

THE EFFECT OF INFLATION ON THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM SMALL MICRO ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) 2016 - 2019 IN SUKOHARJO REGENCY

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Abstract

Inflation, in brief, has the meaning of a tendency to increase the prices of goods and services in general and continuously. Inflation will affect macroeconomic activities, micro, and investment activities. This inflationary condition is also bothersome for producers as owners of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In 2016, the number of MSMEs in the Sukoharjo Regency was 11,187 and increased in 2019 by 20,030. However, the increase in the number of MSMEs is, in fact, inversely related to the decreasing inflation rate. In 2016 the inflation rate was 2.34%, and in 2019 the inflation rate was 2.13%. The sample used in this study were all MSMEs registered at the Industry and Trade Service (Disperindag) of Sukoharjo Regency in 2016-2019. the number of MSMEs in the Regency increased. In 2017 there were 19,804 units, then to 20,580 in 2018. The increase was 8,617 pieces per year. The results of the data analysis show that inflation has an effect on the number of MSME players in Sukoharjo Regency. This means that the higher the inflation rate, the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises players will decrease..

Keywords: Inflation; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Sukoharjo Regency

Introduction

Sukoharjo Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province, with an area of about 46,666 ha. Sukoharjo Regency has excellent prospects in the business sector due to the location of Sukoharjo Regency, which is close to the City of Surakarta. Economic growth in 2018, as indicated by the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant 2010 prices, was higher than the previous year, namely 5.82% (2017 = 5.76%). Real sectoral growth in 2018 fluctuated of the prior year (BPS Sukoharjo Regency, 2019). The increase in GRDP is directly proportional to data from the Trade Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises Office of Sukoharjo Regency, which shows that from 2016 to 2019, the condition of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased. Data in 2016 shows that the number of MSMEs is 11,187, and in 2019 the number is 20,030 (Dispendag & UKM, 2019). However, the increase in the number of MSMEs is inversely proportional to the data obtained from BPS Sukoharjo Regency, which shows that from 2016 to 2019, the inflation rate has decreased. The inflation rate in 2016 was 2.34%, and in 2019 it was 2.13%. The increase in MSMEs every year encourages researchers to find out more about the growth of MSMEs in Sukoharjo Regency.

Inflation defines as "an increase in the average price level, and the price is the rate at which money is needed to obtain goods and services"(Gregory, 2007). This inflationary state can disrupt the economy, especially producers, as owners of MSMEs. The occurrence of inflation often hurts the turnover of MSMEs so that MSME owners have to seek additional income by creating innovations in various MSME products. Inflation that occurs can change the revenue (turnover) of MSMEs, which is profitable or detrimental. In some conditions, inflation can boost economic growth by encouraging MSME entrepreneurs to expand their production. This will create two job opportunities, as well as increase the income of MSME owners. If you look at the perspective of the Indonesian people, inflation often harms the lower class society so that there is criticism against the government for making inappropriate policies that cause inflation to continue to rise. Even the slightest inflation often creates problems. Therefore, the role of the government is to intervene in policy, so the government must provide equal public needs for all Indonesian people (Rosa,2019).

Literature Review

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), according to Law No.20 of 2008, explains that MSMEs are: 1. Micro enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals or individual business entities that meet the criteria. 2. Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or is a part, either directly or indirectly, of Medium or Large Business criteria. 3. Medium business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or are part of, either directly or indirectly, with Small or Large Businesses with total assets: net or annual sales proceeds. About efforts to maintain purchasing power, the government must increase economic growth as well as public demand so that people's purchasing power from the MSME side rises. The challenges faced by MSMEs in line with the weakening of people's purchasing power are still considerable because some MSME players

have switched to online trading. Besides that, MSMEs have not been able to create effective marketing because it is not easy to change from business platforms to other platforms.

The government has reduced the MSME tax by only 0.5% following PP No.23 of 2018 concerning Income Tax on Business Income Received or Earned by Taxpayers with Certain Gross Circulation. The enactment of this PP is intended to encourage the public to participate in economic activities by providing convenience and simplicity for MSME players in carrying out their tax obligations. With the determination of this new rate, the tax burden borne by MSME actors becomes smaller so that MSME actors have a greater economic capacity to develop. Venture and invest. Besides, this PP is also expected to be able to provide time for MSME actors to prepare themselves before taxpayers exercise their rights and tax obligations in general according to the provisions of the income tax law. The benefits of 5% PPh UMKM are as follows: (1) MSMEs can pay taxes quickly and only because of tax calculations (2) offline and online MSMEs by adding up the gross circulation in a month, then multiply by the rate. It can reduce the tax burden of MSME actors because, with low speeds, the remaining (3) net turnover after tax can be used by entrepreneurs to develop their business. Low tax rates can stimulate people to become entrepreneurs because they do not (4) need to worry about high tax burdens.

