


ASYMPTOTIC SIGNIFICANCE TEST ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN PAPUA PROVINCE GOVERNMENT

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 22 May 2023</p> <p>Accepted 18 August 2023</p>	<p>Purpose: This study analyses the financial performance of Papua Province's regency and city administrations from 2015 to 2021 in terms of regional independence, dependency, and harmony.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Asymptotic Significance; Financial Performance; Papua.</p> <div data-bbox="172 913 480 1160" style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>Theoretical framework: Every local government should consistently, somewhat, equitably, and democratically enhance the services it provides to the community. The effectiveness of controlling these potentials can also be used to gauge the local government's financial performance. The regional budget serves as the government's indicator for assessing its capacity to finance the execution of development initiatives.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach: Uses secondary archive data (APBD) retrieved from the DJPK database for the years 2015-2021. Various assessments, including the dependency ratio, the independence ratio, and the harmonization ratio, are used to evaluate the financial success of the previous years. The Asymptotic Significance with Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to determine the difference in financial performance.</p> <p>Findings: (1) Papua Province's financial performance between 2015 and 2021 shows that the ratios of independence are still deficient (below 25 percent) with the relation pattern with the central government in the instructional category, that regional dependency still revolves in very high criteria, and that the harmonization ratio is an average of 22.40 percent, with a perception of higher than national level 5-20 percent. (2) From 2015 to 2021, there is no substantive distinction between the regency and city's financial performance in the province.</p> <p>Research, Practical & Social implications: The imperative for in-depth research on regional financial performance in Indonesian provinces are linked to other variables such as regional loans or government policy that makes loans one of the regional sources of income. Improve the amount and quality of human resources in regional financial management, which naturally alters the regional financial management system.</p> <p>Originality/value: To improve the region's financial performance, the local government must increase local income through polling business more intensively and effectively. Local governments must establish more income targets with projections, modify rules relating to PAD improvement activities, and identify new PAD sources.</p> <p>Doi: https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i8.1580</p>

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TESTE DE SIGNIFICÂNCIA ASSINTÓTICA SOBRE O DESEMPENHO FINANCEIRO NO GOVERNO DA PROVÍNCIA DE PAPUA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este estudo analisa o desempenho financeiro da regência da Província de Papua e das administrações municipais de 2015 a 2021 em termos de independência regional, dependência e harmonia.

Estrutura teórica: Todo governo local deve consistentemente, de alguma forma, de forma equitativa e democraticamente melhorar os serviços que presta à comunidade. A eficácia do controle desses potenciais também pode ser usada para avaliar o desempenho financeiro do governo local. O orçamento regional serve como indicador do governo para avaliar sua capacidade de financiar a execução de iniciativas de desenvolvimento.

Projeto/metodologia/abordagem: Usa dados de arquivo secundário (APBD) recuperados da base de dados do DJPK para os anos 2015-2021. Diversas avaliações, incluindo o rácio de dependência, o rácio de independência e o rácio de harmonização, são utilizadas para avaliar o sucesso financeiro dos anos anteriores. O teste de Significância Assintótica com Kolmogorov-Smirnov é usado para determinar a diferença no desempenho financeiro.

Constatações: (1) O desempenho financeiro da Província de Papua entre 2015 e 2021 mostra que os índices de independência ainda são deficientes (abaixo de 25%) com o padrão de relação com o governo central na categoria de instrução, que a dependência regional ainda gira em critérios muito altos, e que o índice de harmonização é uma média de 22,40%, com uma percepção de nível superior ao nacional 5-20%. (2) De 2015 a 2021, não há distinção substancial entre a regência e o desempenho financeiro da cidade na província.

Investigação, implicações práticas e sociais: O imperativo de uma investigação aprofundada sobre o desempenho financeiro regional nas províncias indonésias está ligado a outras variáveis, como os empréstimos regionais ou a política governamental que faz dos empréstimos uma das fontes regionais de rendimento. Melhorar o volume e a qualidade dos recursos humanos na gestão financeira regional, o que altera, naturalmente, o sistema de gestão financeira regional.

