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The Effect of Accounting Information Quality and Financial Self-Efficacy on Financial Management Behavior with Love of Money as A Moderating Variable

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Abstract: The increasing use of technology in business activities has the potential to drive higher consumerist behavior, especially when business actors have limited financial literacy and inadequate financial management skills, particularly in investment decision-making. This study aims to examine the effect of accounting information quality and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior, with love of money as a moderating variable. This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method targeting micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSMEs) owners spread across Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency. The final sample of the study consisted of 100 respondents determined through purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed using the Partial Least Squares–Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method. The results of the study indicate that accounting information quality, financial self-efficacy, and love of money have a significant effect on financial management behavior. However, the moderation test results show that love of money does not moderate the relationship between accounting information quality and financial management behavior. Conversely, love of money is proven to moderate the relationship between financial self-efficacy and financial management behavior in a negative direction, thereby weakening the relationship. These findings support the Theory of Planned Behavior, which emphasizes the importance of accounting information quality and individuals' belief in their ability to manage finances to improve the financial management behavior of MSMEs.

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INTRODUCTION

Financial management behavior is a crucial aspect that determines the quality of individual financial decision-making. One form of implementation of individual financial management is through savings and investment activities, which aim to optimize the use of funds. However, investment decisions depend not only on the availability of funds, but also on the individual's ability to understand financial instruments and

manage the inherent risks. Therefore, good financial management behavior is an important prerequisite for individuals in making rational investment decisions and minimizing potential losses.

NielsenIQ Indonesia in collaboration with (OCBC, 2022) conducted a survey in 2022 on 1,335 respondents with an age range of 25-35 years spread across Greater Jakarta, Bandung, Makassar, Surabaya, and Medan. The results of their survey showed that most respondents did not have books, and only a small percentage of respondents had anticipatory funds. Furthermore, it was revealed that only a few of the millennial generation keep funds in banks in the form of savings and stock investments and mutual funds. Latest, year 2024 (OCBC, 2024) The collaboration between the two institutions again conducted a survey on MSMEs, the survey findings explained that as many as 77 percent of MSMEs still do financial recording manually, this condition has the potential to affect the financial health of their company's business. On the other hand, a phenomenon that is quite concerning is relatively high consumptive behavior due to low awareness and knowledge to invest.

This phenomenon shows that the low behavior of financial management and investment knowledge in the community, especially the millennial generation, is still a problem that needs attention. This condition is contradictory considering the development of financial technology (*fintech*) and digital transactions has provided easy access, accuracy of information, and a wide selection of investment instruments. Ideally, this convenience can encourage people to be more courageous and appropriate in making investment decisions. However, ease of access does not automatically shape good financial behavior, as financial decisions are also influenced by internal factors of the individual.

Individual personality is one of the psychological factors that affect financial management behavior, especially through financial self-efficacy, which is an individual's belief in his or her ability to make economic decisions. In the context of MSMEs, financial self-efficacy becomes important because financial management behavior is determined not only by the availability of financial resources, but also by an individual's confidence in planning, controlling, and making financial decisions. Amatucci & Crawley's Findings (2011) shows that financial management training can improve financial self-efficacy female entrepreneurs, so that they are more confident in managing their finances. In decision-making, individuals or business actors with a self-efficacy tall tend to be more able to make financial decisions and exhibit better business financial management behavior (Abdulloh et al., 2024). Meanwhile, Asmin et al. (2021) emphasizes that financial self-efficacy play a role in improving individual discipline in managing finances. In other words, confidence in managing finances is one of the factors that support financial success (Ulhaq & Mediawati, 2024). Thus, financial self-efficacy It can be understood as a psychological factor that plays a role in shaping financial management behavior, both through increasing confidence, decision quality, and discipline in financial practice.

Although various empirical findings point to the importance of financial self-efficacy In shaping financial management behavior, the influence of these variables is not always uniform in every financial decision context. Farrell et al. (2016) found that working women with a level of financial self-efficacy A good thing, turns out to be difficulties in the decision to use certain financial products, such as insurance. This difference can be caused by the characteristics of the financial decisions faced, where insurance products have a higher level of complexity and risk perception than day-to-day financial management decisions. In the context of generation Z, Nisa & Haryono (2022) and Putri & Andayani (2024) found that states that self-efficacy does not have a significant influence on financial management behavior. Financial self efficacy the high is still limited to theory, financial dependence on parents is indicated to be an inhibiting factor that makes these internal beliefs not actualized in real financial management. In line with the findings, Financial self efficacy Novice entrepreneurs in the age range of 20-34 years have no effect on financial management behavior (Nisa & Haryono, 2022). Therefore, psychological factors on financial behavior are inconsistent and highly dependent on the context in which the individual is facing (Goi et al., 2024). Thus, the difference in the context indicates that the influence of financial self-efficacy financial behavior is situational, so further studies are still needed to gain a comprehensive understanding.

This condition shows that psychological factors alone are not enough to explain financial management behavior, because financial decisions also require adequate information support as a basis for rational considerations. In the business context, the quality of accounting information is important because

relevant, accurate, and timely information can help business actors understand financial conditions, determine priorities for the use of funds, and make appropriate decisions. Kusumawardhani et al. (2024) revealing that accurate and timely information allows management to obtain a clear and up-to-date financial picture as the basis for determining strategy, resource allocation, and operational actions. In addition, Barek et al. (2025) shows that an individual's ability to group expenses according to needs is related to healthier financial behavior. A person who has a great accounting mentality, the greater the increase in his attitude towards correct financial management (Radianto & Nieke, 2024). From the external side, Relevant accounting information can help investors assess financial performance company so as to support the effectiveness of decision-making (Supriyatna & Agustina, 2022). Thus, the quality of accounting information can be understood as an important basis in shaping more planned, rational, and responsible financial management behavior.

However, although the quality of accounting information is empirically and conceptually seen as important in supporting financial decision-making, the results of previous studies still show inconsistencies. Wahyuni (2023) found that the accounting information system had no effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. MSMEs actors do not have adequate accounting application tools and still rely on simple bookkeeping, so accounting information has not been optimally utilized in financial management. In line with that, Silvia et al. (2022) shows that the accounting information system actually has a negative effect on the performance of MSMEs. These results are associated with the low understanding of MSME actors in using and utilizing accounting functions. In other words, accounting information has not been fully a major consideration in decision-making (Azizah & Sahrir, 2022). Thus, the inconsistency of these findings indicates that the existence of accounting systems or information does not necessarily have a positive impact if it is not supported by the ability, understanding, and adequate utilization of business actors.

