variable is known to  $T_{count}$  of 1.816 where  $T_{count}$  is greater than  $T_{table}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.816 > 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.023 where in this case the sig. value smaller than 0.05 or  $0.023 < 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that Business Experience has a partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

Business actors must learn from their business experience to avoid every mistake in running their entrepreneur. the younger the age of the company there is a tendency to state extensive accounting information for the purpose of making decisions when compared to companies that are older in age, so that companies that are younger in age tend to use accounting information more optimally to achieve these goals.

In this study, based on the results of the questionnaire on the fifth variable, namely business experience, it states that the highest score is in the fourth point, namely in running my business it must be in accordance with my business experience. Where in this statement the average respondent answered agree and strongly agree, this is because the experience of the business owner will minimize mistakes in running his business.

This research is in line with research conducted by Fithorah (2020) which shows that if business experience is getting more or better, it will improve practices in making financial reports. The same research results were also conducted by Tambunan (2019) who stated that every SME actor who has business experience or has been running his business for a long time can find out the obstacles obtained to overcome the problems faced by looking for various information so that it can be used as a basis for knowledge (Tambunan, 2019).

However, the results of this study differ from research conducted by Nahar (2011), which shows that business experience does not determine the level of use of accounting information. Managers who have long business experience do not have much difference with managers whose business experience is still small.

### **The Level of Competition Has No Effect on E- Accounting Practices**

Based on table 5 output coefficients, the Competition Level variable is known to have a  $T_{\text{count}}$  of 1.663 where the  $T_{\text{count}}$  is greater than the  $T_{\text{table}}$  of 1.68195 or  $1.663 < 1.68195$ . In addition, it can be seen that the sig level is 0.514 where in this case the sig. value is greater than 0.05 or  $0.514 > 0.05$ , this explains that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected, meaning that the Level of Competition has no partial effect on E-Accounting Practices.

Based on the results of the questionnaire on the sixth variable, namely the level of competition, it states that score 167 is the lowest score contained in the first point, namely the competition faced, namely promotion, advertising, sales, distribution, and so on. Where in this statement the average respondent answered neutral, this is because in MSMEs in Deli Serdang the average sale does not use digital-based promotions but directly to consumers.

This research is in line with research conducted by Dahliah (2020). which shows that in order to win in competition, business actors often have to reduce prices to win consumers, this price suppression will certainly result in reduced profits obtained. Thus, it is logical that MSME actors choose not to compete.

However, the results of this study differ from the results of research conducted by Ramadani and Syariati (2020). The results showed that the level of competition had a significant impact on the income of MSME actors (Ramadani & Syariati, 2020). The higher the level of competition, the lower the income earned. Therefore, traders are advised to have good capital management such as increasing product variations and paying attention to competitive strategies, for example producing or marketing new products that are not yet widely circulated in the market.

### **Accounting Knowledge, Information Technology, Education Level, Work Motivation, Business Experience and Competition Level Affect E-Accounting Practices**

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the  $F_{\text{count}}$  value is 2.656 with a  $F_{\text{table}}$  value of 2.34 where the  $F_{\text{count}}$  value is greater than  $F_{\text{table}}$ , namely 2.656. In addition, it can also be seen that the sig. value is 0.028 where the sig. value is smaller than 0.05 or  $0.028 < 0.05$ , so in this case  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and the level of competition ( $X_6$ ) simultaneously have a

significant effect on E- Accounting Practices (Y) such as product marketing strategies, managerial, production, environmental conditions, which are not mentioned in this study.

Accounting knowledge in the process of recording economic transactions is useful for making decisions for a business, while in running a business, experience is the best factor for running a business. that experience in managing a business is needed if the increasing complexity of activities in running a business.

This is in line with previous research conducted by Lestanti (2015) which states that accounting knowledge, business experience and work motivation simultaneously have a significant effect on the use of accounting information (Lestanti, 2016). This means that the higher the accounting knowledge and work motivation are included with a lot of business experience and have been doing business for a long time, it will support MSME actors to always use E-Accounting practices throughout their business operations both in terms of operating information, management accounting information, and financial accounting information.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of testing and discussion that has been carried out regarding the variables of accounting knowledge, information technology, education level, work motivation, business experience and the level of competition in MSMEs in Deli Serdang, it can be concluded that:

1. There is a partial and significant effect of the accounting knowledge variable ( $X_1$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
2. There is a partial and significant effect of the information technology variable ( $X_2$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
3. There is a partial and significant effect of the level of education variable ( $X_3$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
4. There is no partial and significant effect of the work motivation variable ( $X_4$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
5. There is a partial and significant effect of the business experience variable ( $X_5$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
6. There is a partial and significant effect of the level of competition variable ( $X_6$ ) on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.
7. Accounting knowledge ( $X_1$ ), information technology ( $X_2$ ), education level ( $X_3$ ), work motivation ( $X_4$ ), business experience ( $X_5$ ) and the level of competition ( $X_6$ ) together and significantly on E-Accounting practices in Deli Serdang MSMEs.

### **Acknowledgment**

The gratitude contains the appreciation given by the author to those who have played a role in the research, both in the form of financial support, licensing, consultants, and assistance in data collection.

