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The Effect of Financial Statement Presentation and Accessibility on Village Financial Accountability

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ABSTRACT

Village financial accountability is influenced not only by the accuracy of financial information but also by how easily that information can be obtained and understood by stakeholders. This study investigates the effect of financial statement presentation and financial information accessibility on the accountability of village financial management in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency. A quantitative survey method was applied by involving all members of the study population through saturated sampling. The respondents consisted of 19 village officials and members of the Village Consultative Body. Data were collected using a five-point Likert questionnaire and analyzed with SPSS version 26 through validity and reliability testing, classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression, t-tests, F-tests, and the coefficient of determination. The results show that financial statement presentation significantly improves financial management accountability, as indicated by a t-value of 2.165 and a significance level of 0.046. Financial statement accessibility also has a significant positive effect, with a t-value of 2.775 and a significance value of 0.014. Simultaneously, both variables significantly influence accountability, with an F-value of 68.844 and $p < 0.001$. The coefficient of determination of 0.896 indicates that 89.6% of the variation in village financial management accountability is explained by the two independent variables. These findings emphasize that accountable village financial governance requires not only well-prepared financial reports but also effective public access to financial information.
Keywords: *financial reporting quality; financial information access; village accountability; financial governance*.

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INTRODUCTION

Good governance has become an important foundation of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia, particularly in efforts to strengthen transparency, accountability, and public responsibility within government institutions. At the village level, this agenda has gained greater relevance following the implementation of decentralization, which provides villages with broader authority to administer governmental affairs, respond to community interests, and manage their own financial resources. This authority is reinforced by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which places villages not merely as administrative extensions of higher levels of government, but as autonomous governmental entities with responsibilities over local development and financial management. The greater fiscal authority granted to village governments consequently demands a stronger mechanism of accountability, since public officials are required to explain, report, and disclose the management of resources entrusted to them by the public (Mardiasmo, 2018).

The growing importance of Village Funds has further intensified the need for accountable financial governance. Village governments are expected not only to utilize public resources in accordance with applicable regulations but also to demonstrate clearly how those resources have been managed and directed toward community interests. Financial accountability, therefore, extends beyond the completion of routine administrative requirements. It represents the capacity of village governments to provide information that allows the community to understand, evaluate, and oversee the management of village finances (Mardiasmo, 2018).

One of the principal instruments through which such accountability can be demonstrated is the presentation of financial reports. Financial information becomes useful when it is communicated in a form that enables stakeholders to assess the financial activities and responsibilities of government institutions. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards requires governmental financial information to possess the qualitative characteristics of relevance, reliability, comparability, and understandability. These characteristics are essential because the existence of a financial report alone does not necessarily ensure that the information contained within it can effectively support public oversight (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Despite the regulatory emphasis on transparency and accountability, the implementation of village financial governance in Indonesia continues to encounter several challenges. At the national level, weaknesses have been identified in aspects of regulation, administrative procedures, supervision, and human resource capacity, all of which may affect the quality of Village Fund accountability (KPK, 2021). Challenges are also evident in the disclosure of village information, as public access to financial information in a number of areas remains limited and uneven. This indicates that the formal existence of reporting and transparency mechanisms has not always resulted in equally effective access to financial information for the community (Kementerian Desa PDTT, 2022).

A similar practical problem can be observed in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency. Based on interviews with village officials, the village government has undertaken several transparency initiatives, including reporting the realization of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) at the end of each fiscal year and publishing selected financial information through posters in public areas and village notice boards. However, public understanding of the information presented remains uneven, while access to more comprehensive financial information is still relatively limited. This situation suggests that the existing transparency practices have not necessarily been accompanied by optimal public comprehension and accessibility, which is consistent with broader concerns regarding uneven village information disclosure in Indonesia (Kementerian Desa PDTT, 2022).

The practical condition in Sawangan Village indicates that financial accountability cannot be evaluated solely by determining whether financial information has been published. The effectiveness of disclosure also depends on whether the information is presented in a form that can be understood and whether the public can access it without substantial barriers. When financial information is technically available but difficult to comprehend or obtain, transparency may remain procedural rather than substantive. Consequently, improving village financial accountability requires attention to both the quality of financial report presentation and the accessibility of financial information (KPK, 2021).