Based on the description of this phenomenon, first, this study was conducted to test the influence of the quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior and love of money as a moderation variable. Theoretically, financial management behavior is seen as an important factor in determining the success and sustainability of the business, especially for MSMEs that still face limitations in financial literacy and formal financial management. Such behavior is influenced not only by economic aspects, but also by individual cognitive and psychological factors. The quality of accounting information is suspected to play a role in shaping business actors' attitudes towards the importance of financial management, while financial self-efficacy reflects perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's belief in his ability to manage finances effectively. The quality of accounting information based on MSMEs economic data and financial self-efficacy based on knowledge and personal experience are internal controls owned by MSMEs owners. This study looks at internal control which plays an important role in influencing financial management behavior. Therefore, this study considers that the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is appropriate to explain that individual behavior is formed through attitudes and perceptions of control over actions taken considering that TPB is oriented towards individuals.

Second methodologically, previous research has more examined the influence of the quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy to the behavior of financial management separately. Research that tests directly financial self efficacy on financial management behavior, including Asmin (2021), Abdulloh (2024), Ulumudiniati (2022), Napu (2025) and Sambayu (2026) with MSMEs as the object of research, then Goi (2023), Barek (2025), Pramedi & Haryono (2021), Nisa & Haryono (2022), and Putri & Andayani (2024) with formal workers, young entrepreneurs and students as the objects of the study, whose research findings show inconsistencies. Furthermore, the study of the quality of accounting information, accounting knowledge or accounting information systems on financial management behavior, among others, is researched by Rizqi & Amna, (2025) whose respondents are students, then those who make MSMEs as a respondent such as Lebbe (2024) of Srilanka, Gardi et al. (2021) in Iraq, Maelah et al. (2021) in Malaysia, Azizah & Sahrir (2022) in Palopo Indonesia, Maharani & Jibrail (2025) in Sumbawa Indonesia, then Thuy (2025) the elements of top-level management in companies in Vietnam as respondents, then Radianto & Nieke (2024) selecting young entrepreneurs with representation of several major ethnicities in Indonesia as respondents and Supriyatna & Agustina (2022) chose investors who settled in Jombang Indonesia district as respondents, whose research findings showed inconsistencies. The gap in

the results of the study was then re-examined, by integrating the three variables (*quality of accounting information, financial self efficacy and financial management behavior*) in one research model and placing love of money as a moderation variable. Thus, this study not only explains the direct influence of cognitive and psychological factors on financial management behavior, but also tests whether an individual's orientation towards money can strengthen or weaken these relationships.

Third, this study uses love of money as a moderation variable. Love of money It is understood as an individual's psychological orientation towards money that can affect the way a person makes decisions and manages finances. The use of this variable is based on the inconsistency of research results regarding the relationship between financial attitudes and financial behavior. Grable et al. (2009) suggests the need to include cultural elements or psychological factors as moderation variables in explaining the relationship between financial literacy and financial behavior. Therefore, love of money used in this study as a psychological factor that is suspected to strengthen or weaken the influence of the quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is used as a theoretical foundation in this study because the theory explains that individual behavior is formed through cognitive and psychological considerations. In the perspective of the SDGs, behavior is influenced by attitudes towards behavior (attitude toward behavior), subjective norms (subjective norm), and perceived behavioral control (perceived behavioral control) (Ajzen, 1991). This research focuses on two components of SDGs that are relevant to the context of MSME financial management, namely attitudes towards behavior and perceived behavioral control. The quality of accounting information is positioned as a cognitive-informational factor that can form a positive attitude of MSME actors towards the importance of financial management. Meanwhile, financial self-efficacy represent perceived behavioral control, is an individual's belief in his or her ability to manage finances effectively (Sumiati et al., 2025).

In the context of this study, financial management behavior is understood as the actual behavior of MSMEs actors which is reflected in transaction recording activities, cash flow management, budget preparation, debt control, savings, and investment. The indicator is in line with the concept financial management behavior which includes consumption, cash flow management, savings and investments, and debt or credit management (Sabrin. et al., 2025). Quality accounting information allows MSMEs actors to understand the financial condition of their business more accurately, so that it can encourage the formation of more targeted and rational financial management behavior. On the other hand, financial self-efficacy play a role in increasing the confidence of MSMEs actors to implement real financial management practices. This is supported by previous research showing that financial self-efficacy have a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior (Sabrin. et al., 2025) (Napu et al., 2025).

This study also developed the SDG framework by including love of money as a moderation variable. The love of money is seen as an individual's psychological orientation towards money that can affect the strength of the relationship between the quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior. MSMEs actors with a high level of love of money can have a greater incentive to manage finances in a disciplined manner because money is seen as a symbol of success, security, and achievement. However, excessive orientation towards money also has the potential to encourage unhealthy financial behavior if it is more directed towards achieving short-term profits than responsible financial management.

Financial Management Behavior

Financial management behavior is an individual's action in planning, using, controlling, and evaluating financial resources to achieve financial stability. Rahmawati and Marcella (2023) explains that financial management behavior It is basically a form of money management that individuals do to achieve a prosperous life. This behavior not only demands an understanding of finance, but also the ability to apply it in real actions of managing finances. Barek et al. (2025) explains that financial behavior reflects an

individual's ability to effectively manage, plan, and evaluate financial conditions through financial planning, spending, record-keeping, monitoring, and reporting activities.

The concept is in line with Yeo et al. (2024) that puts financial behavior within the framework financial planning behavior. In this perspective, financial planning behavior is understood as an individual's actual actions in managing finances through cash flow planning, tax planning, investment planning, risk management, estate planning, and retirement planning. Thus, financial management behavior is not only understood as a technical activity, but also as an individual's ability to make financial decisions that are planned, rational, and oriented towards financial sustainability.

Based on the literature, financial management behavior can be synthesized into three main dimensions. First, the planning dimension, namely the ability to prepare a budget, prioritize needs, and plan the use of funds. Second, the control dimension, namely the ability to control expenses, manage cash flow, control debt, and limit consumptive behavior. Third, the dimension of evaluation and decision-making, namely the ability to record transactions, evaluate financial conditions, save, invest, and make decisions based on available financial information. In the context of MSMEs, these three dimensions are important because business actors often face limited recording limitations, are not optimal in separating personal and business finances, and still rely on informal financial decisions.