## References

- Anjani, P. W., & Wirawati, N. G. P. (2018). Pengaruh Usia, Pengalaman Kerja, Tingkat Pendidikan, dan Kompleksitas Tugas terhadap Efektivitas Pengguna Sistem Informasi Akuntansi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, 22(3), 2430–2457. <https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2018.v22.i03.p29>
- Fatimah, N., Paramita, P. D., & Pranaditya, A. (2018). Pengaruh Pendidikan Pemilik, Pengetahuan Akuntansi, dan Umur Usaha terhadap Penggunaan Informasi Akuntansi pada Usaha Kecil dan Menengah dengan Ketidakpastian Lingkungan sebagai Variabel Moderating (Studi kasus di UKM Kecamatan Tembalang). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa S1 Akuntansi Universitas Pandanaran*, 4(4), 1–12.
- Gitosudarmo, I., & Sudita, I. N. (2015). *Perilaku Keorganisasian*. Yogyakarta: BPFE Yogyakarta.
- Harahap, S. H., Wahyudi, & Sanjaya, S. (2015). *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi*. Bandung: Citrapustaka Media.
- Hariyani, D. S. (2016). *Pengantar Akuntansi I (Teori & Praktik) Dinamik Linear (Cet. 1)*. Malang: Aditya Media Publishing.
- Hastuti, R. P., Wijayanti, A., & Chomsatu, Y. (2017). Pengaruh Jenjang Pendidikan dan Pemahaman Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan SAK ETAP (Studi Kasus Di Kampung Batik Laweyan). *Accountthink : Journal of Accounting and Finance*, 2(2), 362–376. <https://doi.org/10.35706/acc.v2i02.914>
- Kurniawanysah, D. (2016). Penerapan Pencatatan Akuntansi dan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan SAK ETAP Pada UMKM Desa Gembongsari Kecamatan Kalipuro Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *Dinamika Global: Rebranding Keunggulan Kompetitif Berbasis Kearifan Lokal*, 832–841.
- Lestanti, D. (2016). *Pengaruh Pengetahuan Akuntansi, Pengalaman Usaha dan Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Persepsi Penggunaan Informasi Akuntansi Pada Pelaku Umkm di Boyolali*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Linawati, E., & Mitha, M. M. D. (2015). Pengetahuan akuntansi pelaku usaha mikro, kecil dan menengah (UMKM) atas penggunaan Informasi Akuntansi. *Conference In Business, Accounting, And Management (CBAM)*, 2(1), 145–149.
- Muslim, A. I. (2018). Analisis Praktik E-Accounting Entitas Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah dalam menghadapi Sistem Akuntansi dan Tantangan Bisnis di Era Digital. *ISEI Accounting Review*, 2(1), 37–42. Retrieved from <http://jurnal.iseibandung.or.id/index.php/iar/article/view/92%0Ahttp://jurnal.iseibandung.or.id/index.php/iar/article/view/92/84>
- Pramiswari, D. A. A., & Dharmadiaksa, I. B. (2017). Pengaruh e-commerce dan penggunaan sistem informasi akuntansi dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk berwirausaha. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas ...*, 20(1), 261–289. Retrieved from <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/Akuntansi/article/download/29797/19347>
- Ramadani, D. F., & Syariati, A. (2020). Ekonomi Digital dan Persaingan Usaha sebagai Pendorong Pendapatan UMKM di Kota Makassar. *ICOR: Journal of Regional Economics*, 1(1), 24–33. Retrieved from <https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/icor/article/view/19558>

- Sari, R. U., Rohmah, S. N., Nurjanah, S., Rahayu, S., Ambarsari, Y. R., & Okfitasari, A. (2022). Profesi Akuntan Dalam Menghadapi Era Society 5.0. *Seminar Nasional & Call for Paper Hubisintek 2021*, 2(1), 1242–1245.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sutrisno, E. (2016). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia* (Cet. 8). Jakarta: Kencana.
- Tambunan, F. (2019). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Akuntansi dan Pengalaman Usaha Terhadap Pengembangan Usaha dan Penggunaan Informasi Akuntansi Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Kajian Empiris Pada Pelaku Usaha Kecil dan Menengah di Kelurahan Tanjung Rejo Kecamatan Medan Sunggal). *AT-TAWASSUTH: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 4(2), 371–394. Retrieved from <https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/icor/article/view/19558>
- Vilayanti, J. R., Budhi, B. S., & Widianingsih, R. (2020). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Praktik Akuntansi Pada Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah Di Kabupaten Kebumen. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis, Dan Akuntansi (JEBA)*, 22(3), 255–269. <https://doi.org/10.32424/jeba.v22i3.1637>
- Yulianti, I., Hamdani, A., Jamilah, & Haryadi, A. M. (2023). Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan Orang Tua terhadap Prestasi Belajar Bahasa Indonesia pada Siswa SMP. *Journal of Education and Instruction (JOEAI)*, 6(1), 197–204.
- Zelie, E. M., Alebachew, T. A., & Alem, K. A. (2020). Determinants of Accounting Practice in Micro and Small Enterprises: Evidence from Ethiopia. *Journal of Economics, Business, & Accountancy Ventura*, 23(2), 293–303. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jebav.v23i2.238>