Previous empirical studies provide support for the relationship between financial report presentation, financial report accessibility, and financial management accountability. Financial report presentation and accessibility were found to have positive and significant effects on Village Fund accountability, suggesting that improvements in financial information quality and public access can contribute to stronger accountability mechanisms (Meilani and Sukarmanto, 2022). Similar findings indicate that financial report presentation significantly affects accountability, while broader access to village information also contributes to improving financial management accountability (Sya'diah and Hafiz, 2022). Furthermore, both variables were also found to strengthen financial management accountability when examined simultaneously (Shadrina and Hidajat, 2023).

However, the empirical evidence is not entirely consistent. Although financial report presentation and accessibility have generally been associated with higher accountability, other findings indicate that these variables may not always represent the strongest determinants of financial accountability. Internal control systems, for example, have been found to exert a more dominant influence in certain institutional settings, implying that the contribution of financial report presentation and accessibility may vary according to organizational and governance conditions (Khoirina and Widaryanti, 2023). This inconsistency constitutes an empirical research gap, as previous findings have not produced a uniform explanation regarding the strength of the relationship among these variables.

The existence of this research gap creates a need for further empirical examination within a different village-government setting. Previous research has generally established relationships among these variables, but the effectiveness of financial report presentation and accessibility may be influenced by local administrative practices, information-disclosure mechanisms, institutional capacity, and the level of community engagement. Sawangan Village provides a relevant context for such an examination

because transparency initiatives have already been implemented, while limitations in public understanding and access to more complete financial information remain observable (Khoirina dan Widaryanti, 2023).

The novelty of this study lies in its contextual focus on Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, where formal financial disclosure practices have been introduced but have not necessarily resulted in equally effective public access and understanding. Rather than treating the publication of financial information as sufficient evidence of accountability, this study examines financial report presentation and accessibility as two distinct but interconnected dimensions of village financial communication. This approach is important because public accountability depends not only on the availability of financial information but also on whether that information can be meaningfully understood and accessed by community members who are entitled to evaluate the management of village resources (Mardiasmo, 2018).

The urgency of this study is reinforced by the continued existence of governance challenges associated with Village Fund management and financial information disclosure. Strengthening accountability at the village level requires empirical evidence that can identify whether improvements in financial reporting quality contribute to more accountable financial governance (KPK, 2021). The need for such evidence becomes more important when public access to village financial information remains uneven, as this condition may limit community participation in financial oversight (Kementerian Desa PDTT, 2022). In the context of Sawangan Village, this issue is particularly relevant because existing transparency efforts still coexist with limitations in public understanding and access to more detailed financial information.

Based on the practical phenomenon and the inconsistency of previous empirical findings, this study aims to examine financial report presentation, financial report accessibility, and village financial management accountability in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District. More specifically, the study investigates the effect of financial report presentation on village financial management accountability, examines the effect of financial report accessibility on village financial management accountability, and analyzes the simultaneous effect of both variables on financial management accountability. Previous evidence concerning these relationships provides an empirical basis for examining whether similar patterns are also evident in Sawangan Village (Meilani dan Sukarmanto, 2022). The study is also expected to extend previous findings by providing context-specific evidence from a village setting with distinct transparency and accessibility conditions (Shadrina dan Hidajat, 2023).

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Accounting functions as a structured information system through which economic transactions are identified, measured, recorded, classified, and reported to users who require financial information for decision-making. Its role extends beyond technical recording because accounting information also enables stakeholders to assess how resources have been managed within an organization. In this sense, accounting provides both informational and accountability functions, particularly when the entity manages resources entrusted by other parties (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2020). Accounting therefore serves as an important mechanism for transforming financial activities into information that can be interpreted and evaluated by interested users (Hery, 2021).