Quality of Accounting Information

The accounting conceptual framework states that quality accounting information is the ability of information generated by accounting systems and processes to provide information that is relevant, accurate, reliable, timely, structured, and useful for decision-making (Richardson et al., 2023). Thuy (2025) explains that accounting information systems play an important role in producing valuable and high-quality information for managers, as well as supporting planning, management of organizational activities, and reducing ambiguity in decision-making. In line with that, Maelah et al. (2021) explains that management accounting information includes financial and non-financial information used by internal parties of the organization to support planning, implementation, strategy evaluation, decision-making, and monitoring. Amalia (2023) strengthening this concept in the context of Indonesian MSMEs, the accounting information system is seen as able to facilitate transaction recording, provide stock data quickly and accurately, and produce financial reports to support the interests of MSMEs businesses. Thus, the quality of accounting information is not only related to the existence of financial statements, but also to the ability of this information to be accessed, understood, and used by MSMEs actors in decision-making

Thus, the quality of accounting information in this study is positioned as an informational cognitive factor that can encourage the financial management behavior of MSMEs actors, which can be explained through several main characteristics. First, relevance, namely information must be in accordance with the decision-making needs of MSMEs actors. Second, accuracy and reliability, namely information must reflect the financial condition of the business correctly and reliably. Third, timeliness, which is information available when needed to respond to business conditions. Fourth, completeness, namely information includes sufficient data regarding transactions, cash flows, inventory, revenue, costs, debts, receivables, and operating profits. Fifth, structure and integration, namely information is presented systematically and connected to other business activities, so that it can be used for planning, control, and evaluation. Within the framework of the theory of planned behavior, the quality of accounting information can form a positive attitude towards the importance of planned and responsible financial management.

Financial Self Efficacy

Financial self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his or her ability to manage finances, face financial challenges, make financial decisions, and achieve financial goals. This concept is rooted in the theory self-efficacy Bandura (1977), which emphasizes that an individual's belief in his or her abilities will influence the actions taken. Lown (2011) affirms that self-efficacy It needs to be measured specifically according to the domain of their behavior because a person's self-confidence can differ between one field and another. A person may be confident in their work, but not necessarily confident in managing finances. Farrell et al. (2016) explained that financial management does not only require financial knowledge and literacy, but

also confidence in one's ability to manage finances. Individuals with financial self-efficacy High tends to indicate more responsible financial behaviors, such as having savings and investments and reducing dependence on debt.

The findings are reinforced by Wulantari & Anwar (2024), which states that financial self-efficacy is an individual's positive belief in his or her ability to achieve financial goals and manage finances. Their research shows that financial self-efficacy able to mediate the relationship between financial literacy and financial planning on financial management behavior. This shows that financial knowledge and planning will be more effective in shaping financial behavior if individuals have the self-confidence to apply it. In line with that, Abdulloh et al. (2024) it found that the higher the confidence of business actors in their financial capabilities, the better the financial behavior shown.

In this study, financial self-efficacy is positioned as a psychological factor that affects the financial management behavior of MSMEs actors. Based on the theory of planned behavior, financial self-efficacy represents perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's perception of his or her ability and control in performing a behavior. Therefore, the higher the financial self-efficacy, the more likely MSMEs actors are to implement financial management behavior in a planned, disciplined, and responsible manner.

Love of Money

Love of money It is an individual's psychological orientation towards money that reflects the meaning, value, desire, and importance of money in a person's life. Zhang (2008) explains that love of money It is a construct that cannot be directly observed, but can be identified through a profile of an individual's attitude towards money. This construct is related to the value, desire, desire, and meaning of money for individuals. Similarly, Tang et al. (2008) view love of money As part of a multidimensional attitude toward money, it includes the view that money is a symbol of wealth, a motivator, and something important in life.

Concept love of money It can also be understood through the perspective of money psychology. Lea & Webley (2006) explains that money not only serves as a medium of exchange, but also has strong motivational power for individuals. Money can serve as a tool to achieve economic goals, but it can also be a source of psychological impulses that influence human behavior. Therefore, an orientation towards money is not always rational, but it can also be emotional and symbolic. Dewi & Rocmawati (2020) it also shows that attitudes towards money affect personal financial management behavior, so that the way individuals interpret money is an important factor in shaping financial behavior.

In this study, love of money is positioned as a moderation variable that can strengthen or weaken the influence of the quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior. Reflecting on the theory of planned behavior, the love of money can be associated with attitudes towards behavior because it describes an individual's assessment of money and financial activities. In addition, love of money also plays a role as a psychological factor that affects the strength of the relationship between cognitive factors, self-confidence, and actual behavior. Therefore, the integration of love of money in this research model is the development of the SDGs that aims to explain why MSMEs actors with the same quality of accounting information and financial self-efficacy can show different financial management behaviors.

Quality of Accounting Information on Financial Management Behavior

This study places the quality of accounting information as an informational cognitive factor that can shape the positive attitude of MSMEs actors towards financial management behavior. Accounting information that is relevant, accurate, reliable, timely, and easy to understand allows business actors to understand the financial condition of the business.

Empirically, previous research has shown that the quality of accounting information has an important role in supporting decision-making. Monteiro et al. (2021) explains that the quality of accounting information systems affects the quality of financial reporting, while the quality of financial reporting is a predictor of the usefulness of financial information in decision-making. Monteiro et al. (2021) emphasized that accounting information is quality if it meets characteristics such as relevant, reliable, easy to

understand, and comparable. The same view was expressed Kusumawardhany & Hidayah (2025), Barek et al. (2025) and Thanh & Ngoc (2025) states that the quality of accounting information systems plays a role in producing valuable and high-quality information, supporting planning, managing organizational activities, reducing decision ambiguity, and influencing the success of decision-making and non-financial performance. Nor et al. (2024) dan Al Refiy et al. (2022) It found that financial accounting information plays a role in supporting business decision-making, especially in analyzing business establishment factors, competitors, alternative product choices and business strategies.

However, some previous studies have placed the quality of accounting information as a factor that affects performance, decision-making success, or reporting quality, rather than directly on financial management behavior. Azizah & Sahrir (2022) finding accounting information has no effect on MSMEs decision-making. Amalia (2023) stated that although accounting information systems play an important role in the performance of MSMEs, environmental uncertainty can reduce the influence of accounting information systems on the performance of small and medium enterprises. In addition, some findings from wahyuni (2023) and Silvia (2022) It also shows inconsistencies, e.g. the quality of information does not always have a direct effect to performance, but can work through successful decision-making. Therefore, this study considers it important to test whether the quality of accounting information is able to directly encourage the financial management behavior of MSMEs actors. Based on this description, the hypothesis proposed is:

H1: The quality of accounting information affects financial management behavior

Self Efficacy on Financial Management Behavior

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) explains that individual behavior is influenced by attitudes towards behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. In this study, financial self-efficacy positioned as a representation of perceived behavioral control, namely the confidence of MSMEs actors in their ability to manage finances. Sumiati et al. (2025) explains that financial self-efficacy in the SDGs describes the perception of individual control over their financial capabilities, so that it can encourage the formation of certain financial behaviors.

