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THE INFLUENCE OF SI APIK IMPLEMENTATION ON MSME FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MODERATED BY COMPUTER ANXIETY

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the influence of the implementation of the Financial Information Recording Application System (SI APIK) on the financial performance of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), with computer anxiety as a moderating variable. MSMEs play an important role in the economy, but often face challenges in financial management. SI APIK is designed to facilitate the preparation of financial reports in accordance with standards, which impacts the improvement of financial performance. However, the adoption of technology such as SI APIK can be influenced by psychological factors such as computer anxiety. Quantitative research using survey methods was conducted with the aim of testing the direct impact of SI APIK implementation on the financial performance of MSMEs, as well as the role of computer anxiety in moderating that relationship. Financial performance will be measured through indicators such as profit, liquidity, and efficiency. The research results are expected to provide insights into the effectiveness of SI APIK and the importance of considering computer anxiety factors in the implementation of financial technology among MSMEs.

Keywords: SI APIK, MSME Financial Performance, Computer Anxiety, Financial Statements

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a crucial role in the Indonesian economy, as they significantly contribute to job creation, thereby supporting community income generation and regional economic growth (Munthe *et al*., 2023). In practice, MSMEs often face various financial management problems, including manual recording of transactions, financial reports that are not by standards, and difficulties in compiling financial data for capital and banking purposes because there are still many individuals who do not prepare documentation of their financial records in any form (Ramadhita *et al*., 2024). Overcoming these conditions, the government is trying to take comprehensive steps by digitizing the financial recording system as one of the strategies launched to improve the quality of MSME financial management through the SI APIK application launched by Bank Indonesia in collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) as a simple accounting application aimed at business actors in the MSME sector (Finpedia, 2022).

The SI APIK (Financial Information Recording Application Information System) application launched by Bank Indonesia in 2016 in collaboration with IAI which is used to carry out the process of recording financial transactions easily and by standards for MSMEs and has been widely socialized, but the level of utilization is still not optimal (Lukyana & Yudaruddin, 2025). Several studies have shown that the adoption of technology-based financial recording applications by MSME actors is

often hindered by limited digital literacy, perceived benefits that have not been realized, and the emergence of anxiety in using technology (Achim & Kassim, 2015b).

In response to these conditions, the government and Bank Indonesia (BI) are jointly trying to encourage the progress of MSMEs by introducing a financial recording, preparation and reporting system to every business actor through various ways, including by holding a socialization program to introduce the SI APIK application which aims to increase financial access and encourage MSME productivity. This assistance program is implemented as a form of government concern for business actors in the MSME sector, particularly in increasing financial literacy, which should now begin to adopt digital financial technology (Lukyana & Yudaruddin, 2025).

Based on several previous studies, it is evident that the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), proposed by Davis (1989), suggests that technology acceptance is influenced by perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. If the SI APIK application is considered easy to use and valuable, the level of acceptance and use will increase. However, psychological factors such as computer anxiety can also affect this relationship, because anxiety using technology can reduce application usage intentions and behavior (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000).

This phenomenon that occurs among MSMEs raises various assumptions as to why SI APIK has not been able to significantly improve the financial performance of MSMEs, despite being socialized and facilitated by the government. In addition, the research gap arises because there is still a lack of empirical research examining the role of psychological factors, such as computer anxiety, in moderating the relationship between the application of digital accounting applications and the financial performance of MSMEs. Based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) framework, these psychological factors can influence the intention and behavior of using technology (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000b).

Based on the phenomena and research gaps that arise, this study seeks to address the research gap by empirically examining the effect of SI APIK implementation on the financial performance of MSMEs, as well as investigating whether computer anxiety moderates this relationship. This research is expected to make a theoretical contribution to expanding technology acceptance in the MSME sector, while also providing practical recommendations for the government and assisting MSMEs in optimizing the financial digitization of their operations in Indonesia.

Scope of Research

This type of research is quantitative, aiming to examine the direction and influence of SI APIK Implementation as an independent variable, with computer anxiety as a moderating variable, on MSME financial performance as the dependent variable. Meanwhile, the object of this research is MSME business actors in Banyumas Regency.

Research Objectives

This study aims to test and analyze the effect of SI APIK Implementation with computer anxiety as a moderating variable on the financial performance of MSMEs in Banyumas Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Theory of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is one of the most widely used behavioral theories to explain a person's intention and behavior in using technology. Davis (1989) explains that technology acceptance is determined by two primary principles: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness refers to the extent to which a person believes that using a system will improve their job performance, while perceived ease of use refers to the extent to which a person believes that using the system is not an excessive action.