Within public organizations, the function of accounting becomes broader because financial information is not primarily directed toward measuring profitability but toward demonstrating responsibility for public resources. Public-sector accounting provides a systematic mechanism for recording, classifying, and reporting governmental financial transactions while supporting transparency, control, and accountability in the use of public funds (Halim dan Kusufi, 2018). Its implementation is consequently closely associated with the principles of responsible governance because public organizations are expected to justify how resources are collected, allocated, and utilized for community interests (Bastian, 2019).

Financial statements represent one of the principal outputs of the accounting process and communicate an entity's financial condition and activities in a structured form. The information contained in financial statements enables users to evaluate financial performance, resource utilization, and changes in an entity's financial position over a particular period (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2020). In the government context, financial statements also perform an accountability function because they

provide evidence through which stakeholders can evaluate the management of resources entrusted to public institutions (Mahmudi, 2019).

In village government, financial reporting has particular significance because the resources administered by village officials originate largely from public funds and are intended to support community development. Consequently, village financial statements should not merely document transactions but should also communicate financial conditions and budget realization in a form that can support public evaluation. The accounting function in public institutions is therefore inseparable from the responsibility to provide information that enables stakeholders to assess how public resources have been administered (Mahmudi, 2019).

Financial Statement Presentation

Financial statement presentation refers to the systematic organization and disclosure of financial information in accordance with applicable accounting standards so that users can obtain a clear representation of an entity's financial activities and condition. In the public sector, proper presentation requires financial information to be disclosed fairly, comprehensively, and consistently with government accounting standards (Nordiawan dan Hertianti, 2019). The quality of presentation is therefore determined not simply by whether a report exists, but by whether the information communicated through the report is sufficiently meaningful for its intended users.

Government financial reports are expected to possess specific qualitative characteristics that enhance their usefulness. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 identifies relevance, reliability, comparability, and understandability as the fundamental characteristics of government financial information. Relevant information assists users in evaluating previous events and anticipating future consequences, while reliable information faithfully represents actual conditions and can be verified. Comparability enables financial information to be assessed across reporting periods, whereas understandability ensures that the information is communicated in a form that can reasonably be interpreted by its users (Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010).

The presentation of financial statements also performs a broader accountability function in public administration. Reports that are structured, transparent, and sufficiently complete provide stakeholders with an informational basis for evaluating whether public resources have been managed according to established objectives and regulations. Accordingly, financial reporting operates not merely as an administrative requirement but also as a mechanism through which government institutions demonstrate their responsibility to the public (Mahmudi, 2019). Financial information that is clearly presented can therefore strengthen transparency and facilitate more meaningful evaluation of government financial performance (Hery, 2021).

Financial Statement Accessibility

Financial statement accessibility concerns the degree to which stakeholders are able to obtain, reach, understand, and use financial information without unnecessary barriers. In a public-sector environment, the value of financial information depends not only on its quality but also on whether the information is genuinely available to the public. Financial reports that remain difficult to obtain may have limited value as accountability instruments even when they are technically complete and accurate (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Accessibility involves more than the physical availability of a financial report. It also includes simple procedures for obtaining information, appropriate publication media, timely dissemination, openness of financial information, and the use of formats that members of the public can reasonably understand. These dimensions allow citizens to move from merely receiving information to actually using that information in evaluating the management of public resources (Mardiasmo, 2018). The principle is also consistent with the broader requirement for public institutions to provide access to information under Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure.

Technological development has expanded the means through which village financial information can be communicated to the public. Village governments may distribute information through official websites, social media, public notice boards, village offices, or other communication channels accessible to local communities. However, the availability of multiple channels is meaningful only when the information is delivered in a timely and understandable form. Accessibility should therefore be

understood as the practical ability of citizens to obtain and use financial information rather than merely the formal existence of publication media (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Village Financial Management Accountability

Accountability in public financial management refers to the obligation of those entrusted with public resources to explain, report, disclose, and justify the manner in which those resources have been administered. This obligation reflects the relationship between the party entrusted with authority and the party entitled to demand an account of the use of that authority. Accordingly, accountability requires public officials to demonstrate not only compliance with administrative procedures but also responsibility for the outcomes of their financial decisions (Mardiasmo, 2018).

