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DIGITIZATION OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM AND FINANCIAL LITERACY AS A DETERMINANT OF MSME SUSTAINABILITY IN GORONTALO CITY

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ABSTRACT

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in supporting local economic activity, but their ability to sustain business operations is still influenced by their capacity to manage financial resources and adapt to technological developments. This study examines the effect of Accounting Information System (SIA) digitalization and financial literacy on MSME sustainability in Gorontalo City. A quantitative approach was employed using primary data collected through questionnaires from 100 MSME owners selected using purposive sampling. The respondents were MSMEs that had operated for at least one year and had conducted financial recordkeeping. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with IBM SPSS Statistics. The findings show that digitalization of SIA has a positive but statistically insignificant effect on MSME sustainability, while financial literacy has a positive and significant effect. The simultaneous test indicates that AIS digitalization and financial literacy jointly affect MSME sustainability. The model explains 73.2% of the variation in MSME sustainability. These findings suggest that the availability of digital accounting technology alone is not sufficient to strengthen business sustainability. From the Resource-Based View perspective, financial literacy represents an internal knowledge-based capability that can be utilized directly in managing financial resources and making business decisions. Therefore, strengthening MSME sustainability requires not only digital technology adoption but also the development of financial capabilities among business owners.

KEYWORDS: Accounting Information System Digitalization; Financial Literacy; MSME Sustainability; Resource-Based View; Gorontalo City.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the sectors that play an important role in supporting economic activities, creating jobs and increasing people's income, especially in developing countries. In addition, MSMEs also contribute to local economic development. However, the increase in the number of MSMEs does not necessarily guarantee their ability to survive and develop in the long term. MSMEs are confronted with increasingly dynamic market conditions, changes in consumer behavior, technological developments, and financial management challenges. Therefore, business sustainability has become an important issue in understanding the capacity of MSMEs to maintain their operations while adapting to changes in the business environment. In the previous study, it was emphasized that sustainability in the MSME sector is closely related to the capacity of actors to develop their resources, increase productivity and respond to changes in the digital business environment (Astuty et al., 2024; Widyastuti et al., 2023).

In the development of MSMEs, there is an important element, namely digital transformation, where the adoption of digital technology can increase business activities through operational efficiency, expand market segmentation and respond to changing customer needs faster. Nevertheless, the benefits of digital transformation depend not only on whether the technology is adopted, but also on how effectively it is integrated into business processes. The latest findings show that Indonesian MSMEs continue to face obstacles in digital transformation which include limited digital skills, access to technology and the ability to implement technology in their business activities (Bahtiar et al., 2025). Likewise, research focusing on cross-border MSMEs, namely Indonesia and Malaysia, shows that technology adoption plays an important role in supporting business sustainability, although the influence of financial literacy on sustainability can vary in various contexts (Edward et al., 2024). Based on these findings, it is shown that digitalization should not only be seen as the adoption of digital platforms, but also as the ability to strengthen the governance of business resources and information.

One of the digital transformations that is very relevant and needed by MSMEs is the digitization of the Accounting Information System (SIA). Accounting information is essential for monitoring business transactions, evaluating financial conditions, planning business activities, and supporting managerial decision-making. The use of digital-based SIA can help record transactions faster, increase the availability of complete financial information, reduce administrative inefficiencies, and support more accurate financial reporting. Recent empirical evidence from Indonesian SMEs shows that cloud-based Accounting Information Systems have a positive effect on digital transformation and sustainability performance, indicating that accounting technology can become an important organizational resource for achieving long-term business sustainability (Purwantini et al., 2025). Then the findings by (Aulia & Rizki, 2025) explain that accounting digitization has a significant positive effect on the sustainability of MSMEs, along with human resource competence and financial management. This confirms that digital accounting is not only limited to administrative but is a contributing factor to maintaining and developing their business.

However, the use of digitization of accounting information systems is not enough to ensure sustainable business management. The usefulness of financial information depends on the business owner's ability to understand, evaluate and utilize the information to inform financial and

operational decision-making. This is what makes financial literacy another important factor in supporting the sustainability of MSMEs. Financial literacy allows business actors to understand financial concepts, cash flow management, separate business and personal finances, plan business expenses, evaluate financing alternatives and manage financial risks. Empirical research in Indonesia has shown that financial literacy has a significant positive effect on MSME sustainability (Puspita et al., 2024). Hal ini sejalan juga dengan temuan riset lainnya yaitu literasi keuangan berkontribusi pada keberlanjutan bisnis dengan meningkatkan manajemen keuangan dan memperkuat kemampuan UMKM untuk menanggapi tantangan keuangan (Kurniasari et al., 2025; Ratnawati et al., 2024).