TAM states that these two perceptions will affect users' attitudes towards technology, which in turn have an impact on individual intentions and behavior when using technology. This model was further developed by Venkatesh & Davis (2000b), which incorporated additional external variables, such as computer anxiety, based on the observation that subjective norms may not be the sole factors influencing a person's intention and attitude towards using technology.

This study aims to identify a relevant correlation that explains the relationship between MSMEs and the implementation of the SI APIK application as a technology-based financial recording system, regarding TAM. Suppose MSME actors perceive the real benefits (perceived usefulness) and ease of use (perceived ease of use) of the SI APIK application. In that case, the level of acceptance and utilization is expected to increase, which in turn is anticipated to contribute to improving the financial performance of MSMEs (Agus *et al*., 2021). This condition certainly will not go smoothly if there are still inhibiting factors such as computer anxiety, which can hamper the intention and behavior of using technology. Therefore, an understanding of TAM is important to serve as the basis for analysis in finding correlations between variables in this study (Latifah *et al.*, 2023).

1.2 Financial Accounting Standards of Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM)

The Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (SAK EMKM) are intended for use by entities that have not or cannot meet the accounting requirements set out in the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP), 2022). SAK EMKM is intended for use by micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (SAK EMKM, 2016). As the name implies, SAK EMKM is specifically designed for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, by Law No. 20 of 2008, which took effect on January 1, 2018. The purpose of SAK EMKM is to provide information on the financial position and financial performance of an entity. SAK EMKM is prepared to encourage and facilitate micro, small, and medium enterprises in preparing financial statements (SAK EMKM, 2016).

1.3 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are defined as business activities that can expand employment and play a crucial role in equalizing and increasing people's income, encouraging economic growth, and achieving national economic stability (Law Number 20 of, 2008). MSMEs are a vital sector in the Indonesian economy (Sofyan, 2017).The criteria for MSMEs, as outlined in Law Number 20 of 2008, distinguish micro, small, and medium enterprises based on specific criteria, such as assets or annual turnover (Law Number 20 of, 2008). MSMEs to date still make a significant contribution, but often face various challenges in managing and recording financial statements, which hamper their growth potential and access to sources of financing in the form of business capital from formal institutions such as banks (Afriady *et al.*, 2023).

1.4 SI APIK Financial Application

SI APIK is a digital-based financial recording application that is expected to make it easier for MSMEs to manage their financial records, thereby becoming a solution for improving MSME financial access (Lukyana & Yudaruddin, 2025). The recording standards refer to the standards compiled by BI in collaboration with IAI (Agustina *et al*., 2021). The recording system in this application is standardized, recognized, and accepted by various financial institutions in Indonesia. The SI APIK application is capable of meeting all the needs for recording business financial transactions of MSME actors (Agustina *et al*., 2021). Exploration of the SI APIK application to support recording financial transactions to make it easier and more effective, including being safe, free, easy to use, and unlimited (Nurzalsabilah *et al*., 2024).

Bank Indonesia stated that "The Financial Information Recording Application Information System (SI APIK) is a simple, fast, and easy android-based financial recording system (Agustina *et*

al., 2021). The purpose of the SI APIK is to establish standards for preparing financial reports for MSMEs, provide tools to support MSMEs in preparing their financial reports, and assist financial institutions in analyzing the financial capabilities of MSMEs (Rachman & Andriani, 2024). There are several advantages of the SI APIK application, namely:

A. Can be used for free and without conditions
B. There is no limit on the number of records
C. There is no limit on the number of business entities
D. There is no limit on the number of goods, materials, and type of services
E. There is no limit to the period of viewing financial statements

1.5 *Computer Anxiety*

Computer anxiety is one of the significant psychological factors that can impact the acceptance and use of information technology (Altes *et al*., 2024). The concept is defined as the level of discomfort, fear, or anxiety a person experiences when interacting with, using, or even just thinking about computers or digital systems (Jahan *et al*., 2025). Individuals with high levels of computer anxiety tend to feel anxious, worried, and unconfident in the face of tasks involving computers, which can lead to avoidance of using such technologies (Altes *et al*., 2024).

The phenomenon of computer anxiety can take many forms, ranging from feelings of tension, frustration, to helplessness when faced with a new computer interface or application. This can hinder the learning process, reduce efficiency in the use of software, and ultimately lead to resistance to technology adoption, even though the technology provides clear benefits (Altes *et al*., 2024).