In the public sector, accountability provides a mechanism through which the exercise of governmental authority can be evaluated against established rules, objectives, and public expectations. Government administrators are therefore expected to demonstrate that their actions are consistent with legal requirements and that the results of their decisions can be justified to the public (Mahmudi, 2019). This relationship between authority and responsibility makes accountability a fundamental element of good governance because the power granted to public institutions must be accompanied by an equivalent obligation to explain its use (Halim dan Kusufi, 2018).

Village financial management accountability can be viewed through several interconnected dimensions. These include probity and legality, which concern compliance and integrity in managing village funds; process accountability, which concerns orderly financial procedures and internal supervision; program accountability, which evaluates whether resources support programs established in the APBDes; and policy accountability, which relates to the ability of village officials to justify policy decisions to the community. Together, these dimensions indicate that accountability extends beyond the preparation of reports and encompasses the entire process through which village financial resources are planned, implemented, monitored, and justified (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Good Governance

Good governance provides an important conceptual foundation for understanding why financial transparency and accountability are necessary in village administration. It emphasizes the responsible exercise of governmental authority through transparency, accountability, participation, effectiveness, and responsiveness to public interests. Within this framework, public financial management should enable citizens to understand government decisions and evaluate how resources are used on their behalf (Mardiasmo, 2018).

In village government, the principles of transparency and accountability are closely connected to financial reporting practices. Transparency requires financial information to be openly communicated, while accountability requires village officials to provide a defensible explanation of the use of public resources. Financial statement presentation and accessibility can therefore be regarded as practical manifestations of good governance because they determine both the quality of the information disclosed and the extent to which citizens can obtain that information (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Previous Studies and Research Gap

Prior empirical studies generally indicate that financial statement presentation and accessibility contribute to stronger financial management accountability. Financial statement presentation and accessibility were found to exert positive and significant effects on Village Fund accountability, suggesting that both the quality of financial information and the ease with which it can be obtained are relevant to accountable village financial management (Meilani dan Sukarmanto, 2022). Similar evidence indicates that financial statement presentation and village information accessibility significantly influence village financial management accountability (Sya'diah dan Hafiz, 2022).

Evidence from a different governmental setting also points to comparable relationships. Financial statement presentation and accessibility were found to have positive and significant effects on regional financial management accountability, indicating that the importance of these informational dimensions is not limited exclusively to village governments (Shadrina dan Hidajat, 2023). More recent evidence at the village level similarly demonstrates that financial statement presentation and financial information accessibility significantly affect financial management accountability (Sulistyowati, Riskanita, dan Andriani, 2024).

Nevertheless, previous findings are not entirely uniform regarding the relative contribution of these variables. Although financial statement presentation and accessibility were found to significantly influence accountability, the internal control system was identified as a more dominant determinant in a different village-government context (Khoirona dan widaryanti, 2023). This finding indicates that the strength of the relationship between financial reporting variables and accountability may vary according to institutional circumstances, administrative practices, and characteristics of the research setting.

This inconsistency constitutes an empirical gap that provides a basis for further investigation. Previous studies were conducted in different locations and institutional contexts, including Bandung Regency, Ujung Rambe Village, Tuban Regency, Mranggen District, and Kledung District. Differences in administrative capacity, financial information practices, and public access may produce different accountability outcomes across locations. Consequently, evidence obtained from one governmental setting cannot automatically be assumed to represent conditions in another village context (Khoirona dan widaryanti, 2023).

The present study extends this stream of research by examining Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency, where financial transparency initiatives already exist but public understanding and access to more comprehensive financial information remain limited. The contextual characteristics of Sawangan Village provide an opportunity to reassess whether financial statement presentation and accessibility continue to explain variations in village financial management accountability under different local conditions. This focus also responds to previous evidence demonstrating that both variables remain relevant determinants of village financial accountability across different empirical settings (Sulistyowati, Riskanita, dan Andriani, 2024).

Hypothesis Development

Financial Statement Presentation and Village Financial Management Accountability

Financial statement presentation is theoretically expected to strengthen accountability because it determines the quality of information available for evaluating the management of village resources. Reports that are relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable enable stakeholders to assess financial conditions, budget realization, and the manner in which public funds have been utilized. When these characteristics are fulfilled, financial reports provide a more credible informational basis for monitoring and evaluating village financial management (Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010).