The relationship between SIA digitalization and financial literacy is very important because these two factors are interrelated and complementary. Digital-based accounting information systems are a means of providing financial information, while financial literacy is a determinant of the extent to which business actors are able to interpret and use this information. In other words, the application of accounting information systems may have limited managerial value if business actors have inadequate financial knowledge. Conversely, financial literacy may be more effectively utilized when business owners have access to timely and structured financial information. This perspective is consistent with the growing literature suggesting that digital capabilities and financial capabilities should be considered together when examining the sustainability of MSMEs. As (Kurniasari et al., 2025), explain that financial literacy and digital implementation are related to the sustainability performance of MSMEs, while recent research also shows that digital transformation and financial literacy can strengthen the sustainability of MSMEs in the digital era.

In the Indonesian context, the findings of the relationship between SIA digitalization, financial literacy and MSME sustainability have not been definitively concluded. (Suleman & Thalib, 2024), using data from MSMEs in Gorontalo City, found that MSME digitalization had a significant positive effect on business sustainability, whereas financial literacy did not have a significant effect. These results are in line with (Permata et al., 2026) which shows that financial literacy does not have a significant influence on business sustainability. In contrast, other studies conducted in different Indonesian regions have reported that financial literacy contributes positively to business sustainability (Puspita et al., 2024; Sudiarti et al., 2024). Some of the findings above confirm that the influence of financial literacy may depend on the characteristics of MSME owners, the local business environment, and the extent to which financial knowledge is translated into actual financial practices. This inconsistency provides an empirical gap that requires further investigation, especially by examining financial literacy along with a more specific form of digitalization, namely the digitization of Accounting Information Systems. The location of this study focuses on the city of Gorontalo because several previous studies have identified challenges related to financial management and digital accounting among MSME actors. Therefore, issues related to financial digitalization and financial literacy are still very relevant to MSMEs in Gorontalo City, while the contribution of these two factors to business sustainability still needs to be studied and further examined.

Although there have been many studies and research that have been carried out on digitalization, financial literacy, accounting digitization, and MSME sustainability, there are still some limitations.

First, previous research still discussed business digitalization in general or the adoption of digital technology. Second, most studies still examine the two variables partially and focus more on financial performance, so studies that integrate the two in explaining business sustainability are still limited. Third, empirical findings regarding the influence of financial literacy on the sustainability of MSMEs are still inconsistent. Therefore, this study seeks to overcome this gap by examining whether the digitization of Accounting Information Systems and financial literacy contributes to the sustainability of MSMEs in Gorontalo City.

The contribution of this study is to integrate the digitization of accounting information systems and financial literacy in one empirical model to analyze the sustainability of MSME businesses simultaneously. Next, this study places business sustainability as the main focus of the analysis. By examining these two determinants simultaneously, this study provides empirical evidence on whether technological and financial capabilities can jointly support the long-term sustainability of MSMEs in a local Indonesian context. The findings are expected to contribute to the literature on MSME sustainability and provide practical implications for MSME owners, financial institutions, and policymakers in designing programs related to digital accounting adoption and financial literacy development.

Based on the above discussion, this study aims to examine the effect of Accounting Information System digitalization on MSME sustainability, to analyze the effect of financial literacy on MSME sustainability, and to determine the simultaneous effect of Accounting Information System digitalization and financial literacy on the sustainability of MSMEs in Gorontalo City.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW OF RELEVANT THEORIES

2.1 Theoretical Foundation: Resource-Based View

In the context of this research, the theoretical foundation used is the Resource-Based View (RBV), where this theory views that the sustainability and excellence of a business are not only determined by external factors, but internal factors are also the ability to manage the resources owned. This perspective stems from the idea that a company's analysis needs to pay attention to the resources the company controls, not just the products and markets it serves (Wernerfelt, 1984).

In the MSME sector, limited resources are one of the problems that are faced in running and developing a business. Therefore, the ability to effectively utilize available resources becomes essential. In research (Ye & Kulathunga, 2019) Using a resource-based perspective to explain that financial literacy is one of the knowledge resources that can support the sustainability of small and medium businesses. Furthermore, the perspective of RBV is also relevant to explain the use of technology in accounting activities. A digitized Accounting Information System not only functions as a transaction recording tool, but can also be a resource that helps businesses produce information more quickly and in a structured manner. A study on the digitalization of SIA in MSMEs shows that the use of technology in producing accounting information can help accelerate the transaction and decision-making process and support business sustainability (Dewi et al., 2024).

Thus, the theoretical basis used, namely RBV, can be the basis that digitization of SIA and financial literacy are internal resources that can be used by MSMEs to strengthen business management

capabilities. Digitalization provides technology and information support, while financial literacy provides business owners with the ability to understand and use this information. If these two resources can be used properly, MSMEs are expected to have a better ability to maintain and develop their businesses.

2.2 Digitalization of Accounting Information Systems

In the context of this research, the digitization of accounting information systems focuses on the use of digital technology that helps the process of recording, bookkeeping, processing, storage and preparation of business financial statements. In MSMEs, SIA digitization can reduce the tendency of annual recording and provide easily accessible financial information. The implementation of digital-based SIA can be interpreted broadly, namely turning business transaction data into information that is used to see business financial performance. Therefore, the presence of SIA is very important in supporting the decision-making process.