Inflation

Inflation, in brief, can be interpreted as a tendency to increase the prices of goods and services in general and continuously. In this sense, two essential definitions are the key to understanding inflation. The first is a general increase in prices, and the second is continuous. Inflation must contain an element of price increases, and then the price increase is the price in general. Only price increases that occur in general can be referred to as inflation (Astiyah, 2009). Inflation is "an increase in the average price level and the price is the rate at which money is needed to obtain goods and services" (Gregory, 2007).

Inflation will affect both macro and micro economic activities, including investment activities. Inflation also causes a decrease in people's purchasing power which results in a decrease in sales. The decline in sales that occurs can reduce the company's return. The decline in return that occurs will affect the company's ability to pay installments. Installment payments that are increasingly inaccurate cause the quality of financing to get worse and even bad financing occurs, thus increasing the NPF presentation (Suyanto, 2017).

Based on the theoretical basis described, the research hypothesis is as follows:

H1: There is a significant effect of the inflation rate on the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) entrepreneurs.

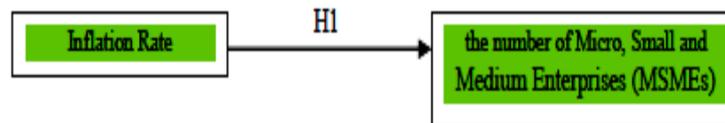


Figure 1. Hypothesis Framework.

Research Methods

Population and Sample

The population used in this study were MSMEs in Sukoharjo Regency from 2016 to 2019. In this study, the sample selection was carried out using a purposive sampling method, namely a non-random sample selection technique whose information was obtained using specific criteria. The criteria for sampling are as follows:

- MSMEs that have been registered with the Office of Trade, Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Sukoharjo Regency.
- At least MSMEs have been operating since the year the research was conducted (2016 - 2019 period).

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Dependent variable; the dependent variable in this study is the number of MSME actors

Independent variable; the independent variable in this study is inflation

Result and Discussion

Overview of MSMEs in Sukoharjo Regency

Data from the Sukoharjo Regency Koperasi and UMKM Office in 2019, the number of MSMEs in the Regency increased. In 2017 there were 19,804 units, then to 20,580 in 2018. The increase was 8,617 pieces per year. The number of MSME actors per district is presented in the following table.

Table 1. Number of MSME Players per District of Sukoharjo Regency

No		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Kecamatan Weru	1.273	1.751	1.787	2.209
2	Kecamatan Bulu	349	716	748	736
3	Kecamatan Tawang Sari	233	678	736	748
4	Kecamatan Sukoharjo	1.288	2.155	2.209	2.157
5	Kecamatan Nguter	780	1.490	1.545	1.787
6	Kecamatan Bendosari	884	1.617	1.681	1.545
7	Kecamatan Polokarto	652	1.081	1.182	1.182
8	Kecamatan Mojolaban	1.828	2.219	2.377	2.377
9	Kecamatan Grogol	784	2.082	2.157	1.526
10	Kecamatan Baki	968	1.469	1.526	1.681
11	Kecamatan Gatak	1.561	2.696	2.734	2.734
12	Kecamatan Kartasura	587	1.850	1.898	1.898
Total		11.187	19.804	20.580	20.580

Table 2. Number of MSME Players in Sukoharjo Regency 2015 - 2018

Tahun	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2015	5.510	4.460	1.155	11.125
2016	5.566	4.465	1.156	11.187
2017	12.616	5.222	1.966	19.804
2018	13.074	5.533	1.973	20.580

Table 3. ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	3122559.714	1	3122559.714	7.942	.007 ^a
Residual	1.809E7	46	393175.962		
Total	2.121E7	47			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Judging from the test results above, with an f table value of 4.05 and a probability level of 0.05, it can be seen that the significance value of the influence of X on Y is $0.007 < 0.05$, and the amount of F counts is $7.942 > F$ table 4.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted which means there is the effect of X (inflation) simultaneously on Y (MSME).

Conclusion

The number of MSMEs registered with the Trade Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Office of Sukoharjo Regency until 2019 was 20,580 MSMEs. Meanwhile, the inflation data used in the study were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Sukoharjo Regency. The inflation data used is inflation data per year. Meanwhile, the UMKM data used was data per district in Sukoharjo Regency. Based on the data obtained, the total observations used as the object of this study were 48 statements over four years. The hypothesis which states that inflation has an effect on the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises actors in Sukoharjo Regency is accepted. These results indicate that inflation has an influence on the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises actors in Sukoharjo Regency. This means that the higher the inflation rate, the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises players will decrease. Vice versa, the lower the inflation rate, the higher the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises actors.

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