From a public-accountability perspective, financial reports serve as a medium through which village officials communicate their responsibility for resources entrusted to them. Clearly presented information reduces ambiguity and provides the community and other stakeholders with a stronger basis for examining the conformity between financial activities, regulations, and planned programs. Financial statement presentation therefore functions not merely as a reporting procedure but as an institutional mechanism for demonstrating accountability in the administration of public resources (Mahmudi, 2019).

Empirical findings provide support for this theoretical relationship. Financial statement presentation has been shown to exert a positive and significant influence on Village Fund accountability, indicating that better presentation is associated with stronger financial accountability (Meilani dan Sukarmanto, 2022). A similar relationship was identified in research examining village financial management, where improved financial statement presentation contributed significantly to accountability (Sya'diah dan Hafiz, 2022).

Based on the theoretical argument and empirical evidence above, financial statements that provide more relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable information are expected to improve the ability of stakeholders to evaluate village financial management. Improved reporting quality should consequently reinforce the responsibility of village officials to account for the resources under their authority (Mardiasmo, 2018).

H1: Financial statement presentation has a positive and significant effect on financial management accountability in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency.

Financial Statement Accessibility and Village Financial Management Accountability

Financial statement accessibility is expected to influence accountability because financial information can support public oversight only when stakeholders are able to obtain and use it. Restricting access to financial reports weakens the practical value of transparency because the public cannot adequately evaluate financial activities without sufficient information. Greater accessibility, by contrast,

enables community members to obtain information concerning budget allocation, expenditure realization, and the implementation of village programs (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Accessible financial information may also strengthen public participation in monitoring village government activities. When citizens can obtain financial reports through uncomplicated procedures and suitable publication channels, they are better positioned to examine whether village funds have been managed according to established plans. Increased public visibility may also encourage village officials to exercise greater care and responsibility in financial administration because their decisions become more open to community scrutiny (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Previous research supports the expected relationship between accessibility and accountability. Financial report accessibility was found to have a positive and significant effect on Village Fund accountability, demonstrating the importance of public access to financial information in strengthening accountability mechanisms (Meilani dan Sukarmanto, 2022). Village information accessibility has likewise been shown to significantly improve village financial management accountability in another empirical setting (Sya'diah dan Hafiz, 2022).

These theoretical and empirical considerations suggest that the wider and easier the public's access to village financial information, the greater the opportunity for effective monitoring and evaluation of the use of public funds. Financial statement accessibility is therefore expected to encourage transparency, strengthen community oversight, and ultimately improve village financial management accountability (Mardiasmo, 2018).

H2: Financial statement accessibility has a positive and significant effect on financial management accountability in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency.

Financial Statement Presentation, Accessibility, and Village Financial Management Accountability

Financial statement presentation and accessibility represent two complementary dimensions of public financial information. High-quality financial reports will have limited accountability value when they are difficult for stakeholders to obtain. Conversely, broad access to financial information cannot produce meaningful oversight when the information itself is incomplete, unreliable, or difficult to understand. Effective public financial accountability therefore requires both informative reporting and adequate opportunities for stakeholders to access that information (Mardiasmo, 2018).

The simultaneous presence of high-quality presentation and broad accessibility can strengthen the transparency mechanism of village financial governance. Clearly presented reports enable citizens to interpret financial information, whereas accessibility ensures that such information reaches those who have an interest in monitoring village finances. The combination of these conditions creates a stronger informational basis for public supervision and allows financial reporting to function as a genuine accountability instrument rather than merely as an administrative obligation (Mahmudi, 2019).

Empirical findings reinforce this complementary relationship. Financial statement presentation and accessibility have been found to jointly exert a positive and significant influence on financial management accountability, demonstrating that the two variables can operate together in supporting responsible financial governance (Shadrina dan Hidajat, 2023). Similar evidence within village-government settings indicates that the quality of financial statement presentation and accessibility of financial information both contribute significantly to accountability (Sulistyowati, Riskanita, dan Andriani, 2024).