Originalidade/valor: Para melhorar o desempenho financeiro da região, o governo local deve aumentar a renda local através de atividades de votação de forma mais intensiva e eficaz. Os governos locais devem estabelecer mais metas de renda com projeções, modificar as regras relacionadas às atividades de melhoria da DPA e identificar novas fontes de DPA.

Palavras-chave: Significado Assintótico, Desempenho Financeiro, Papua.

PRUEBA DE SIGNIFICACIÓN ASINTÓTICA DEL DESEMPEÑO FINANCIERO EN EL GOBIERNO DE LA PROVINCIA DE PAPUA

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Este estudio analiza el desempeño financiero de las administraciones municipales y de regencia de la provincia de Papúa de 2015 a 2021 en términos de independencia regional, dependencia y armonía.

Marco teórico: Cada gobierno local debe mejorar de manera consistente, de alguna manera, equitativa y democrática los servicios que presta a la comunidad. La eficacia de controlar estos potenciales también se puede utilizar para medir el desempeño financiero del gobierno local. El presupuesto regional sirve de indicador del Gobierno para evaluar su capacidad de financiar la ejecución de iniciativas de desarrollo.

Diseño/metodología/enfoque: Utiliza datos de archivo secundarios (APBD) recuperados de la base de datos DJPK para los años 2015-2021. Para evaluar el éxito financiero de los años anteriores se utilizan diversas evaluaciones, como la tasa de dependencia, la tasa de independencia y la tasa de armonización. La prueba de significación asintótica con Kolmogorov-Smirnov se utiliza para determinar la diferencia en el desempeño financiero.

Hallazgos: (1) El desempeño financiero de la provincia de Papúa entre 2015 y 2021 muestra que los ratios de independencia siguen siendo deficientes (por debajo del 25 por ciento) con el patrón de relación con el gobierno central en la categoría de instrucción, que la dependencia regional todavía gira en criterios muy altos, y que el ratio de armonización es un promedio de 22,40 por ciento, con una percepción de más alto que el nivel nacional 5-20 por ciento. (2) De 2015 a 2021, no hay ninguna distinción sustancial entre la regencia y el rendimiento financiero de la ciudad en la provincia.

Investigación, implicaciones prácticas y sociales: El imperativo de una investigación en profundidad sobre el desempeño financiero regional en las provincias indonesias está vinculado a otras variables como los préstamos regionales o la política gubernamental que hace de los préstamos una de las fuentes regionales de ingresos. Mejorar la cantidad y la calidad de los recursos humanos en la gestión financiera regional, lo que naturalmente altera el sistema de gestión financiera regional.

Originalidad/valor: Para mejorar el desempeño financiero de la región, el gobierno local debe aumentar los ingresos locales a través de encuestas más intensas y efectivas. Los gobiernos locales deben establecer más objetivos de ingresos con proyecciones, modificar las reglas relacionadas con las actividades de mejora de la PAD e identificar nuevas fuentes de PAD.

Palabras clave: Importancia Asintótica, Rendimiento Financiero, Papúa.

INTRODUCTION

The principle of real autonomy is that handling government affairs is carried out based on the duties, authorities, and obligations as natural as it exists and can grow alive and develop according to the potential and peculiarities of the region. Thus, each region's content and type of autonomy are not always the same as other regions (Foldvary, 2011; Hooghe et al., 2008; Smith, 2008).

Regional autonomy implementation quality (Widodo, 2019) requires the development of regional capacity in terms of regulations, systems, and sources of funding in the regions (Mendez & Bachtler, 2022). The region must be able to correctly identify the capacity it has to be able to produce the expected progress.

The existence of such vast authority in government (Kareem et al., 2022) matters granted to the regions in the framework of regional autonomy might be a boon to the regions. On the other hand, increased regional power is a burden that necessitates regional readiness for its implementation, because the greater the government affairs that fall under the purview of local governments. As a result, numerous factors must be prepared (Arauco et al., 2022), such as human resources, financial resources, regional facilities, and pre-facilities.

Every local government should improve the community's service and welfare democratically, fairly, equitably, and continuously. If the government optimizes the region's potential for natural, human, and financial resources, it can carry out its obligations. The financial performance of the local government can also be observed from the success of managing these potentials.