The use of the SI APIK application is designed to facilitate financial management due to its various advantages, such as being free and easy to use. However, in practice, if the level of anxiety among MSME actors towards technology persists, then this situation can be a significant barrier. MSME actors with high computer anxiety are likely to feel intimidated by the application, causing fear if they make mistakes, or often feel less confident in operating it, even though they already feel the benefits of using the financial application, so that this condition can cause:

A. No desire to learn new features or how the app works in depth.
B. Application usage is not optimized because it only utilizes basic features or fails to leverage the application fully.
C. Application users return to manual methods or stop using the application altogether, as happened in the case of MSMEs that stopped using SI APIK because they did not understand its use (Afriady *et al*., 2023).

HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Effect of SI APIK Implementation on MSME Performance

The implementation of the SI APIK application is designed to facilitate MSMEs in preparing accurate and standardized financial reports (SAK EMKM). The availability of better financial information is expected to enhance the operational efficiency, profitability, and liquidity of MSMEs, which in turn will improve their financial performance (Afriady *et al.*, 2023). This finding aligns with the results of research conducted by Latifah *et al*. (2023), Wiadnyana & Wahyuni (2023) Yuscintara & Hendrani (2022), Tahir *et al*. (2022), dan Susilawati *et al*. (2023). Based on the description above, the hypotheses in this study are:

H1: Implementation of the SI APIK has a positive and significant effect on the financial performance of MSMEs.

The Effect of SI APIK Implementation on MSME Performance with Computer Anxiety as a Moderating Variable

The adoption and effective use of technology depend not only on its features and benefits but also on users' psychological factors. Computer anxiety is a feeling of discomfort or fear when interacting with a computer system. Individuals with high computer anxiety tend to avoid using technology or use it less optimally, despite realizing its benefits (Afriady *et al*., 2023). This anxiety can reduce the ability of MSME actors to understand and utilize SI APIK optimally, thus potentially weakening the positive impact of SI APIK implementation on financial performance. This is in line with research conducted by Achim & Kassim (2015a) ,Widiyasari *et al*. (2017) dan Fiddin & Muhammad Arief (2022). Based on the description above, the hypotheses in this study are:

H2: Computer anxiety negatively moderates the relationship between the effect of SI APIK implementation on the financial performance of MSMEs.

RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

This research employs a quantitative approach, utilizing a survey design. The quantitative approach was chosen to test previously formulated hypotheses by collecting numerical data from respondents (Sugiyono, 2017). The survey design was chosen because it allows for efficient data collection from large populations to identify patterns and relationships between variables (Creswell's & Poth, 2016).

3.2. Population and Sample

The population in this study was all Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) located in Banyumas Regency. This population includes MSMEs that have implemented the SI APIK application as well as MSMEs that already have an understanding of SI APIK but have not used it. Sampling will be carried out using a purposive sampling technique, where respondents are selected based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives, namely MSME actors who are familiar with SI APIK or have used it.

3.3. Data Collection Techniques and Instrument Development

This type of research employs a quantitative approach through survey research. Primary data in this study will be collected through the survey method. The questionnaire will be distributed to MSME actors in Banyumas Regency. The questionnaire instrument will be developed based on indicators of research variables that refer to the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to measure MSME perceptions of SI APIK, MSME financial performance, and the level of computer *anxiety*.

3.4. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique employed in this research is multiple linear regression, utilizing SPSS software. Data testing is conducted using classical assumption tests, which include a normality test, a multicollinearity test, and a heteroscedasticity test. Hypothesis testing using the coefficient of determination test, F test, T test, and MRA test.

3.5 Research Model

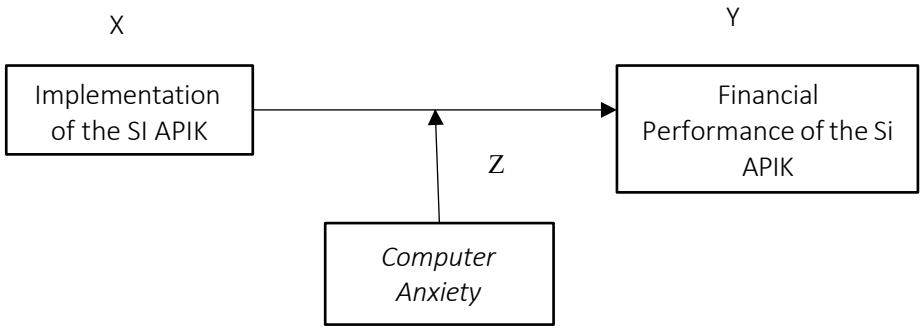

Figure 1. Research Model Framework

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Results

This study aims to analyze the effect of SI APIK application implementation on the financial performance of MSMEs, as well as assess the moderating role of computer anxiety in the relationship.

A. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to provide an overview of the data distribution and describe research variables, such as the implementation of SI APIK, MSME financial performance, and computer anxiety.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Implementation of the SI APIK	35	12	25	18.60	4.103
Financial Performance of MSMEs	35	23	50	38.03	7.015
Computer Anxiety	35	12	25	21.14	4.427
Valid N (listwise)	35				

Source: SPPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, it is evident that the SI APIK Implementation variable has an average (mean) value of 18.60 with a standard deviation of 4.103, spanning a minimum score of 12 to a maximum of 25. This indicates that the level of implementation of the SI APIK application among MSME respondents falls into the medium to high category, although there are still variations among respondents.

In the MSME Financial Performance variable, an average value of 38.03 with a standard deviation of 7.015 was obtained, ranging from a minimum score of 23 to a maximum of 50. This value indicates that, in general, the financial performance of MSME respondents falls into the good category, but there are still differences in the level of financial performance among respondents.

Meanwhile, the Computer Anxiety variable shows an average of 21.14 with a standard deviation of 4.427, from a score range of 12 to 25. This indicates that the respondents' anxiety level regarding the use of technology falls into the moderate category, suggesting that most MSME actors are pretty familiar with technology. However, there are still some who feel anxiety when using technology-based applications.

Overall, these descriptive results indicate that respondents have a relatively high level of SI APIK implementation and good financial performance. However, they still face moderate levels of technology anxiety, which has the potential to impact the use of digital accounting applications.

B. Normality Test

The normality test was performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a 5% significance level (α = 0.05). The results show a normal distribution if the significance value of Asmp.Sig on the Kolmogrov-Smirnov Test> 0.05.

Table 2. Normality Test

	Std. Residual	Alpha	Description
Asyimp.Sig	0.200	0.05	Normal

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of the normality test with an Asymp.A significance value of 0.200, which is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, indicates that the residual data is usually distributed. This indicates that the regression model satisfies the assumption of normality, ensuring that the results of the regression analysis are statistically valid. Thus, the standard distribution requirements have been met, and the model can be further interpreted.

C. Multicolinearity Test

The multicollinearity test uses the VIF test criteria of ≤ 10 and a tolerance value of ≥ 0.10, so it does not indicate any multicollinearity symptoms.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Implementation of the SI APIK	0.0978	1.022	No Multicollinearity
Computer Anxiety	0.0978	1.022	No Multicollinearity

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the multicollinearity test results, the tolerance value is 0.0978 and the VIF value is 1.022 for both the APIK SI Implementation variable and the Computer Anxiety variable. The tolerance value, which is close to 0.1 but still above the minimum limit, and the VIF value, which is far below 10, indicate that there is no multicollinearity problem in this regression model. Thus, each independent variable does not have a high correlation with the others. Hence, the regression model fulfills the classical assumptions related to multicollinearity and is suitable for further interpretation.

D. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test employs the Glasjser method, which uses the criterion that a significance value of≥ 0.05 indicates no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	*Sig*	Description
Implementation of the SI APIK	0.501	No symptoms of heteroscedasticity
Computer Anxiety	0.465	No symptoms of heteroscedasticity

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, the significance values for the APIK SI Implementation variable and the Computer Anxiety variable are 0.501 and 0.465, respectively. Because both significance values are greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in this regression model. Thus, the model fulfills the assumption of homoscedasticity, meaning that the distribution of residuals remains constant across the range of predicted values, allowing the regression results to be interpreted validly without bias in residual variance.

E. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis helps illustrate the relationship or influence of independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Regression Coeffcient	*T-statistik*	*Sig*
(Constant)	7.715	4.728	0.000
Implementation of the SI APIK	0.305	0.198	0.978
Computer Anxiety	0.283	0.071	0.978
Fcount	0.025		
Fsig	0.976		
Adjusted R Square	-0.061		

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, the regression coefficient value for the APIK SI Implementation variable is 0.305, with a significance value of 0.978 (p > 0.05). This indicates that the implementation of the SI APIK has no significant impact on the financial performance of MSMEs. The Computer Anxiety variable also has a regression coefficient of 0.283 with a significance value of 0.978 (p > 0.05), indicating that there is no significant effect of computer anxiety on the financial performance of MSMEs in this model.

