

Determining The Influence of The Quality of Financial Statements of MSMEs in Sleman

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan: (1) pengaruh Pemahaman Akuntansi terhadap kualitas laporan keuangan UMKM yang dimoderasi oleh efikasi diri. (2) pengaruh digitalisasi UMKM terhadap kualitas laporan keuangan UMKM yang dimoderasi oleh efikasi diri. (3) pengaruh Inklusi keuangan UMKM terhadap kualitas laporan keuangan UMKM yang dimoderasi oleh efikasi diri. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian adalah 103 pengusaha UMKM di Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pemahaman Akuntansi, Digitalisasi UMKM dan Inklusi Keuangan UMKM berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan UMKM di Sleman meskipun Efikasi Diri tidak mampu memoderasi ketiga variabel tersebut terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan UMKM.

Kata kunci: Pemahaman Akuntansi, Digitalisasi UMKM, Inklusi Keuangan, Efikasi Diri, Kualitas Laporan Keuangan UMKM

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find: (1) the effect of Accounting Comprehension on the quality of MSMEs financial statements moderated by self efficacy. (2) the effect of MSMEs digitalization on the quality of MSMEs financial statements moderated by self efficacy. (3) the effect of MSMEs financial Inclusion on the quality of MSMEs financial statements moderated by self efficacy. The methodology used in this research is quantitative. The sample of the study were 103 MSMEs entrepreneurs in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Accounting Comprehension, MSMEs Digitalization and MSMEs Financial Inclusion have a significant effect on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements in Sleman even though the Self-Efficacy is not able to moderate these three variables on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements.

Keyword: Accounting Comprehension, MSMEs Digitalization, MSMEs Financial Inclusion, Self-Efficacy, Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

I. INTRODUCTION

In the preliminary survey that has been conducted, MSME entrepreneurs in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta, have actually made simple financial statements, although there are still some MSMEs entrepreneurs who have not been orderly in the implementation of their MSME bookkeeping. However, they have not prepared financial reports according to SAK EMKM. Data on the number of MSMEs in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2023 are as follows:

Table 1. Data on MSMEs in Sleman in 2023

Type of Business	Number of MSMEs
Manufacturing Industry	18
Constructions	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	105
Transportation and Warehousing	5
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	2
Real Estate	3
Other Businesses	3
TOTAL	137

Source : <https://dataumkm.slemankab.go.id/portalv2>

Based on Table 1, there are a total of 137 MSMEs in Sleman Regency in 2023. The data was obtained through the website dataumkm Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region.

The purpose of this study was to find factors that affect the quality of financial reports in MSMEs, with this research it is hoped that MSME entrepreneurs can recognize the importance of financial reports in running their business properly.

Some previous studies related to the quality of MSME financial reports are: Paramitalaksmi & Airawaty (2023) which states that self-efficacy, perceptions of MSME entrepreneurs and MSME digitization affect the quality of MSME financial reports. In line with this, research by Rochmawati et al. (2024) stated that the self-efficacy of MSME actors has a significant effect on the quality of MSME financial reports. In addition, research conducted by Oktari & Sinta (2023), The results obtained show that business size, capital sources, Accounting Comprehension and financial management have a positive and significant effect on the quality of MSME financial reports. In addition, the results of research Izzaty & Solovida (2023) shows that the use of information technology and online sales systems as part of digitalization has a positive influence on the quality of MSME financial reporting.

Conversely, research by Julialevi & Susilowati (2024) stated that Accounting Comprehension does not affect the quality of MSME financial reports. Then the research conducted by Umami et al. (2023) which states that financial literacy, financial technology and financial behavior affect the quality of MSME financial reports. In addition, research by Mila Sari et al.(2023), self-efficacy MSME actors have not been able to strengthen the achievement of improvements in the quality of MSME financial reports.