The regional budget becomes the government's benchmark in measuring its ability to finance the implementation of development tasks. The local government is trying to improve its financial performance using the concept of value for money (Glendinning, 1988), which explains managing public sector organizations based on three main elements: economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

In terms of the area, the regency government is relatively more extensive than the city area (Simangunsong & Hutasoit, 2018). Thus, there are villages and regencies, and reaching

equalization of development requires a larger budget. In terms of population, the population density in the regency is lower than in the city. Population density profoundly affects the providing ployment, education, health, and social problem-solving.

The government can immediately determine various ways to maintain or improve the efficiency and effectiveness of activity with the help of performance data measurement, analysis, and evaluation, all while providing the public with objective information about the means by which these results were achieved.

This research was conducted based on a gap from previous research (Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013), showing a difference in financial performance of Indonesia as measured by the independence, effectiveness, and efficiency ratio. (Magdalena et al., 2013) determine how the three financial ratios evaluated financial performance. In addition, there is a gap in the (Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013) research that efficiency and growth ratios indicate that there is no difference in financial performance. In (J. T. Haryanto, 2017), the share analysis results show that the natural resource-producing region has a more excellent value than the non-natural resource area. In contrast, from the growth analysis, non-natural resource regions have more excellent value than natural resource-producing regions.

This study has two goals: (1) to examine the independence, regional dependency, and harmony ratios of Papua Province's regencies and city governments in 2015-2021; and (2) to examine the differences between the regency and city governments' financial performances during the same time period, which is expected to be able to provide a foundation for planning and making decisions for local governments.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Finance

Regional finance can generally be defined as all rights and obligations that can be quantified in monetary terms, as well as everything in the form of money or goods that can be used as regional wealth as long as it is not owned or controlled by a higher state or region and other parties in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations (Mamesah, 1995).

Financial factors are essential in measuring the region's ability to exercise its autonomy. The region's financial state determines the shape and variety that the local government will carry out. In (Halim & Kusufi, 2007) the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) reflects the improvement of local government in managing regional finances, which directly or indirectly affects the Local government's ability to finance the implementation of government,

development, and social services responsibilities. In addition, to assess the financial capacity of local governments, one must examine the ratio of available funds to the budgeted and implemented amount.

From the above understanding can be seen that in the finance of the region, there are two essential elements, namely:

1. All rights are intended as the right to collect local taxes, local levies and/or receipts, and other resources following the prevailing provisions of the regional revenue, thereby adding to the regional wealth;
2. Regional obligations can be in the form of obligations to pay or in connection with bills to the regions to finance local households and the relevant regions' implementation of general and development duties.

According to (Kunarjo, 1992), to construct infrastructure, the local government can finance from the local original revenue source, balancing funds and regional loans. Because of the small local native income compared to development needs, local governments require loans to be used on projects that can generate revenue.

Local Government Financial Report (LKPD)

According to (Harun, 2009), financial statements are the government's primary accountability tool to the representatives of the people in parliament or other state institutions of interest and the general public. Reforming the culture necessitates more transparent public sector accountability or more enlightening financial statements. Specifically, the objective of financial reporting in the public sector is to offer pertinent information for decision-making and establish the entity's accountability for entrusted resources by:

- a. Describe the resources, allocation, and utilization of financial resources.
- b. It describes how the entity finances its activities and meets its financial requirements.
- c. Facilitate the evaluation of an entity's ability to fund its activities and meet its obligations and commitments by providing pertinent information.
- d. Provide information regarding the financial condition and changes of an entity.
- e. Provides meaningful aggregated information to analyze the performance of entities in terms of service costs, efficiency, and goal achievement.

(Nugroho & Rohman, 2012) specifies financial statements as one of the information that must be legally disclosed as a way of management's accountability for the management of the

owner's resources, as well as an information window that enables persons outside of management to understand the condition of the entity.

Public sector organizations must be able to make external financial statements that include formal financial statements, such as Surplus or Deficit Reports, Budget Realization Reports, Cash Flow Reports, Balance Sheets, and Performance Reports expressed in financial and non-financial measures (Mardiasmo, 2009). (Bastian & Saat, 2010) mentions the components of a complete set of financial statements, including Financial Position Statements, Financial Performance Statements, Asset Change Statements, Cash Flow Statements, Budget Calculations, and Notes on Financial Statements.