Research by (Dewi et al., 2024) shows that the digitalization of SIA is related to efforts to improve the performance and sustainability of MSMEs, although its implementation still faces limitations such as human resource competence and supporting infrastructure. This is in line with research (Julianto et al., 2022) on MSMEs in Buleleng Regency which shows that digitization of information systems provides benefits in the form of accelerating transaction processes, efficiency in the use of labor, ease of supervision by owners, and faster availability of financial information.

Thus, it can be concluded that the digitization of SIA in this study is the ability of MSMEs to utilize technology to be able to support accounting activities and financial information management. The existence of a digital system is expected to be not only limited to the recording and bookkeeping process but can help business actors in producing the information needed to evaluate business activities and make decisions for business sustainability.

2.3 Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is the individual's knowledge in understanding basic financial concepts and the capacity to apply them to manage financial resources and decision-making processes (Padang et al., 2026). In the scope of MSMEs, financial literacy is an important factor because most business decisions are directly related to money management, for example determining the use of capital, controlling costs, managing cash flow and dealing with financial risks.

From the perspective of RBV, financial literacy can be seen as a knowledge-based resource inherent in the owners or managers of MSMEs. This ability has an impact on the way business actors read their financial conditions and determine the actions that need to be taken. In the study (Ye & Kulathunga, 2019) it was found that financial literacy has a positive effect on the sustainability of MSMEs and can affect sustainability through the ability to obtain financing and attitudes towards financial risks. Then some empirical evidence in Indonesia also shows a fairly strong relationship. Research by (Padang et al., 2026; Puspita et al., 2024) show that the financial literacy variable has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs. This shows that the better the understanding of MSME actors towards financial management, the greater their ability to maintain business sustainability. This result is also emphasized through research by

(Widiantari et al., 2024) explaining that financial literacy is one of the factors related to the sustainability of MSMEs.

However, the influence of financial literacy on sustainability does not always show the same results in every location or region. The difference in results and findings shows that financial knowledge does not necessarily automatically translate into good business management practices. This condition is an important reason to re-examine the relationship between financial literacy and the sustainability of MSMEs in Gorontalo City.

2.4 MSME Sustainability

The sustainability of MSMEs is the ability of businesses to be able to maintain operational activities, face changes in the business environment and still have competitiveness and opportunities to be able to develop in the long term. Thus, the concept of sustainability does not only refer to the business that is still running, but also includes the ability of businesses to maintain business conditions and adjust to every change that occurs (Damiano & Valenza, 2025; Zaman et al., 2025). From the perspective of RBV, business sustainability can be achieved if MSMEs can manage internal resources optimally. Resources in the form of technology and financial knowledge are important because they are directly related to the business's ability to obtain information, control operational activities, and make decisions.

Research (Ye & Kulathunga, 2019) shows that knowledge-based resources, especially financial literacy, can play a role in improving the sustainability of MSMEs. In addition, research (Bahtiar et al., 2025) explains that digitalization transformation is a factor to ensure the sustainability and success of MSMEs in the digital era. Thus, the context of MSME sustainability in this study is an outflow of internal business capabilities, especially the ability to utilize accounting technology and the capacity to manage information and financial decisions.

2.5 Empirical Studies and Hypothesis Development

2.5.1 Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and MSME Sustainability

In the digital era, everything is now required to be fast, including in business processes. SIA digitization helps MSMEs obtain financial information quickly, accurately, and in a structured manner. The information produced becomes a tool or instrument to monitor transactions, know financial conditions, control and support the decision-making process. If based on RBV, these capabilities are part of internal capabilities that can be used to sustain businesses in a changing environment.

Empirical findings show that one aspect related to business performance and sustainability is the optimization of the use of SIA digitalization (Bahtiar et al., 2025; Dewi et al., 2024). Further research by (Hamdani & Amalia, 2022; Jayanti & Karnowati, 2023) show that business digitalization and technology implementation have a positive effect on the sustainability of MSMEs. Based on the description above, it is likely that the better the digitization of SIA is implemented, the greater the opportunity to maintain business sustainability.

H1: Digitization of Accounting Information Systems has a positive effect on the sustainability of MSMEs.

2.5.2 Financial Literacy and MSME Sustainability

Financial literacy in the context of MSMEs is the ability of business actors to understand financial concepts and implement this knowledge in the business governance process. Financial literacy not only reflects an understanding of financial information and concepts, but also the ability to use this information in planning, managing, and making financial decisions that support business sustainability (IS et al., 2024).

Based on empirical evidence by (Ratnawati et al., 2024; Ye & Kulathunga, 2019) show that financial literacy has a positive influence and driving factor on the sustainability of MSMEs. In addition, in the Indonesian context, the same thing is shown, namely the positive and significant influence of financial literacy on the sustainability of MSMEs (Puspita et al., 2024). Further study by (Hamzah, 2025; Padang et al., 2026) showed that financial literacy has a significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs and used RBV to explain the importance of internal capabilities in achieving sustainability. Based on the findings above, this study proposes the hypothesis that the higher the financial literacy of MSME actors, the better their ability to maintain their business sustainability.