Argumentatively, the researcher views that financial management behavior is not only determined by knowledge or availability of financial information, but also by the belief of business actors that they are able to implement these financial practices. Kaur (2024) Explains that individuals who have high confidence in their financial abilities tend to exhibit better financial behavior, in terms of paying bills on time, recording monthly expenses, managing money wisely, and making more responsible financial decisions. Sumiati et al. (2025) found that financial self-efficacy has a significant effect on financial behavior in 1,128 SMEs in East Java. These findings show that the higher the confidence of business actors in managing finances, the better the financial behavior shown. The same findings were revealed Asmin et al. (2021) and Napu et al. (2025) explains that financial self-efficacy have a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior to small business actors. The study explained that business actors' belief in their financial ability plays a role in shaping financial management behavior, including cash flow, credit, savings, and investment management. Barek et al. (2025) shows that self-efficacy Strengthen the relationship between mental accounting and financial behavior. This means that the ability of individuals to group and allocate funds will be more effective in forming good financial behavior if accompanied by self-confidence in managing finances. Sabrin (2025) reveal students who have financial self-efficacy good people tend to be better financial managers. They are better able to make wise financial decisions, face financial challenges, and feel confident in managing personal finances

However, the results of previous research also show inconsistencies, such as the findings of the Putri & Andayani (2024), Pramedi & Haryono (2021), Nisa & Haryono (2022) which states that financial self efficacy among students and young entrepreneurs has no effect on financial management behavior. Farrell et al. (2016) found that financial self-efficacy proven to be significantly related to financial management for financial products, such as private health insurance and life insurance. It further explained that an individual's decision to have insurance seems to be more influenced by other factors, for example

tax incentives or discounts on health costs in the Australian context. Goi et al. (2024) found that self-efficacy towards financial behavior which has a negative value. In other words, higher self-efficacy tends to have lower levels of financial anxiety, impulsive/intuitive decisions, or free-spending tendencies. Sumiati et al. (2025) also shows that financial self-efficacy has no significant effect directly on firm performance, although it affects financial behavior. These findings indicate that self-confidence in managing finances does not always directly result in better business outputs, but needs to be realized first in actual financial behavior. Therefore, this study places financial management behavior as a more appropriate dependent variable to explain the influence financial self-efficacy. Thus, the hypothesis proposed is:

H2: Financial self-efficacy affects financial management behavior.

Love of money affects financial management behavior

From the perspective of financial behavior, love of money is understood as an individual's psychological orientation towards money, that is, the extent to which money is seen as important, valuable, and a symbol of success. This orientation can influence an individual's financial decisions, including in planning, controlling, and using financial resources. In the context of MSMEs, business actors with a high money orientation tend to be more motivated to pay attention to the efficiency of using funds, the separation of personal and business finances, and more targeted financial management

A number of studies show that love of money has a positive effect on financial management behavior. Saputra et al. (2018) found that love of money have a positive and significant effect on the financial management of MSMEs-based economic entity concept, so that the higher the orientation of MSME actors towards money, the better their tendency to implement the separation of business entities. In line with that, Madini et al. (2023) prove that love of money have a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior in Generation Z because individuals who value money tend to be more careful, planned, and mature in making financial decisions. Maulidan et al. (2025) also found that love of money has a positive and significant effect on the financial behavior of fisher families, so that orientation towards money can be seen as a psychological factor that affects financial management.

However, previous findings have not been as completely consistent as those found Sabri et al, (2020) states that financial behaviour has a significant effect on Money Attitude in a negative direction, which indicates that the better a person's financial behavior, the lower the tendency to have excessive or irrational attitudes towards money. Aini & Rahayu (2022) also found that love of money does not affect the personal financial management of MSMEs actors, so the love for money does not always determine good or bad financial management. Similarly, Agnas et al. (2024) found that love of money has no significant effect on financial management behavior, which indicates that an orientation towards money is not necessarily accompanied by the ability or discipline to control spending and saving. Thus, the hypotheses proposed, are as follows:

H3: Love of money affects financial management behavior

Love of money moderates the influence of the quality of accounting information and financial self efficacy on financial management behavior

In the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), financial management behavior is influenced by individual cognitive and psychological processes. The quality of accounting information can shape the positive attitude of MSMEs actors towards financial management because quality information helps business actors understand financial conditions and make rational decisions. Love of money can play a role as a psychological factor that strengthens or weakens the influence of the quality of accounting information on financial management behavior.

Empirically, Saputra et al. (2018) found that love of money have a positive and significant effect on the financial management of MSMEs-based economic entity concept, while Madini et al. (2023) shows that love of money has a positive effect on financial management behavior. The findings suggest that money-orientation can encourage individuals to be more careful, planned, and rational in managing their

finances. However, Aini & Rahayu (2022) and Agnas et al. (2024) found that love of money has no direct effect on financial management. This inconsistency shows that love of money is more precisely understood as a psychological condition that affects the strength or weakness of the relationship between variables. Thus, the quality of accounting information is suspected to be stronger in encouraging financial management behavior when MSMEs actors have love of money that are proportionate and positively directed. Based on this description, the hypothesis proposed is:

H4: Love of money moderates the influence of the quality of accounting information on financial management behavior.

Furthermore, in the framework of the SDGs, financial self-efficacy represents perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's belief that he or she has the ability and control to manage finances. MSME actors with high financial self-efficacy tend to be more confident in budgeting, recording transactions, controlling expenses, managing debt, saving, and making financial decisions. Love of money can be a value orientation that directs self-confidence in financial management practice.

Research by Farrell et al. (2016), Sabrin et al. (2025), as well as Kaur (2024) shows that financial self-efficacy has a positive effect on financial behavior. On the other hand, Maulidan et al. (2025) found that love of money has a positive effect on financial behavior, while Sabri et al. (2020) shows that good financial behavior is related to low attitudes towards excessive or irrational money. The findings show that love of money can strengthen the influence financial self-efficacy if it is at a proportionate level, but can weaken the influence if it develops into an excessive, consumptive or short-term orientation. Based on this description, the hypothesis proposed is:

H5: Love of money moderates the influence of financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior.