Accordingly, when Sawangan Village provides financial reports that are relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable while simultaneously ensuring that those reports are easily accessible to stakeholders, a stronger level of financial management accountability is expected. The interaction between information quality and public accessibility should improve transparency, facilitate public oversight, and reinforce the responsibility of village officials in managing public financial resources (Mardiasmo, 2018).

H3: Financial statement presentation and financial statement accessibility simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on financial management accountability in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research adopted a quantitative explanatory approach to investigate whether financial statement presentation (X1) and financial statement accessibility (X2) influence village financial

management accountability (Y). The study used a cross-sectional design because all observations were collected during one research period and subsequently examined through statistical procedures (Sugiyono, 2019).

The study was carried out in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency, West Java. The research population comprised 19 individuals who were directly involved in village administration, financial activities, reporting, and supervision. These participants consisted of village officials and members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Because the population size was limited, a saturated sampling technique was applied so that all 19 individuals were included as respondents (Sugiyono, 2019).

Both primary and secondary data were utilized. Primary information was obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires, whereas secondary information was collected from supporting documents such as APBDes records, village financial reports, applicable regulations, and relevant academic references. Field observation was also used to complement the survey data by providing contextual information on financial reporting, information availability, and accountability practices in the village (Sugiyono, 2019).

The questionnaire contained 25 closed statements measured using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 for Strongly Disagree to 5 for Strongly Agree. Financial statement presentation (X1) was represented by eight items reflecting relevance, reliability, comparability, and understandability, referring to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010. Financial statement accessibility (X2) was measured through eight statements concerning ease of obtaining information, publication channels, timeliness, openness, and comprehensibility (Mardiasmo, 2018). Village financial management accountability (Y) was measured using nine items covering probity and legality, process, program, and policy accountability (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Instrument quality was evaluated before hypothesis testing. Validity was assessed through Pearson Product Moment correlation using SPSS version 26. Each item was classified as valid when its correlation coefficient exceeded the critical r-value of 0.456 at the 5% level. Reliability was examined using Cronbach's Alpha, with values above 0.60 considered evidence of satisfactory internal consistency (Sugiyono, 2019; Arikunto, 2021).

All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS version 26. Before estimating the regression model, classical assumption tests were conducted. Residual normality was assessed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, where a probability value above 0.05 indicated that the normality requirement was fulfilled. Multicollinearity was examined using Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), with acceptable values defined as Tolerance above 0.10 and VIF below 10. The Glejser test was employed to identify heteroscedasticity, with significance values greater than 0.05 indicating no heteroscedasticity problem (Ghozali, 2021). The relationship among the study variables was then estimated through multiple linear regression using the following equation:

$$\boldsymbol{Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e}$$

In this equation, Y represents village financial management accountability, X1 denotes financial statement presentation, X2 refers to financial statement accessibility, a is the constant, b_1 and b_2 are regression coefficients, and e represents the error component (Sugiyono, 2019).

Hypothesis testing was performed using the t-test and F-test. The t-test was used to examine the individual contribution of each independent variable, while the F-test assessed their joint effect on accountability. Statistical significance was determined using a threshold of 0.05. In addition, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was calculated to identify the proportion of variation in village financial management accountability explained collectively by financial statement presentation and accessibility (Ghozali, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The analysis involved 19 respondents consisting of Sawangan Village officials and members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD). All distributed questionnaires were returned and usable, resulting in a 100% response rate with no missing data. Since saturated sampling was applied, the respondents represented the entire population defined in this study (Sugiyono, 2019).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Financial Statement Presentation (X1)	19	22	40	30.53	4.982
Financial Statement Accessibility (X2)	19	23	40	29.53	5.026
Village Financial Management Accountability (Y)	19	25	44	33.68	5.313

Source: Primary data processed using SPSS, 2026.

The descriptive results indicate generally favorable responses. Financial statement presentation obtained a mean of 30.53, while accessibility reached 29.53. Accountability recorded the highest mean at 33.68, suggesting that respondents viewed village financial management positively, although some variation in perception remained (Mardiasmo, 2018).