H2: Financial literacy has a positive effect on the sustainability of MSMEs.

2.5.3 Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and Financial Literacy for the Sustainability of MSMEs

Basically, SIA digitization and financial literacy have different functions, but they complement each other. Digitization of SIA helps generate and provide financial information, while financial literacy helps business owners understand and use that information. Therefore, the presence of technology will be very useful if it is supported by good ability to manage financial information.

Research (Hamdani & Amalia, 2022) shows that business digitalization, technology utilization, and financial literacy together affect the sustainability of MSMEs. More recent research also shows that financial literacy and technology adoption need to be seen in an integrated manner in explaining the sustainability of MSMEs. Research by (Setianingrum & Utami, 2026) found that financial literacy has a direct effect on the sustainability of MSMEs, while fintech adoption works through business performance. Based on the explanation above, this study views that the sustainability of MSMEs is not only related to the use of technology or financial governance capabilities separately, but a combination of these two abilities in business management.

H3: Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and financial literacy simultaneously affect the sustainability of MSMEs.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design. This approach was chosen because the research aims to examine the relationship between the digitization of Accounting Information Systems and financial literacy and the sustainability of MSMEs. Research data was obtained directly from MSME actors through questionnaires as a primary data source. The use of a quantitative approach is in accordance with previous research on digitalization and financial literacy and business sustainability that uses respondent data to test the relationship between variables (Dewi et al., 2024; Padang et al., 2026; Wulandari & As'ari, 2025).

The research was conducted on MSME actors who carry out business activities in Gorontalo City. The analysis unit in this study is the actors or owners of MSMEs who know and are directly involved in business management, especially in recording and financial management.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study is MSME actors in Gorontalo City, considering that the number of MSME populations is large and not all of them are respondents to the study, therefore for the determination of samples using purposive sampling techniques. The technique was chosen because respondents needed to meet certain characteristics that were in accordance with the research objectives (Van & Thuy, 2026). The criteria for respondents set are:

1. MSMEs have been running a business for at least two years; and
2. MSMEs have made financial records in their business activities.

These criteria are used to get respondents who have enough experience in running a business and recording finances. Thus, respondents are expected to be able to provide answers that are in accordance with the actual business conditions. The determination of the number of samples was carried out using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 10%, so that a sample number of 100 respondents was obtained. Furthermore, 100 respondents who met these criteria were used as a research sample.

3.3 Data Collection and Research Instrument

The data used in this study is primary data obtained directly through the distribution of questionnaires to respondents who have met the criteria that have been set. The research instruments were prepared based on indicators from each variable, namely digitization of accounting information systems (X1), financial literacy (X2), and sustainability of MSMEs (Y). The statements in the questionnaire are arranged in the form of semantic differential scales with a range of 1–7. The scale is used to capture respondents' assessment of business conditions based on two opposite poles of statements. The use of a seven-point scale allows respondents to show their assessment position gradually between the two poles (Yusoff & Mohd Janor, 2014). The research instrument is first tested to ensure that the statement items can be used in measuring the research variables. Instrument testing is carried out comprehensively, including validity tests and reliability tests before further analysis is carried out (Budi Prasetyo et al., 2026).

3.4 Variable Measurement

The variables in this study consist of two independent variables and one dependent variable, which are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Measurement of Research Variables

Variable		Code	Measurement Focus
Digitization of Accounting Information Systems	X1		The use of digital technology in recording, processing, storing, and presenting accounting information
Financial Literacy	X2		The ability of MSME actors to understand and use financial information and concepts in business management
Sustainability of MSMEs	Y		The ability of MSMEs to maintain business activities, face changes, and develop their business in the long term

3.5 Data Analysis

The data obtained from the questionnaire was then processed using IBM SPSS Statistics. The analysis was carried out in stages in order to provide an overview of the characteristics of the data as well as test the relationship between the research variables. The stages of data analysis include:

1. The validity test, used to determine the ability of each statement item in measuring the construct being studied.
2. The reliability test is used to determine the consistency of respondents' answers to research instruments.
3. Classical assumption test, which includes normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests.
4. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to determine the influence of
5. Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and financial literacy on the sustainability of MSMEs.
6. The t-test is used to determine the influence of each independent variable on the sustainability of MSMEs.
7. The F test is used to determine the influence of the digitization of Accounting Information Systems and financial literacy together on the sustainability of MSMEs.
8. The determination coefficient (R^2), is used to determine how much the ability of the digitization variables of the Accounting Information System and financial literacy in explaining the variation in the sustainability of MSMEs.

The regression model used is: $Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Validity and Reliability Test Testing

4.1.1 Validity Test

The validity test was carried out to assess the extent to which the research instrument in the form of a questionnaire was able to measure the variables being studied precisely. The validity test in this study was carried out by correlating the score of each statement item with the total score of each variable using the *Pearson* correlation technique (*Pearson Product Moment*).