METHODS

Research design

This research is a type of quantitative research. This approach is used to measure variables, test hypotheses, and identify relationships or patterns based on numerical data. The type of research in this study is the survey method. Based on theory, the relationship between variables, and empirical findings, this study developed a framework that explains the influence of the quality of accounting information, financial self efficacy on financial management behavior with love of money as a moderation variable.

Population and Sample

The population in this study is all Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) who carry out business activities in Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency. The region was chosen because it considers that the three regions have MSMEs activities that are relevant to the research context regarding the financial management behavior of business actors. The sample was determined using the purposive sampling technique, which is a sample based on certain criteria that are adjusted to the research objectives. The sample criteria used include: (a) respondents are actors or owners of MSMEs, (b) have been running a business for at least five years, (c) have at least 3 (three) employees, owners aged between 20 and 55 years.

Determination of the number of samples using the formula (Lwanga & Lemeshow, 1991). The formula is used because the population of MSMEs actors in the research area is not known for sure, relatively large, and can change at any time. Based on the calculation of the Lemeshow formula, the number of samples was 96 people, but to prevent outliers, the sample was rounded to 100 people. Finally, the respondents filled in as many as 100 people.

Variable Operations

This study uses four main variables, namely Quality of Accounting Information (X1) and financial self-efficacy (X2) as independent variables, Financial Management Behavior (Y) as dependent variables,

and love of money (Z) as moderation variables. The definitions and indicators of the variables tested are outlined in the table below:

Table 1. Variable operations

Variable		Definition	Indicators	Scale
Financial Behavior (Y)	Management	The financial management process begins with determining the company's sources of funds, followed by planning through budgeting, cash management, and recording and reporting (Barek et al., 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Management • Decision Making • Evaluation 	Likert 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree
Accounting Quality (X1)	Information	Accounting Information Quality is reducing uncertainty in support of decision-making, and encourages better planning and work activities.(Richardson et al., 2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance • Reliability • Comparability • Understandability • Compliance 	Likert 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree
Financial Self-Efficacy (X2)		Belief in one's ability to produce something as desired (Bandura, 1977),(Lown, 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planner • Saver • Struggler • Impulsive 	Likert 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree
Love of Money (Z)		The degree to which a person loves money and how a person views the importance of money in their life(Tang et al., 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation • Wealth • Happiness 	Likert 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, and 5 = strongly agree

Analysis Techniques

This study uses the Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method with the help of the SmartPLS program version 3.2.9. This method is used because it is able to test complex causal relationships between latent variables, including direct influence and moderation influence. The stages of PLS-SEM analysis are carried out through two main stages, namely the evaluation of the measurement model (*outer model*) and structural model evaluation (*inner model*).(Hair et al., 2018)

The evaluation of the outer model was carried out through convergent validity, discriminant validity, and construct reliability. The validity of the convergence was tested using outer loading and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values, with the criteria of outer loading ≥ 0.70 and AVE ≥ 0.50 . The validity of the discriminant was tested using the Fornell-Larcker Criterion, cross loading, and the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT), with the criteria that the root value of AVE was higher than the correlation between constructs, the loading of the indicator was higher in the original construct, and the HTMT value was < 0.85 or < 0.90 . The reliability of the construct was tested using Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability, with a minimum value of ≥ 0.70 .(Sarstedt et al., 2021)

After the measurement model is declared valid and reliable, the analysis continues to the internal evaluation of the model. This stage includes a collinearity test using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) with the VIF < 5 criteria, testing the path coefficient through a bootstrapping procedure, evaluation of the

determination coefficient (R^2), effect size (f^2), and predictive relevance (Q^2). The relationship between variables is stated to be significant if the p-value < 0.05 . The R^2 value is used to assess the ability of independent variables to explain dependent variables, f^2 values are used to see the magnitude of the effects of each exogenous construct, while the Q^2 value is used to assess the predictive relevance of the model.

Moderation testing is carried out by forming an interaction variable between independent variables and moderation variables. In this study, *love of money* was tested as a moderation variable in the relationship between the quality of accounting information and financial management behavior, as well as the relationship between *financial self-efficacy* and financial management behavior. The moderation effect is declared significant if the coefficient of the interaction path has a p-value of < 0.05 . The direction of the interaction coefficient is used to determine whether *the love of money* strengthens or weakens the relationship between variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Outer Model Analysis

Based on the outer loading test results, it can be seen that the indicators of accounting information quality, financial self-efficacy, love of money, and financial management behavior have *outer loading* values of more than 0.70. This value means that the indicators used have met the convergent validity requirements. The results of processing with PLS-SEM for *outer loading* are presented in the following.

Table 2. Outer Loading Value

	Love of Money (LM)	Financial Management Behavior	Financial Self Efficacy (FSE)	Quality of Accounting Information
FSE * LM				
X1.1				0,829
X1.2				0,812
X1.3				0,746
X1.4				0,702
X1.5				0,721
X1.6				0,767
X2.1			0,821	
X2.2			0,763	
X2.3			0,756	
X2.4			0,868	
X2.5			0,809	
X2.6			0,771	
Y1.1		0,819		
Y1.2		0,741		
Y1.3		0,787		
Y1.4		0,838		
Y1.5		0,715		
Y1.6		0,742		
Y1.7		0,741		
Z1.1	0,790			
Z1.2	0,827			
Z1.3	0,777			
Z1.4	0,868			

	Love of Money (LM)	Financial Management Behavior	Financial Self Efficacy (FSE)	Quality of Accounting Information
FSE * LM				
Z1.5	0,802			
Z1.6	0,828			
Z1.7	0,795			

Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Based on the *Average Variance Extracted* (AVE) test results, it can be seen that the AVE values for the constructs of accounting information quality, financial self-efficacy, love of money, and financial management behavior are above 0.50. These values indicate that the indicators used to measure each construct are convergent valid. The results of processing with PLS-SEM for Average Variance Extracted (AVE) are presented in the following table

Table 3. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Values

Constructs	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Quality of Accounting Information	0,584
financial self efficacy	0,638
Love of Money	0,661
Financial Management Behavior	0,583

Source: Smart PLS 3.0 Output

Discriminant Validity Test

***Fornell-Larcker Criterion* (FLC) Test**

Based on the FLC test results, it is known that each indicator has the highest FLC value in its own latent construct compared to the FLC value in other constructs. This explains that the indicators used in this study have good discriminant validity in forming their respective constructs. The results of *the Fornell-Larcker Criterion* (FLC) test are presented in the following table.

