Income and Net Profit of Culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung Before and After Using Fintech Payments

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ABSTRAK

UMKM di Kota Bandar Lampung yang bergerak di bidang kuliner banyak melakukan pembayaran berbasis online. Hal ini dilakukan UMKM untuk memenuhi permintaan konsumen yang kini lebih memilih pembayaran online, seperti Gopay, Ovo, Dana, Shopee Pay, dan lainnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan pendapatan dan laba bersih UMKM kuliner di Kota Bandar Lampung sebelum dan sesudah menggunakan fintech pembayaran. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pendapatan dan laba bersih UMKM kuliner di Bandar Lampung sebelum dan sesudah menggunakan pembayaran fintech, pendapatan dan laba bersih UMKM setelah menggunakan pembayaran fintech meningkat sebesar 100% dibandingkan sebelum menggunakan fintech. pembayaran.

Kata Kunci: Pendapatan, Laba Bersih, Fintech.

ABSTRACT

MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City which are engaged in the culinary sector make many online-based payments. This is done by MSMEs to meet the demands of consumers who now prefer online payments, such as Gopay, Ovo, Dana, Shopee Pay, and others. The purpose of this study is to know difference income and net profit of culinary MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung before and after using fintech payments. . The results of this study indicate that there are significant differences in the income and net profit of culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung before and after using fintech payments, the income and net profit of MSMEs after using fintech payments increased by 100% compared to before using fintech payments.

Keywords: Income, Net Profit, Fintech.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are business actors engaged in various business fields, which touch the interests of the community. From year to year the number of MSMEs always increases from 2001 to 2017 and continues in 2018.The Central Statistics Agency and the United Nation Population Fund predict that the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia in 2018 will be 58, 97 million people. While the total population of Indonesia in 2018 is predicted to reach 265 million people, for the progress of MSMEs, it is very influential on society because it can open up new jobs and reduce unemployment, not only that economic growth in Indonesia also depends on MSMEs, where to increase economic stability, Indonesia must increase the number of MSMEs.

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Currently the 4.0 revolution that combines technology and the internet provides enormous opportunities for all aspects, one of which is changes in the financial industry which have resulted in an innovation called Financial Technology or known as "FinTech" (Lina and Nani, 2020). Advancing the economy in terms of MSME development is important, but with current technological developments, MSMEs must continue to be supported by technological developments, one of which is FinTech which can help activities in the MSME sector.

The development of fintech keep continues, not only just for lending of funds the main strength of the fintech sector, but fintech is innovating into a booming payment system. The more sophisticated of the technology, the more MSMEs must follow the developments to be able to compete, because competitive advantage is rooted in excellence of financial performance and market positioning (Novita and Husna, 2020).

In the city of Bandar Lampung, many MSMEs engaged in the culinary sector make online-based payments. This is done by MSMEs to meet the demands of consumers who now prefer online payments, such as Gopay, Ovo, Dana, Shopee Pay, and others. It is known that every businessman wants to continue to increase their income and net profit. MSMEs are shifting from conventional real money to a Financial Technology system, which is known to be the complexity of this for people who are unfamiliar with online payment.

The income per capita from Lampung Province always increases following the National's income per capita. In 2013 the income per capita of Lampung Province was at 20.72 in 2014, up more than 28, namely 28.78 and experiencing another increase in 2015, namely 31.19. The income per capita continued to increase in 2016 from 34.30 to 2017, namely 37.21. This is inseparable from the increase in MSMEs in Lampung Province which contributed to the stability of the economy of Lampung Province.

So that, the purpose of this study is to determine whether there are differences in income and net profit of culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung before and after using Fintech Payments.

Identification of Problems

Based on this background, the identification of the problem in this research is the development of technology in the information sector which results in consumer behavior in making transactions that prefer digitally.

Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the research problem is:

1. Are there differences in the income and net profit of culinary MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung before and after using Fintech Payments?
2. How are the income and net income of culinary MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung before and after use fintech payments?

THEORITICAL BASIS

Income

Income is an increase in owner's equity as a result of selling goods or services to customers (Reevem et al., 2009 in Lilia et al., 2019). Income is a gross increase in assets, a decrease in liabilities or a combination of both during a certain period resulting from halal investment, trading, providing services, or other activities aimed at making a profit (Antonio, 2010 in Herlinawati & Arumanix, 2017).