The decision-making criterion in the validity test is to compare the calculated r value with the table r value. At a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), the table r-value of 0.1966 was obtained. A statement item is declared valid if the calculated value r is greater than the r of the table. The following are the results of testing the validity of the variables of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems, Financial Literacy and Sustainability of MSMEs with a total of 100 respondents.

Table 2. Results of the Validity Test of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)

Statement	R Count	R Table	Remarks
X1.1	0,761	0,1966	Valid
X1.2	0,748	0,1966	Valid
X1.3	0,783	0,1966	Valid
X1.4	0,728	0,1966	Valid
X1.5	0,811	0,1966	Valid
X1.6	0,847	0,1966	Valid
X1.7	0,561	0,1966	Valid
X1.8	0,773	0,1966	Valid
X1.9	0,827	0,1966	Valid
X1.10	0,838	0,1966	Valid

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on table 2, the results of data processing show that all statements in the Digitization of the Accounting Information System variable are declared valid. This is shown by the r-value of each statement item being larger than the r-value of the table at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), which is 0.1966. Thus, all statements in the Digitization of Accounting Information System variables meet the validity criteria and are suitable for use as research instruments.

Table 3. Financial Literacy Validity Test Results (X2)

Question Items	R Count	R Table	Remarks
X2.1	0,724	0,1966	Valid
X2.2	0,674	0,1966	Valid
X2.3	0,676	0,1966	Valid
X2.4	0,769	0,1966	Valid
X2.5	0,749	0,1966	Valid
X2.6	0,792	0,1966	Valid
X2.7	0,654	0,1966	Valid
X2.8	0,795	0,1966	Valid
X2.9	0,736	0,1966	Valid
X2.10	0,777	0,1966	Valid

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on table 3, the results of data processing show that all statement items in the Financial Literacy variable are declared valid. This is shown by the r-value of each statement item being

larger than the r-value of the table at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), which is 0.1966. Thus, all statements on the Financial Literacy variable meet the validity criteria and are suitable for use as research instruments.

Table 4. Results of the MSME Sustainability Validity Test (Y)

Question Items	R Count	R Table	Remarks
Y.1	0,803	0,1966	Valid
Y.2	0,737	0,1966	Valid
Y.3	0,791	0,1966	Valid
Y.4	0,846	0,1966	Valid
Y.5	0,762	0,1966	Valid
Y.6	0,824	0,1966	Valid
Y.7	0,821	0,1966	Valid
Y.8	0,812	0,1966	Valid
Y.9	0,771	0,1966	Valid
Y.10	0,620	0,1966	Valid

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on table 4, the results of data processing show that all statements in the MSME Sustainability variable are declared valid. This is shown by the r-value of each statement item being larger than the r-value of the table at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), which is 0.1966. Thus, all statements on the MSME Sustainability variable meet the validity criteria and are suitable for use as research instruments.

4.1.2 Reliability Test

The reliability test is used to determine the level of consistency of the research instrument in measuring the variables being studied. An instrument is declared reliable if it has a *Cronbach's Alpha value* greater than 0.6. Reliability testing in this study was carried out on the variables of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems, Financial Literacy and Sustainability of MSMEs.

Table 5. Reliability Test Results

Variabel	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	Remarks
Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)	0,919	Reliabel
Financial Literacy (X2)	0,902	Reliabel
Sustainability of MSMEs (Y)	0,925	Reliabel

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on the results of data processing presented in table 5, it is known that all research variables have a *Cronbach's Alpha value* > 0.6 . Thus, it can be concluded that all statements in this research questionnaire have met the reliability criteria and can be used as a consistent measurement tool in the research.

4.2 Classical Assumption Testing

4.2.1 Normality Test

The normality test is carried out to find out whether the residual value in the research model is normally distributed or not. In this study, normality testing was carried out using *the Kolmogorov–Smirnov statistical test* with the criterion that the data is declared to be normally distributed if the significance value (*Asymp. Sig.*) > 0.05. In addition, normality testing is also supported by the analysis of the P–Plot Normal graph, by looking at whether the distribution of data points follows and is around the diagonal line. The following are the results of the normality test obtained from the data processing output using the SPSS program:

Table 6. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.24768688
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.079
	Positive	.073
	Negative	-.079
Test Statistic		.079
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.122 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

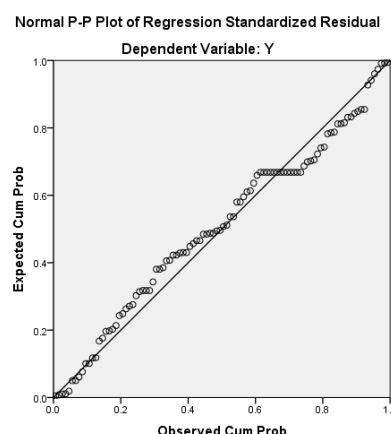


Figure 1. P-Plot Graphics

Based on the results of the *Kolmogorov–Smirnov* test presented in table 5, an *Asymp* value was obtained. *Sig.* (2-tailed) of 0.120 which is greater than the significance value of 0.05. This shows that the research data is distributed normally. In addition, in figure 1 of the Normal P–Plot graph, it can be seen that the data points are spread around the diagonal line, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study has met the assumption of normality.