Table 4. Fornell-Larcker Criterion (FLC) Values

Constructs	Love of money	Financial Management Behavior	Financial Self Efficacy	Quality of Accounting Information
Love of Money	0,813			
Financial Management Behavior	0,472	0,764		
Financial Self Efficacy	0,185	0,493	0,799	
Quality of Accounting Information	0,312	0,462	0,251	0,764

Source: Smart PLS 3.0 Output

***Cross Loading* Test**

Based on the cross loading test results, it is known that each indicator has the largest cross loading value in its own latent construct compared to other constructs. This explains that the indicators used in this study have good discriminant validity in forming their respective constructs. The cross loading test results are presented in the following table:

Table 5. Cross Loading Values

	Love of Money	Financial Management Behavior	Financial Self Effifacy	Quality of Accounting Information
X1.1	0,233	0,377	0,159	0,829
X1.2	0,201	0,400	0,146	0,812
X1.3	0,274	0,379	0,173	0,746
X1.4	0,215	0,278	0,168	0,702
X1.5	0,290	0,334	0,280	0,721
X1.6	0,221	0,328	0,244	0,767
X2.1	0,042	0,285	0,821	0,150
X2.2	0,102	0,412	0,763	0,141
X2.3	0,243	0,382	0,756	0,163
X2.4	0,234	0,454	0,868	0,339
X2.5	0,058	0,355	0,809	0,189
X2.6	0,158	0,425	0,771	0,188
Y1.1	0,382	0,819	0,449	0,461
Y1.2	0,301	0,741	0,346	0,404
Y1.3	0,349	0,787	0,395	0,340
Y1.4	0,365	0,838	0,436	0,405
Y1.5	0,376	0,715	0,277	0,302
Y1.6	0,380	0,694	0,383	0,208
Y1.7	0,381	0,741	0,323	0,315
Z1.1	0,790	0,377	0,223	0,266
Z1.2	0,827	0,405	0,256	0,299
Z1.3	0,777	0,278	0,059	0,203
Z1.4	0,868	0,356	0,093	0,147
Z1.5	0,802	0,381	0,110	0,323
Z1.6	0,828	0,485	0,118	0,350

Source: Smart PLS 3 Output

Heterotrait-Singletrait (HTMT) Ratio Test

Based on the results of the *Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio* test, it is known that each indicator has the largest HTMT Ratio value in its own latent construct compared to the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio value in other constructs. This explains that the indicators used in this study have good discriminant validity in forming their respective variables. The results of the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio test are presented in the following table.

Table 6. Heterotrait-Singletrait (HTMT) Ratio Values

Constructs	Love of money	Financial Management Behavior	Financial Self Effifacy	Quality of Accounting Information
Love of Money				
Financial Management Behavior	0,518			
Financial Self Effifacy	0,200	0,542		
Quality of Accounting Information	0,342	0,520	0,285	

Source: Smart PLS 3.0 Output

Construct Reliability Test

In PLS-SEM analysis, a construct is considered reliable if the *Composite Reliability* (CR) and *Cronbach's Alpha* (α) values are >0.70 . Based on the results of the construct reliability testing, it is known that all constructs in this study have *Composite Reliability* (CR) and *Cronbach's Alpha* (α) values >0.70 , so it can be concluded that all indicators for measuring the constructs are reliable. The results of the Composite Reliability (CR) and Cronbach's Alpha (α) testing can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Construct Reliability Results

Constructs	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Love of money	0,915	0,932
Financial Management Behavior	0,880	0,907
Financial Self Efficacy	0,887	0,914
Quality of Accounting Information	0,857	0,894

Source: Smart PLS 3 Output

Inner Model Analysis (Structural Model)

Inner Model Analysis (structural model) aims to predict causal relationships between constructs. The results of structural model testing using SmartPLS version

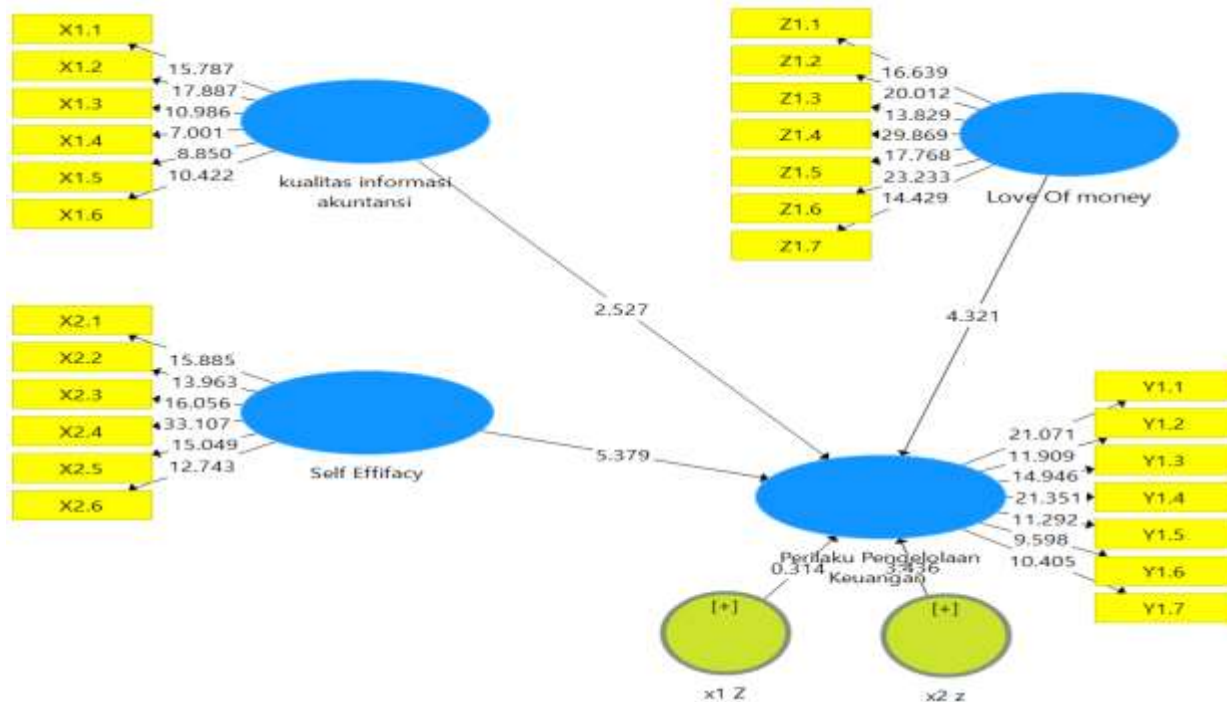


Figure 1. Measurement Model Results

Collinearity Statistics

Based on the results of the collinearity statistical test, it is known that the *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) value of each construct is below 5 (five), so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity among the constructs used in this study.