Theory of Motivation

Motivation is the backdrop against which a person acts to achieve a specific goal. Robbins defines motivation as, "the process by which a person's efforts are energized, directed and sustained attaining a goal." . The process that determines the intensity of direction and perseverance of individuals in an effort to achieve goals

(Robbins & Judge in Mila Sari et al., 2023). Motivation theory is the study of what motivates an employer to work. Motivation is an important part of staffing. Motivation is also an important factor in business success.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the wheels of the country's economy that will support the people's livelihoods that must continue to run but have many obstacles that make their popularity low (Timuneno et al., 2023). MSME is an independent business of an individual or entity that is classified in accordance with the criteria for micro, small and medium enterprises as stipulated in the law (Haryono, 2023).

Quality of Financial Statements

Financial statements are all transactions carried out by the entity in a structured manner to determine the statement of financial position (Afifah & Rachman, 2022). Financial reports that have quality information value will provide useful benefits for users useful for decision making (Lestari & Dewi, 2020). Measuring the quality of financial statements is useful for knowing whether the financial statements are good or bad in running a business (Safitri et al., 2022). The quality of financial statements is a summary of financial transactions as the final result of the accounting process (Mila Sari et al., 2023).

Accounting Comprehension

Comprehension means understanding something that is known correctly while Accounting is the study of corporate finance that presents financial statements for the benefit of the company. (Lestari & Dewi, 2020). Accounting comprehension means a person who has an understanding in the field of accounting or related to accounting. (Afifah & Rachman, 2022). This measurement of accounting comprehension aims to determine the extent to which a person delves into accounting or understands the accounting used to prepare accounting reports on his business.

Digitalization of MSMEs

Digitalization of MSMEs is an effort to switch conventional business systems to digital business systems that aim to increase the value of effectiveness and efficiency of business management and MSME operations. (Vobis, 2022). Digitalization in MSMEs is not only in sales and purchasing activities, but also digitalization in the financial management or recording system available by using a simple accounting software such as Buku Kas, iKas, Si Apik etc.

MSMEs Financial Inclusion

According to Bank Indonesia's National Financial Inclusion Strategy on Munthay & Sembiring (2024), financial inclusion is the right of everyone to have access and full services from financial institutions in a timely, convenient, informative and affordable manner. The government is still paying serious attention to MSMEs, especially in terms of the ability of MSME actors to obtain broad access to capital, such as obtaining financing services from financial institutions, namely by obtaining credit that can help MSME actors develop their businesses. This can help MSMEs as drivers of the economy by having a positive impact on society, namely reducing unemployment, improving welfare, and equalizing income (OJK, 2020).

Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy is an individual's internal factor or psychological condition. Self-efficacy was first discovered by (Bandura, 1977), Bandura pointed out that "Self-efficacy is a psychological construct based on an evaluation of one's ability is a belief related to personal ability to organize and carry out an action showing certain skills". Meanwhile, according to Wolfolk in Pratiwi (2019), self-efficacy is a person's assessment of oneself or the level of confidence in one's ability to complete tasks in achieving goals for certain results.

II. METHOD

This research is quantitative, which is a method used to research on certain populations or samples, this type of sampling technique is generally carried out randomly and data analysis is quantitative or statistical, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses with primary data. (Sugiyono, 2018), and added in-depth interviews with the sample to be studied to get maximum results. where data is taken from the distribution of questionnaires.

Population is all the characteristics or number of objects to be studied (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study were all MSMEs in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. The sample in this study were 103 respondents. This study uses the Slovin method in determining the research sample, with the formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

means:

n : minimum sample size

N : number of samples in the population

e : error tolerance

The type of data used in this study is primary data, namely data obtained from questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. This research was conducted by testing Moderation Regression on SPSS (MRA SPSS Test) using SPSS 29. The regression formula used in this study is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 M + \beta_5 X_1 * M + \beta_6 X_2 * M + \beta_6 X_3 * M \dots \dots (II)$$

Means:

X₁ = Accounting Comprehension

X₂ = Digitalization of MSMEs

X₃ = MSMEs Financial Inclusion

Y = Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements.