4.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was performed to find out if there is a strong relationship or correlation between independent variables in the regression model. A good regression model should not show a high correlation between independent variables, as this can interfere with the accuracy of the estimation results. In this study, multicollinearity testing was carried out by looking at the value of tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The regression model is declared free from the symptoms of multicollinearity if the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test obtained from the data processing output using the SPSS program:

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

		Coefficients ^a					Collinearity Statistics	
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Tolerance	VIF
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.		
1	(Constant)	2.802	3.629		.772	.442		
	Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)	.037	.047	.050	.793	.430	.684	1.463
	Financial Literacy (X2)	.896	.068	.830	13.190	.000	.684	1.463

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of MSMEs (Y)

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test presented in table 7, it is known that the variables of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and Financial Literacy each have a *tolerance* value above 0.10 and a VIF value below 10. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no problem of multicollinearity in the regression model used.

4.2.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test was carried out to find out whether in the regression model there was a difference in residual variance between one observation and another. A good regression model should not show any symptoms of heteroscedasticity, so the residual variance is constant. In this study, heteroscedasticity testing was carried out using the Glejser test, which is by regressing the residual absolute value to an independent variable, namely the Digitization of Accounting Information Systems and Financial Literacy. If an independent variable has a statistically significant influence on the residual absolute value, then heteroscedasticity can be indicated. On the other hand, if the significance value is greater than 0.05, then the regression model is declared not to experience heteroscedasticity. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test obtained from the data processing output using the SPSS program:

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7.795	2.349		3.319	.001
	Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)	-.005	.030	-.022	-.180	.858

Financial Literacy (X2)	-.067	.044	-.180	-1.530	.129
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a. Dependent Variable: ABSRES

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test presented in table 8, it is known that all independent variables have a significance value greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

4.3 Multiple Linear Regression Testing

Multiple linear regression tests are used to determine the direction and magnitude of the influence of independent variables on dependent variables, both positively and negatively, and to predict changes in the value of dependent variables if there is an increase or decrease in independent variables. The following are the results of the multiple linear regression test obtained from the data processing output using the SPSS program:

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	2.802	3.629		.772	.442
Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)	.037	.047	.050	.793	.430
Financial Literacy (X2)	.896	.068	.830	13.190	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of MSMEs (Y)

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

Based on the results of data processing in table 9 of the *Unstandardized Coefficients* (B) column, the following multiple linear regression equations were obtained:

$$Y = 2,802 + 0,037 X_1 + 0,896 X_2 + e$$

The regression equation can be interpreted as follows:

1. The value of constant (a) of 2.802 indicates that if the variables of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1) and Financial Literacy (X2) are considered constant or have a value of zero, then the value of MSME Sustainability (Y) is 2.802.
2. The regression coefficient of the Digitization of the Accounting Information System (X1) of 0.037 with a direction of positive coefficient shows that every increase in the Digitization of the Accounting Information System by one unit will be followed by an increase in the Sustainability of MSMEs by 0.037.
3. The value of the Financial Literacy regression coefficient (X2) of 0.896 with a positive coefficient direction shows that every increase in Financial Literacy by one unit will increase the Sustainability of MSMEs by 0.896.

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

4.4.1 Partial Test (t-test)

This test was carried out to determine the influence of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable at a significance level of 0.05. The test criteria used are that if the significance value is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$), then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Conversely, if the significance value is greater than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$), then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected and the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. In addition, the test was also carried out by comparing the value of t calculated with the t table. If the calculated value of t is greater than the t table, then H_a is accepted, while if the calculated value of t is smaller than the t table, then H_a is rejected. The t -value of the table was obtained from the distribution table t with a significance level of 0.05 with $df = n - k = 100 - 2 = 98$, so that the t -value of the table was obtained as 1.984. The results of the t -test in this study are presented in the following table:

Table 10. Partial Test Results (t-test)

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t
1	(Constant)	2.802	3.629		.772
	Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1)	.037	.047	.050	.793
	Financial Literacy (X2)	.896	.068	.830	13.190

a. Dependent Variable: Keberlanjutan UMKM (Y)

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

Based on table 10, the results of the hypothesis testing can be partially concluded as follows:

1. The results of the t -test on the Digitization of Accounting Information System (X1) variable showed a significance value of $0.430 > 0.05$ and a t -value calculated $< t$ table, which was $0.793 < 1.984$. This shows that the Digitization of the Accounting Information System (X1) does not have a significant effect on the Sustainability of MSMEs (Y). Thus, H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.
2. The results of the t -test on the Financial Literacy variable (X2) showed a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a t -value calculated $> t$ table, which was $13.190 > 1.984$. This shows that Financial Literacy (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the Sustainability of MSMEs (Y). Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