Table 8. Collinearity Test Results

Constructs	LIVE	Status
Quality of Accounting Information (X1)	1,338	Free of Multicollinearity
Financial self efficacy (X2)	1,104	Free of Multicollinearity
Love of money (Z)	1,124	Free of Multicollinearity

Source: Smart PLS 3.0 Output

Effect Size Test (F²)

Based on the results of the effect size test (f²), it is known that the f square value (f²) for the construct, accounting information quality, is 0.078, indicating a weak effect. The construct, financial self-efficacy, has a value of 0.294, indicating a moderate effect. The construct, love of money, has a value of 0.184, indicating a moderate effect. The construct, *moderating effect 1* (love of money and *accounting of information quality*), moderating effect construct 2 (love of money and financial self- efficacy) where each f square value (f²) is 0.01 and 0.134, respectively, where *moderating effect* construct 1 has a weak effect and moderating effect construct 2 has a moderate effect.

The effect size test will use the threshold values f²= 0.02 (weak), f²= 0.15 (moderate), and f²= 0.35 (strong), thus a value of f²= <0.02 can be ignored or considered to have no effect (see Table 1.9).

Table 9. Effect Size Test

Constructs	F2
Financial Management Behavior	
Quality of Accounting Information	0,078
Financial self efficacy	0,294
Love Of money	0,184
Moderating Effect 1 (Lom*Kia)	0,001
Moderating Effect 2 (Lom *Fce)	0,134

Significance of Path Analysis

Path analysis significance testing was conducted using the *Partial Least Square Structural Equation Model* (PLS-SEM) *bootstrap* technique, as shown in Table 4.10 and Table 4.11. The test results show that:

The results of hypothesis testing showed that the quality of accounting information had a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior, with a β coefficient value of 0.221 and a p value of 0.012, so H1 is *Accepted*. The better the quality of accounting information owned or used, the better the financial management behavior. Furthermore, financial self-efficacy also has a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior, with a β coefficient value of 0.391 and a p value of 0.000, so H2 is *Accepted*. These results show that the higher the individual's confidence in his ability to manage finances, the better his financial management behavior will be. Finally, love of money has a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior, with a β coefficient value of 0.312 and a p value of 0.000, so H3 is *Accepted*. Thus, it can be concluded that the quality of accounting information, financial self-efficacy, and love of money play an important role in improving financial management behavior.

Love of money did not moderate the relationship between the quality of accounting information and financial management behavior significantly, although the direction of the relationship was positive, with a β coefficient value of 0.025 and a p value of 0.754. A pvalue greater than 0.05 indicates that the moderation effect is not significant, so H4 is *Rejected*. Meanwhile, love of money was shown to moderate

the relationship between financial self-efficacy and financial management behavior significantly in a negative direction, with a β coefficient value of -0.134 and a p value of 0.001. This suggests that the love of money weakens the relationship between financial self-efficacy and financial management behavior. Thus, *H5 is Accepted*.

Table 10. Path Coefficient Analysis Results

Constructs	Path Coefficient	P Values
Quality of accounting information -> Financial management behavior	0.221	0.012
Finacial self effifacy -> Financial management behavior	0.391	0.000
Love of money -> Financial management behavior	0.312	0.000
Moderating 1 (Lom*Kia) -> Financial management behavior	0.025	0.754
Moderating 2 (Lom*FCE) -> Financial management behavior	-0.314	0.001

Table 11. Summary of Hypothesis Test Results

Code	Hyphotesis	Results
H1	The quality of accounting information has a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior	Accepted
H2	Financial self-efficacy has a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior	Accepted
H3	Love of money has a significant and positive relationship with financial management behavior.	Accepted
H4	Love of money does not moderate the relationship between accounting information quality and financial management behavior, which is not significant in a positive direction	Rejected
H5	Love of money moderates the relationship between financial self-efficacy and financial management behavior significantly in a negative direction.	Accepted

The quality of accounting information on financial management behavior

Based on the results of the statistical test that has been carried out for the first hypothesis, the quality of accounting information has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. The findings of this study confirm that the quality of accounting information is the basis for shaping the financial management behavior of MSMEs actors. MSMEs actors use the financial information they create to understand the financial condition of the business, so that various decisions are economic based on financial data. Therefore, the better the quality of accounting information, the greater the opportunity for MSME actors to show more planned, rational, and responsible financial management behavior.

These results show that the quality of accounting information plays a role as a cognitive-informational factor that forms a positive attitude and increases *perceived behavioral control* of MSMEs actors. The quality of accounting information serves not only as a reporting tool, but also as a mechanism that drives changes in financial behavior.

These findings are in line with Monteiro et al. (2021) which explains that the quality of accounting information systems affects the quality of financial reporting, while the quality of financial reporting determines the usefulness of information in decision-making. These findings are also consistent with Kusumawardhany & Hidayah (2025), Barek et al. (2025), Thanh & Ngoc (2025), Nor et al. (2024), and Al Refiay et al. (2022), which confirms that quality accounting information supports planning, strengthens business decision-making, and improves the effectiveness of organizational management. Thus, this study expands on previous findings by showing that the quality of accounting information not only has an impact on decisions and performance, but also on the financial management behavior of MSMEs actors.

Financial Self-Efficacy on financial management behavior.

Based on the results of statistical tests, the second hypothesis is accepted because financial self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. These findings show that MSMEs actors' confidence in their ability to manage finances is an important psychological factor that encourages more disciplined, rational, and responsible financial behavior. MSME actors who have high financial self-efficacy tend to be more confident in budgeting, recording transactions, controlling expenses, managing debt, and debt obligations.

Financial self-efficacy reflects the perception of MSMEs actors that they have the ability and control to carry out financial management practices. The stronger this belief, the greater the encouragement of business actors to implement financial behavior consistently. Thus, the financial management behavior of MSMEs is not only determined by the knowledge or availability of financial information, but also by the psychological belief of business actors to use this knowledge and information in real actions.