M = *Self-Efficacy*

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results I

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.756	1.102		2.500	.014
	Accounting Comprehension	-.541	.266	-.247	-2.030	.045
	Digitalization of MSMEs	.475	.148	.306	3.206	.002
	MSMEs Financial Inclusion	.296	.120	.299	2.472	.015

a. Dependent Variable: Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on Table 2, known that:

- The significance value of the Accounting Comprehension variable is 0.045 or <0.050 , so Accounting Understanding has a significant effect on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements.
- The significance value of the Digitalization of MSMEs variable is 0.002 or <0.050 , so Digitalization of MSMEs has a significant effect on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements.
- The significance value of the MSMEs Financial Inclusion variable is 0.015 or <0.050 , so MSMEs Financial Inclusion has a significant effect on the Quality of Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

Table 3. Test Results of Coefficient Determination I

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.358 ^a	.128	.102	1.042

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Comprehension, Digitalization of MSMEs, MSMEs Financial Inclusion

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the R Square value is 0.128, so the effect of Accounting Comprehension, Digitalization of MSMEs, MSMEs Financial Inclusion is 12.8%.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results I I

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1 (Constant)	3.579	1.205		2.969	.004
Accounting Comprehension	-.694	.275	-.317	-2.524	.013
Digitalization of MSMEs	.505	.146	.326	3.463	.001
MSMEs Financial Inclusion	.320	.119	.323	2.693	.008
Self Efficacy	-.256	.090	-.269	-2.834	.006
Accounting Comprehension * <i>Self Efficacy</i>	.034	.041	.177	.823	.413
Digitalization of MSMEs * <i>Self Efficacy</i>	.019	.034	.060	.544	.588
MSMEs Financial Inclusion * <i>Self Efficacy</i>	-.019	.041	-.101	-.478	.634

a. Dependent Variable: Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on Table 4, it can be noted that:

- The significance value of the interaction variable between Accounting Comprehension and Self-Efficacy is 0.433 or > 0.050 , so the Self-Efficacy variable is unable to moderate the Accounting Comprehension variable on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

- The significance value of the interaction variable between Digitalization of MSMEs and *Self-Efficacy* is 0,588 or $>0,050$, so the *Self-Efficacy* variable is unable to moderate the Digitalization of MSMEs variable on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements
- The significance value of the interaction variable between MSMEs Financial Inclusion and *Self-Efficacy* is 0,634 atau $>0,050$, so the *Self-Efficacy* variable is unable to moderate the MSMEs Financial Inclusion variable on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements

Table 5. Test Results of Coefficient Determination II

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.459 ^a	.210	.152	1.012

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting Comprehension, Digitalization of MSMEs, MSMEs Financial Inclusion, Accounting Comprehension *Self Efficacy, Digitalization of MSMEs *Self Efficacy, MSMEs Financial Inclusion *Self Efficacy

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the R Square value is 0.459 so that the effect of Accounting Understanding, MSME Digitalization and MSME Financial Inclusion on the Quality of MSME Financial Statements with the *Self-Efficacy* variable as moderation is 45.9%.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this research it can be concluded that Accounting Comprehension, MSMEs Digitalization and MSMEs Financial Inclusion have a significant effect on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements in Sleman, which supports the research results of Paramitalaksmi & Airawaty (2023), Rochmawati et al. (2024), Oktari & Sinta (2023) and Izzaty & Solovida (2023). Even though the *Self-Efficacy* is not able to moderate these three variables on the Quality of MSMEs Financial Statements, which supports the research results of Mila Sari et al. (2023).

The research has limitations, namely that it was only conducted in the Sleman Regency area, D.I. Yogyakarta. Thus, it is recommended to expand the research area and add to the variables used.

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