4.4.2 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The statistical test F was used to find out whether all independent variables included in the regression model had a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable at a significance level of 0.05. The test criteria used are that if the significance value is less than 0.05 ($P < 0.05$), then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Conversely, if the significance value is greater than 0.05 ($P > 0.05$), then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected and the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. In addition, the test was also carried out by comparing the calculated F value with the F table. If the value of F is greater than the F of the table, then H_a is accepted, whereas if the value of F is calculated to be smaller than the F table, then H_a is rejected. The F value of the table is obtained from the distribution table F at a significance level of 0.05 with

the degree $df_1 = k$ (number of independent variables) = 2 and $df_2 = n - k - 1 = 100 - 2 - 1 = 97$, thus obtaining the F value of the table of 3.090. The results of the F test in this study are presented in Table 10. The results of the F test in this study are presented in the following table:

Table 11. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5020.508	2	2510.254	136.317	.000 ^b
	Residual	1786.242	97	18.415		
	Total	6806.750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of MSMEs

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Literacy, Digitization of Accounting Information Systems

Source: SPSS 24 output, Data Processed (2026)

Based on table 11, the results of the simultaneous test showed that the significance value for the influence of the variables Digitization of Accounting Information System (X1) and Financial Literacy (X2) on the Sustainability of MSMEs (Y) variables was $0.000 < 0.05$ and the value of F calculated $> F$ table was $136,317 > 3,090$. This shows that the Digitalization of Accounting Information Systems and Financial Literacy simultaneously affects the Sustainability of MSMEs. Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

4.4.3 R² Determination Coefficient Test

The value of the determination coefficient is used to find out how much the ability of independent variables to explain variations in dependent variables. In this study, the determination coefficient is seen from the value of *the Adjusted R Square*, the results of which are presented in the following table:

Table 12. Results of the R² Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.859 ^a	.738	.732	4.291

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Literacy, Digitization of Accounting Information Systems

b. Dependent Variable: Sustainability of MSMEs

Sumber: Output SPSS 24, Data Diolah (2026)

Based on Table 12, the Adjusted R Square value was obtained as 0.732. This shows that the variables of Digitization of Accounting Information Systems (X1) and Financial Literacy (X2) are together able to explain the variation in MSME Sustainability (Y) by 73.2%. While the remaining 26.8% was influenced by other factors outside the research model that were not studied in this study.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 The Effect of Accounting Information System Digitalization on MSME Sustainability

Based on the results of data processing, it shows that the digitization of the accounting information system does not have a significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs in Gorontalo City. The

value of the regression coefficient obtained 0.037 which indicated a positive relationship direction, but the influence was not statistically strong enough, with a t value obtained of 0.793 and a significance value of 0.430. Thus, the increase in the use of digital accounting information systems has not been directly followed by an increase in the sustainability of MSMEs.

These findings indicate that the use of accounting technology has not directly impacted changes in business sustainability. One possibility that can explain this condition is that some MSME actors still use technology only to help record transactions, not as the main basis for managing their business. Thus, it can be concluded that having or using a digital system does not mean that the information produced has been optimally utilized for planning and decision-making.

These findings are in line with research by (Dewi et al., 2024) which shows that the implementation of digital systems is able to increase efficiency, speed up recording, and help the decision-making process, but its implementation is still faced with several limitations, namely technological capabilities, facilities and infrastructure, costs and resistance to change. Then the latest research on the impact of financial literacy, financial technology adoption and financial access on the sustainability of SMEs in Indonesia shows that in supporting business sustainability, there needs to be a combination of these three factors (Kurniasari et al., 2025).

In the local context of MSMEs in Gorontalo City, the results of this study are supported by an explanation in the study (Kamaru et al., 2026) that MSME actors in Gorontalo still face several challenges in the implementation of SIA digitalization, such as reliance on manual recording, inconsistencies in entering data, and socialization of the use of digital applications that have not been maximized. This emphasizes that SIA digitalization has not had a significant impact on the sustainability of MSMEs.

In the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, the results of the above research imply that the technological resources owned by MSMEs do not automatically become a strategic factor in supporting business sustainability. RBV explains that internal resources can only provide benefits to the organization when these resources are able to be utilized effectively and become part of the business capabilities (Wernerfelt, 1984). In the context of this study, the use of digital Accounting Information Systems may have been available to some MSMEs, but its use has not yet reached the stage that is able to provide advantages or changes to business sustainability. Thus, it can be concluded that the results of this study do not mean that SIA digitization is not useful for MSMEs. However, these results show that technology requires adequate management and utilization capabilities to have an impact on business sustainability. This may explain why the direction of SIA's digitalization relationship remains positive, but the impact is not significant.

4.5.2 The Effect of Financial Literacy on MSME Sustainability

Based on the results of the study, it is shown that financial literacy has a positive and significant influence on the sustainability of MSMEs. This is shown by the acquisition of a regression coefficient value of 0.896 with a t value of 13.190 and a significance of 0.000 which explains that the better the financial literacy of MSME actors, the better it supports the sustainability of their

business. Then the standardized beta value of 0.830 shows that the shade literacy variable is also very strong in this research model.