According to accounting, what is meant by accounting profit is the difference between the realized revenue arising from a transaction in a certain period and the costs incurred in a certain period. Based on the financial accounting concept of SFAC No. 1 FASB 1978 that information about earnings and its components has the main focus of financial statements which are measured by the increment of general accounting calculations which allow a better indication of the conduct of a trading business than information on receipts of money circulating and payments (Trisnawati and Wahidahwati 2013). According to Jumingan (2014) in Lilia, et al. (2019) net income is all income minus the cost of goods sold, business costs, other expenses, incidental costs, and company taxes.

Net Profit

According to accounting, what is meant by accounting profit is the difference between the realized revenue arising from a transaction in a certain period and the costs incurred in a certain period. Based on the financial accounting concept of SFAC No. 1 FASB 1978 that information about earnings and its components has the main focus of financial statements which are measured by the increment of general accounting calculations which allow a better indication of the conduct of a trading business than information on receipts of money circulating and payments (Trisnawati and Wahidahwati, 2013). According to Jumingan (2014) in Lilia, et al. (2019) net income is all income minus the cost of goods sold, business costs, other expenses, incidental costs, and company taxes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of comparative research, namely research that is aims to compare a condition with other conditions, at research to be compared is income and net profit before and after using fintech payment system in MSMEs Lampung province.

Where the data that has been collected is then presented again with analysis so that it can provide a clear picture. This study describes the conditions of culinary MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung before and after using the fintech payment system.

The type of data used in this study uses primary data that observes income and net profit before and after UMKM in Lampung province using the fintech payment system.

The data collection technique used was direct research examining objects and documentation, namely by distributing questionnaires and collecting secondary data from the income and net income of culinary MSMEs in the city of Bandar Lampung.

The data analysis method used in this study was a paired different test sample T-Test using SPSS software. Paired sample t-test or paired sample t test, is an analysis that was used

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to test for differences in the means of the two sample groups pair up or relate. Two-sample mean difference test (paired sample t-test) is an analytical tool used to determine whether there is or not the mean difference between the two independent samples. The two samples referred to here are the same sample but undergo a process of measurement and treatment different. The steps for testing the hypothesis are as follows:

1. Determine the hypothesis
2. Determining the level of significance, this study uses a two-sided test with a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$
3. Obtain a significance value
4. Testing criteria
5. H0 is accepted if the significance> 0.05
6. H0 is rejected if the significance <0.05
7. Draw conclusions

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the Sig. for income and net profit are 0.048 and 0.005. This means that there is a significant difference in income and net profit before and after using fintech payments at culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung, because the Sig. both <0.05. The results of this study support the results of research from Urba and Umrie (2019) which state that there are differences in income and net income before and after fintech funding in MSMEs in Palembang city.

Table 1. Different Test Results

No	Model	Sig	
1	Income before-after	0,048	Significantly different
2	Net Profit before-after	0,005	Significantly different

Source: processed data, 2020.

Based on the results of distributing questionnaires using Snowball sampling, which amounted to 28 data on culinary MSME respondents in Bandar Lampung who used fintech payments, it can be seen that the average income and net profit of Culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung after using fintech increased by 100%.

The income and net profit of MSMEs before using fintech payments is <IDR 15,000,000, after using fintech payments the income and net profit is IDR 15,000,001 to IDR 30,000,000. MSMEs income and net profit before using fintech payments is IDR 15,000,001 s/d IDR 30,000,000, after using fintech payments income and net profit of IDR 30,000,001 to IDR 45,000,000. Income and net profit for MSMEs before using fintech payments of IDR 30,000,001 to IDR 45,000,000, after using fintech payments of income and net profit is IDR 45,000,001 to IDR 60,000,000. The income and net profit of MSMEs which before using fintech payments is IDR 45,000,001 to IDR 60,000,000 after using fintech payments the income and net profit is <IDR 60,000,001.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that there are significant differences in income and net profit before and after using fintech payments, the income of culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City after using fintech increasing 100% compared to before using fintech payments, and the net profit of culinary MSMEs in Bandar Lampung City after using fintech increasing 100% compared to before using fintech payments.

SUGGESTION

MSMEs who want to increase their income and net profit, they can use fintech for their payments, because at this time consumers prefer to pay via digital.

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