The results of this study are consistent with Kaur, (2024), which explains that individuals with high financial confidence tend to exhibit better financial behaviors, such as paying bills on time, recording monthly expenses and managing money carefully. These findings are also in line with Sumiati et al. (2025), Asmin et al. (2021) and Napu et al. (2025) also proves that financial self-efficacy have a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior in small business actors, especially in the management of cash flow, credit, savings, and investment. Further, Barek et al. (2025) shows that self-efficacy Strengthen the relationship between mental accounting and financial behavior. Thus, the results of this study strengthen the evidence that financial self-efficacy is an important psychological capital for MSME actors in building more targeted and sustainable financial management behavior.

Love of money on financial management behavior

Based on the results of statistical tests, the third hypothesis is accepted because love of money has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. These findings show that MSME actors who view money as important, valuable, and related to business success tend to be more motivated to plan the use of funds, control expenses, manage cash flow, and make financial decisions more carefully.

In the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), especially in the component of attitudes towards behavior. The love of money reflects an individual's assessment of the importance of money in life and business activities. When MSMEs actors value money as a source of success, security, and business sustainability, they will have a more positive attitude towards financial management practices.

The results of this study reinforce the findings Saputra et al. (2018), Madini et al. (2023), and Maulidan et al. (2025) that love of money can play a positive role in shaping financial management behavior. Orientation towards money encourages business actors to be more careful in using funds, separate personal and business finances, and make more planned financial decisions. However, the main contribution of these findings lies in the understanding that love of money is not always synonymous with materialistic behavior, but can be a productive psychological impulse if directed proportionately. Thus, in the context of MSMEs, the love of money can be a mechanism that encourages more rational, disciplined, and responsible financial management.

Love of Money Moderate The Relationship Between The Quality Of Accounting Information And Financial Management Behavior.

Based on the results of statistical tests, the fourth hypothesis is not accepted because the love of money does not moderate the influence of the quality of accounting information on financial management behavior. The test results showed a positive but not significant coefficient. This means that although the direction of the relationship suggests that the love of money has the potential to strengthen the influence of the quality of accounting information, the influence is not statistically strong enough. Thus, the high or low orientation of MSME actors towards money does not determine the strong or weak relationship between the quality of accounting information and financial management behavior.

These findings indicate that the quality of accounting information has a more direct and dominant role in shaping financial management behavior. Relevant, accurate, reliable, and timely accounting information is enough to be the basis for MSMEs actors in preparing budgets, managing cash flow, controlling expenses, and making financial decisions.

Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), the quality of accounting information is stronger as a cognitive factor that forms rational attitudes and increases the control of MSME actors in managing finances. Conversely, the love of money as a psychological orientation towards money is not strong enough to change the influence of accounting information on behavior. This can happen because MSME financial decisions are more determined by business needs, the relevance of information, the reliability of reports, and economic conditions than by personal motivation for money. Riaz et al. (2022) which explains the relationship of personal motivation to money can affect the way humans use accounting information. So it is Aini & Rahayu (2022) and Agnas et al. (2024) found that love of money has no direct effect on financial management. This shows that love of money It is more precisely understood as a psychological condition that affects the strength or weakness of the relationship between variables.

Love of Money Moderates The Relationship Between Financial Self-Efficacy And Financial Management Behavior.

Based on the results of the statistical test, the fifth hypothesis was accepted because the love of money moderated the influence of financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior significantly in a negative direction. These findings show that the higher the love of money, the weaker the influence of financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior. This means that the confidence of MSME actors in managing finances does not always result in better financial behavior if it is accompanied by a too strong orientation towards money.

Financial self-efficacy represents perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's belief that he or she is able to control financial behavior. However, these findings suggest that perceived behavioral control can be impaired by psychological orientation toward money. MSMEs actors who have high self-confidence still have the potential to make less cautious decisions if the drive for financial achievement is more dominant than rational considerations and business sustainability. Kumar et al. (2018) explained that financial motivation can affect the way MSMEs actors manage their finances. Individuals with a high love of money tend to have a stronger drive to achieve financial success. However, such encouragement can change the role of financial self-efficacy, as confidence in managing finances can develop into the courage to make riskier decisions and be oriented towards short-term financial achievements. Maulidan et al. (2025) found that love of money has a positive effect on financial behavior, while Sabri et al. (2020) indicates that good financial behavior is related to low attitudes towards excessive or irrational money

From a psychological aspect, a high love of money can shift the function of financial self-efficacy from adaptive beliefs to excessive financial courage. Individuals who are too money-oriented tend to view financial success as the primary measure of business achievement. In these conditions, confidence in managing finances can turn into overconfidence, which is an excessive belief that the financial decisions taken will always generate profits. As a result, MSME actors can become more courageous to take risks, pursue short-term profits, or make financial decisions that do not consider cash flow stability.

Thus, the results of this study reflect that financial confidence is not enough to form good financial management behavior. Financial self-efficacy needs to be accompanied by a reasonable value orientation towards money so that it does not turn into excessive financial courage. In the context of MSMEs, the love of money that is too strong can weaken the benefits of financial self-efficacy because it encourages decisions that are more likely to pursue quick financial results than disciplined, careful, and sustainable financial management.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the quality of accounting information, financial self-efficacy, and love of money have a positive and significant effect on the financial management behavior of MSME actors. This means that good financial management behavior is not only determined by the availability of financial

information, but also by the belief of business actors in managing finances and the way they interpret money. Meanwhile, the love of money in a proportionate level can be a psychological motivation to be more disciplined, careful, and responsible in using financial resources. However, the results of the moderation test show that the love of money does not moderate the influence of the quality of accounting information on financial management behavior. In contrast, the love of money has been shown to moderate the influence of financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior in a negative direction, suggesting that too strong an orientation towards money can weaken the benefits of financial self-efficacy because self-confidence in managing finances has the potential to shift to the courage to make decisions that are too oriented towards short-term profits.

These findings support the theory of planned behavior (TPB), the quality of accounting information plays a role as a cognitive factor that forms a rational attitude towards financial management, while financial self-efficacy represents perceived behavioral control, which is the belief of MSMEs actors that they are able to control their financial decisions.

The practical implication of this study is the need to improve the quality of accounting information through financial recording training and simple financial statement analysis in decision-making. In addition, MSMEs actors need to strengthen financial self-efficacy through financial management mentoring and training, but they are still directed so that the orientation towards money does not develop into excessive encouragement. The next study is suggested to add other variables such as financial literacy and locus of control, as well as re-examine the role of love of money by distinguishing between productive money orientation and excessive money orientation

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