This finding has implications for the foundation of RBV theory, where financial literacy is a knowledge-based resource inherent in MSME actors. Knowledge about finance can be used directly when business actors determine the use of capital, control costs, manage cash flow, separate business and personal finances, and make decisions related to business activities. From the perspective of RBV, the knowledge and abilities possessed by business actors are internal resources that are very valuable if they can be used to answer business problems (Chaudhuri et al., 2022).

These results are in line with (Ye & Kulathunga, 2019) who found that financial literacy is positively related to the sustainability of small and medium enterprises. Furthermore, this result is also emphasized through a study (Kurniasari et al., 2025) which explains that financial literacy also functions as the main mediator in encouraging the success of SMEs and in to support the long-term sustainability of SMEs, an aspect that needs to be strengthened is financial literacy.

Several studies in Indonesia also support the findings of this study. Where (Widiantari et al., 2024) show that financial literacy is one of the factors related to the sustainability of MSMEs. Then (Padang et al., 2026) showed that financial literacy has a significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs. Furthermore, this result is emphasized through a literature review (IS et al., 2024) which shows that the dimension of financial literacy is a common and important factor that affects business performance. Thus, it can be concluded that in the context of Gorontalo City MSMEs, it is emphasized that knowledge and ability to manage finances are not only additional knowledge, but are directly related to the ability to maintain a business. So one of the aspects that needs to be strengthened is financial literacy to be able to support the sustainability of MSMEs.

4.5.3 The Simultaneous Effect of Accounting Information System Digitalization and Financial Literacy on MSME Sustainability

Based on the results of hypothesis testing through the F test, it shows that the variables of SIA digitalization and financial literacy simultaneously have a significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs. An F value of 136.317 with a significance level of 0.000 indicates that the research model is overall significant. The results of this study further emphasize that the sustainability of MSMEs is not enough if only reviewed from the use of technology, but nevertheless the use of digital technology needs to be accompanied by the ability of business actors to understand and manage finances.

When viewed from the perspective of RBV, it can be explained that technology resources and knowledge resources do not always work separately. Digitization of SIA provides information, while financial literacy provides the ability for business actors to understand and use this information. The combination of technology resources and knowledge resources can form capabilities that are more beneficial to businesses.

These findings are in line with research showing that the sustainability of MSMEs is stronger when financial capabilities and technology utilization are developed simultaneously. Research by

(Setianingrum & Utami, 2026) explains that financial literacy has a direct effect on sustainability, while technology adoption has a more effective impact through improving business performance. Then research by (Hamdani & Amalia, 2022; Jayanti & Karnowati, 2023; Suleman & Thalib, 2024) show that simultaneously the variables of financial literacy and digitalization have an influence on the sustainability of MSMEs.

Thus, it can be concluded that the digitization of SIA and financial literacy is a combination that supports the sustainability of MSMEs, because these two aspects should not be developed separately. The MSME strengthening program in Gorontalo City is not enough to only introduce financial recording applications, but needs to be followed by assistance so that business actors understand the information produced and are able to use it in decision-making.

4.6 Implications of Research Results

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, it was shown that the variables of digitization of SIA and financial literacy were able to explain 73.2% of the sustainability of MSMEs, while the other 26.8% were explained by other variables outside this research model. These findings indicate that internal resources related to technology and financial knowledge have a fairly important position in explaining the sustainability of MSMEs in Gorontalo City.

In the perspective of RBV, this result is not absolute that the sustainability of MSMEs is only determined by these two resources. There are still other resources that may have an impact as well, such as managerial skills, innovation, financial access, business networking, marketing skills and the ability to adapt to market changes. Thus, the results of this study provide implications for the use of RBV in explaining the sustainability of MSMEs, as well as explaining that the value of a resource does not only lie in its ownership, but also in the ability of business actors to use it. The findings of SIA's insignificant digitization are important evidence in this regard. The available technology is not necessarily a strategic resource if it is not supported by adequate capabilities.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This study concludes that financial literacy plays a more important role than digitalization of SIA in explaining MSME sustainability in Gorontalo City. Digitalization SIA shows a positive direction but does not have a significant effect, indicating that the use of digital accounting technology alone does not automatically strengthen business sustainability. In contrast, financial literacy has a positive and significant effect, suggesting that the ability of MSME owners to understand and manage financial resources remains an important internal capability for sustaining their businesses.

The simultaneous effect digitalization of SIA and financial literacy is significant, with the model explaining 73.2% of the variation in MSME sustainability. From the Resource-Based View perspective, the findings suggest that technology becomes more meaningful when accompanied by knowledge and capabilities that enable business owners to use the available information effectively. Therefore, MSME development programs should move beyond technology adoption and place greater emphasis on strengthening financial capabilities. Future studies may incorporate other internal and external factors, such as managerial capability, access to finance, innovation, digital competence, and market conditions, to provide a broader explanation of MSME sustainability.

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