The F-count value of 0.025, with a significance (F-sig) of 0.976 (p > 0.05), indicates that the

regression model is not statistically significant in explaining variations in MSME financial performance. This is supported by the adjusted R-squared value of -0.061, which indicates that the regression model is unable to explain meaningful variations in the dependent variable and may even weaken the model.

Thus, it can be concluded that this study provides no empirical evidence of a significant effect, either partial or simultaneous, from the implementation of SI APIK and computer anxiety on the financial performance of MSMEs. These results suggest that factors beyond the research model may be more significant in influencing the financial performance of MSMEs, indicating the need for further research.

F. Model Test (F Test)

Table 6. Model Test (F Test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	*Sig.*
1	Regression	2.577	2	1.288	.025	.976[b]
	Residual	1670.395	32	52.200		
	Total	1672.971	34			

a. *Dependent Variable:* Financial Performance of MSMEs

b. *Predictors: (Constant), Computer Anxiety*, Implementation of SI APIK

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the ANOVA test results, the F-count value is 0.025 with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.976. Because this significance value is far above 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression model is simultaneously insignificant in explaining variations in MSME financial performance. This means that, together, the independent variables namely, SI APIK Implementation and Computer Anxiety do not significantly affect the financial performance of MSMEs.

The very small F value with high significance also indicates that the regression model lacks predictive ability, making it unsuitable for predicting the financial performance of MSMEs in the context of this study. Thus, the simultaneous hypothesis stating that there is a joint influence between SI APIK implementation and computer anxiety on the financial performance of MSMEs is not supported.

G. Determination Coefficient Test

Table 7. Test of the Coefficient Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	*R Square*	*Adjusted R Square*	*Std. Error of the Estimate*
1	.089[a]	.008	-.088	7.317

a. *Predictors*: (*Constant*), Implementation of SI APIK* *Computer Anxiety*, *Computer Anxiety*, Implementation of SI APIK

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of the Model Summary output, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.008, and the adjusted R square is -0.088 with a standard error of estimate of 7.317. The R-squared value of 0.008 indicates that the SI APIK implementation variable, computer anxiety, and the interaction between SI APIK implementation and computer anxiety can only explain 0.8% of the variation in the financial performance of MSMEs. In comparison, other factors outside the scope of this research model account for the remaining 0.8%. The negative adjusted R-squared value indicates that the regression model used is less precise in predicting the financial performance of MSMEs after the moderating variables are included, and it even tends to weaken the model.

H. Hypothesis Test

a. Parameter Hypothesis Test (T Test)

Testing the first hypothesis regarding the implementation of the SI APIK on the financial performance of MSMEs through the t-test. The following presents the results of the first hypothesis test.

Table 8. Pameter Hypothesis Test (T Test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	36.846	5.661		6.509	.000
	Implementation of the SI APIK	.064	.297	.037	.214	.832

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of MSMES

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

The results show a regression coefficient value of 0.064 with a p-value of 0.832 ($p > 0.05$). The R-squared value of 0.008 indicates that the implementation of the SI APIK only explains 0.8% of the variation in MSME financial performance. This means that the effect of SI APIK on the financial performance of MSMEs is not statistically significant, indicating that the implementation of SI APIK does not have a significant impact on the financial performance of MSMEs. Thus, the hypothesis stating that "Accounting Information Systems affect Employee Performance" is not supported.

b. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) Test

Testing the second hypothesis regarding the moderating role of computer anxiety, Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) was conducted. The following presents the results of the second hypothesis test.

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Table 9. MRA Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	*Sig.*
		B	*Std. Error*	*Beta*		
1	(*Constant*)	23.472	30.166		.778	.442
	Implementation of the SI APIK	.803	1.692	.470	.475	.638
	Computer Anxiety	.620	1.374	.391	.451	.655
	Implementation of the SI APIK *Computer Anxiety*	-.034	.076	-.622	-.446	.658

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance of MSMEs

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Data Processed

Based on the results of the moderation regression analysis (MRA), it is known that the interaction variable between SI APIK Implementation and Computer Anxiety has no significant effect on MSME Financial Performance, showing the interaction coefficient value (SI APIK × Computer Anxiety) of -0.034 with a significance value of 0.658 (p> 0.05). Thus, computer anxiety is not proven to significantly moderate the relationship between SI APIK and MSME financial performance, so the hypothesis stating that computer anxiety negatively moderates the effect of MSME Financial Implementation on MSME Financial Performance is not supported.