Instrument Testing

Validity testing showed that all questionnaire items exceeded the critical r-value of 0.456. Correlation values ranged from 0.557–0.779 for X1, 0.647–0.791 for X2, and 0.554–0.805 for Y. Thus, all items were considered valid for further analysis (Sugiyono, 2019).

Table 2. Summary of Validity and Reliability Tests

Variable	Number of Items	Range of r-value	Cronbach's Alpha	Result
Financial Statement Presentation (X1)	8	0.557–0.779	0.840	Valid and Reliable
Financial Statement Accessibility (X2)	8	0.647–0.791	0.870	Valid and Reliable
Village Financial Management Accountability (Y)	9	0.554–0.805	0.862	Valid and Reliable

Source: Primary data processed using SPSS, 2026.

The reliability results also confirmed good internal consistency. Cronbach's Alpha values of 0.840, 0.870, and 0.862 were all above the required threshold of 0.60. Therefore, the three instruments were considered reliable for measuring their respective variables (Arikunto, 2021).

Classical Assumption Tests

Regression diagnostics were conducted before the main analysis. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance values for X1, X2, and Y were all above 0.05, indicating that the normality criterion was satisfied. Multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests also produced values within the acceptable limits (Ghozali, 2021).

Table 3. Classical Assumption Test Results

Test	X1	X2	Y	Conclusion
Normality (Sig.)	0.200	0.088	0.200	Normal
Tolerance / VIF	0.170 / 5.898	0.170 / 5.898	–	No multicollinearity
Glejser (Sig.)	0.788	0.961	–	No heteroscedasticity

Source: Primary data processed using SPSS, 2026.

Tolerance values above 0.10 and VIF values below 10 indicate that no serious multicollinearity occurred between the predictors. Likewise, Glejser significance values exceeding 0.05 show no indication of heteroscedasticity. Therefore, the regression model met the assumption criteria required for further analysis (Ghozali, 2021).

Multiple Linear Regression and Hypothesis Testing

Multiple linear regression was applied to determine how financial statement presentation and financial statement accessibility relate to village financial management accountability. Based on the estimated coefficients, the regression model is expressed as:

$$\boldsymbol{Y = 2.905 + 0.452X1 + 0.575X2}$$

The positive coefficients indicate that higher scores for either financial statement presentation or accessibility correspond to an increase in the predicted accountability score when the other predictor remains unchanged.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Variable	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	2.905	2.676	–	1.086	0.294
Financial Statement Presentation (X1)	0.452	0.209	0.424	2.165	0.046
Financial Statement Accessibility (X2)	0.575	0.207	0.544	2.775	0.014

Source: Primary data processed using SPSS, 2026.

The partial tests show that financial statement presentation significantly affects accountability, with $t = 2.165$ and $p = 0.046$. Financial statement accessibility also shows a significant positive effect, with $t = 2.775$ and $p = 0.014$. Therefore, H1 and H2 are supported. The standardized beta values further show that accessibility ($\beta = 0.544$) has a stronger statistical association with accountability than financial statement presentation ($\beta = 0.424$) within this model.

Table 5. Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Statistical Result	Sig.	Decision
H1: X1 → Y	t = 2.165; B = 0.452	0.046	Accepted
H2: X2 → Y	t = 2.775; B = 0.575	0.014	Accepted
H3: X1 and X2 → Y	F = 68.844	0.000	Accepted

Source: Primary data processed using SPSS, 2026.

The simultaneous test yielded an F-value of 68.844 with $p < 0.001$. This result confirms that financial statement presentation and accessibility jointly have a statistically significant relationship with village financial management accountability. Thus, H3 is supported, showing that reporting quality and access to financial information work together in explaining accountability within Sawangan Village.