4.2 Discussion

The Effect of SI APIK Implementation on MSME Financial Performance

Based on the test results, it is evident that the first hypothesis, namely that the SI APIK implementation has a positive effect on the financial performance of MSMEs, is rejected, indicating that the hypothesis is not supported. The results of this study can be explained using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Davis, 1989), which posits that technology acceptance is strongly influenced by perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Suppose users have not fully experienced the benefits of the SI APIK application in improving their financial performance, or find it challenging to operate its features. In that case, the level of application utilization is low and has no significant impact. Additionally, many MSME players may still utilize the application only for basic recording purposes, without continuing to prepare comprehensive financial reports and business analyses, thereby not fully maximizing the benefits of the application.

The results of this study are also in line with previous research Yatimin *et al.* (2022), A. B. A. Putri & Dewi. (2025), dan Saputero (2022) which states that the adoption of digital applications among MSMEs is often constrained by limited financial literacy, experience in using technology,

and lack of assistance. Thus, continuous education, socialization of benefits, and training efforts are necessary so that MSME actors can effectively utilize the SI APIK application to support improvements in their financial performance.

The Effect of SI APIK Implementation on MSME Performance with Computer Anxiety as a Moderating Variable

Based on the results of testing the second hypothesis, it appears that computer anxiety is unable to moderate the Implementation of SI APIK on the financial performance of MSMEs. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) theory suggests that technological anxiety factors can indeed influence the intention to use an application. However, if the perception of usefulness and ease of use is strong enough, then the effect of anxiety is reduced (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000) In other words, although some individuals are concerned about technology, if they find the SI APIK helpful application and easy to use, then that anxiety does not significantly impact their usage behavior.

These results indicate that although computer anxiety is theoretically considered to weaken the intention and behavior of technology use, in this study, its effect was not proven to be significant. When associated with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) framework, computer anxiety serves as a psychological factor that can hinder the perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness of a technology (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000). However, if the perception of benefits and convenience is strong enough, the influence of user anxiety on technology can be reduced.

This finding is also in line with previous research Lestari *et al.* (2024), E. Putri et al. (2025), Susilawati *et al.* (2023), Nur *et al.* (2016), Aligarh *et al*. (2023), Abed (2020), Salimon *et al*. (2023) which states that technology adoption in MSMEs is mainly used to expedite business processes, not solely due to anxiety about technology. Therefore, strategies to enhance digital literacy and practical counseling are necessary to increase the confidence and skills of MSME players in using technology-based financial applications. Support in the form of training, mentoring, and simplification of application features will help reduce psychological barriers and strengthen wider acceptance of technology in the MSME sector.

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the effect of SI APIK implementation on the financial performance of MSMEs and to investigate the moderating role of computer anxiety in this relationship. Based on the results of linear regression analysis and moderation regression, it is concluded that the implementation of SI APIK has no significant effect on the financial performance of MSMEs, with a significance value of 0.832 ($p > 0.05$) and a very low R-squared value of 0.008. Similarly, computer anxiety is not proven to significantly moderate the relationship between SI APIK implementation and MSME financial performance, as the significance value of the interaction is 0.658 ($p > 0.05$). These results suggest that although SI APIK has the potential to improve financial management, the level of utilization by MSMEs is not optimal, and the level of user anxiety towards technology is not diverse or strong enough to affect the relationship statistically.

5.2 Implications

The results of this study provide practical implications for the government, application developers, and MSME support institutions to increase education, mentoring, and practical training, thereby facilitating the full implementation of SI APIK utilization. Additionally, it is essential to simplify the application and convey the real benefits of SI APIK for the sustainability of MSME businesses, thereby increasing user motivation to adopt digital financial recording technology effectively.

5.3 Research Limitation

This study has several limitations, including the limited number of respondents, the research area's limited coverage to only one district, and the characteristics of respondents, who are primarily familiar with the SI APIK application, which may influence the diversity of perceptions, particularly related to computer anxiety. In addition, this study only tested one moderating variable, so it has not considered other psychological factors that may also be relevant.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Future research is recommended to expand the scope and increase the sample size, allowing the results to be more broadly generalized. Additionally, considering other variables such as technology readiness, perceived benefits, or resistance to change as potential moderating factors is also recommended. Future research can also employ mixed methods, including in depth interviews, to further explore the user experience of operating the SI APIK and the psychological barriers encountered.

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