Discussion

Effect of Financial Statement Presentation on Village Financial Management Accountability

The first hypothesis is supported by a regression coefficient of 0.452, a t-value of 2.165, and a significance level of 0.046. This confirms that financial statement presentation positively influences village financial management accountability. This finding indicates that financial reports are not merely administrative documents, but also serve as an accountability tool. Clear, relevant, reliable, and understandable information enables stakeholders to assess how village funds are managed and whether their use is consistent with planned activities. In Sawangan Village, better reporting can reduce information gaps between village officials and stakeholders while making financial performance easier to evaluate. This result is consistent with Hambali and Rizqi (2024), Sya'diah et al. (2022), and Santriaty et al. (2023), who found that the quality of financial reporting contributes to stronger transparency and accountability.

Effect of Financial Statement Accessibility on Village Financial Management Accountability

The second hypothesis is also supported, with a regression coefficient of 0.575, a standardized beta of 0.544, a t-value of 2.775, and a significance level of 0.014. This means that easier access to financial information is associated with stronger accountability. The result emphasizes that financial information becomes useful only when stakeholders can obtain and understand it. Even a well-prepared report has limited value if access remains difficult. The higher standardized beta for accessibility compared with financial statement presentation also suggests that access to information has a relatively stronger role in this study. This may reflect the importance of open information for enabling stakeholders to monitor village expenditure and financial activities. The finding supports Purba et al. (2021), Latif and Mahmud (2022), and Hambali and Rizqi (2024), who highlight accessibility as an important element of transparent financial governance.

Simultaneous Effect of Financial Statement Presentation and Accessibility on Village Financial Management Accountability

The simultaneous test resulted in an F-value of 68.844 with a significance level of 0.000, showing that both variables jointly influence village financial management accountability. The R^2 value of 0.896 indicates that 89.6% of accountability variation is explained by financial statement presentation and accessibility. These findings show that both variables complement each other. High-quality reports will be less useful if stakeholders cannot access them, while broad access will not effectively support oversight when the information is unclear or incomplete. Therefore, stronger accountability requires financial information that is both properly prepared and openly communicated. This result is consistent with Sulistyowati et al. (2024). In practical terms, Sawangan Village should improve report quality while expanding financial information through village meetings, notice boards, and digital media. The remaining 10.4% suggests that accountability may also be influenced by other factors, such as internal control, apparatus competence, community participation, and information technology use (Khoirina & Widaryanti, 2023).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that financial statement presentation and financial statement accessibility are important elements in supporting village financial management accountability in Sawangan Village, Cipeundeuy District, Subang Regency. The findings show that both variables contribute positively to accountability, indicating that the way financial information is prepared and the extent to which it can be accessed by stakeholders are closely related to the quality of village financial governance. Financial reports that are clear, relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable provide stakeholders with a stronger basis for assessing how public resources are managed. At the same time, financial information becomes more useful when it can be obtained easily, communicated through appropriate channels, and understood by those who need it. Therefore, accountability does not depend solely on the existence of financial reports, but also on whether such information can be meaningfully used for monitoring and evaluation.

The results also indicate that financial statement accessibility has an important role in encouraging stronger public oversight. Even well-prepared financial reports may have limited value when they are difficult to reach or are not communicated effectively to the community. For this reason, the practical implication of this study is that the Sawangan Village Government should continue improving both the quality of financial reporting and the mechanisms used to disclose financial information. Financial information may be communicated through village notice boards, public meetings, official digital platforms, and other media that are familiar and accessible to local residents. The Village Consultative Body (BPD) is also expected to strengthen its supervisory function by ensuring that financial information is properly reported, openly communicated, and consistent with the principles of responsible village governance. These efforts may increase transparency, support community participation, and strengthen public confidence in the management of village resources.

Nevertheless, the findings should be interpreted within the limitations of the study. The research was conducted only in Sawangan Village with a relatively small number of respondents, meaning that the results cannot automatically be generalized to villages with different administrative, social, or institutional characteristics. In addition, the study focused only on financial statement presentation and accessibility, while accountability may also be influenced by other factors that were not included in the model. Future studies are therefore encouraged to involve a broader research area and a larger number of respondents. Additional variables such as internal control, competence of village officials, community participation, organizational commitment, transparency, and information technology utilization may also be examined. Combining quantitative analysis with qualitative interviews or field observations could further provide a more comprehensive understanding of how village financial accountability is implemented in practice.

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