Local Government Financial Performance

The government's obligation is to account for performance by conveying relevant information in connection with the program's results implemented to the representatives of the people as well as community groups who want to assess the performance of the Government (H. Haryanto et al., 2007).

(Bastian, 2006) defines performance as a profession achieved by organizations over a period of time. Performance is an achievement of what is planned, both personally and organizationally. Great attention to performance measurement because performance measurement can improve efficiency, effectiveness, savings, and productivity in public sector organizations.

Meanwhile, according to (Mardiasmo, 2002), the measurement of the financial performance of the Local government is carried out to meet three objectives:

- a. Improving government performance;
- b. Help allocate resources and make decisions;
- c. Realize public accountability and improve institutional communication.

According to Syamsi (1986) in (Halim & Kusufi, 2012), several criteria can be used as a measure to know the ability of local governments to regulate their households, among others:

Capabilities of The Organization

The organizational structure of the local government should be able to handle all duties and responsibilities, and the division of authority and duty should be very clear. The number of units and their types should also adequately match the needs.

The Ability of Local Government Apparatus

Public officials must fulfill their responsibilities of regulating and caring for local households. Expertise, morality, discipline, and honesty all contribute to accomplishing the region's desired goals.

Ability to Encourage Community Participation

Local governments should be able to encourage citizens to participate in development efforts.

Regional Financial Capabilities

The local government should finance all Government, development, and community activities to implement its household arrangements and management.

The reporting was submitted to the public in general and the House of Representatives. The public and members of the House of Representatives can receive complete and sharp information about government programs' performances and their units. Continuously published performance reporting will be a step forward in demonstrating the accounting process.

Financial Ratio Analysis

(Suprpto, 2006) mentioned that one of the tools to analyze the performance of local governments in managing their local finances is to carry out an analysis of the ratio to APBD that has been established and implemented. Ratio analysis application in the public sector has not been made much, so there has not been a unanimous agreement on the name and rules of measurement in theory. Nevertheless, to manage regional finances that are transparent, honest, democratic, effective, efficient, and accountable, ratio-to-budget analysis needs to be implemented even though budget accounting differs from private companies' financial statements (Halim & Kusufi, 2007).

Some ratios that can be developed based on financial data sourced from APBD are as follows:

Independency Ratio

According to Mahsum (2006) in (Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013), regional financial independence demonstrates the government's ability to self-finance government

activities, development, and services to communities that have paid taxes and levies as a vital source of revenue for the region, which is reflected in Local Revenue (PAD).

Table 1: Independency Ratio Criteria

Financial Capabilities	Independency Ratio (%)	Relationship Patterns
Very Low	0-25	Instructive
Low	>25-50	Consulate
Are	>50-75	Participatory
High	>75-100	Delegative

Source: Law No. 690.900.327 (1996)

Dependency Ratio

The regional financial dependency ratio indicates the local government's dependence on the central government. This ratio can be by transfer revenue divided into total regional revenues. The higher this ratio, the greater the local government's dependence on the central government.

Table 2: Dependency Ratio Criteria

Criteria	Dependency Ratio (%)
Very Low	0,00 – 10,00
Low	10,01 – 20,00
Moderate	20,01 – 30,00
Enough	30,01 – 40,00
High	40,01 – 50,00
Very High	> 50.00

Source: Ministry of R&D Team – Fisipol UGM, 1991 in Bisma (2010:77)

Harmonization Ratio

According to (Halim & Kusufi, 2012) (Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013), the harmonization ratio is the ratio that describes how the local government prioritizes its allocation of funds to regular spending and optimal growth spending. The higher the percentage of funds allocated to local apparatus spending, the percentage of public service spending used to provide the community's economic facilities and infrastructure tends to be smaller.

Previous Research

(Pasrah, 2007) investigates regional performance analysis, financial independence, and economic growth in South Sumatra province. This study stated that the South Sumatra region's financial independence ratio tends to fluctuate, with an annual average of 48.50 percent. Furthermore, performance variables have a positive and significant effect on economic growth,

and regional financial independence variables have no significant effect on economic growth in South Sumatera Province.

(Susantih & Saftiana, 2008) compares the provincial government's financial performance indicators in southern Sumatra using three performance indicators: regional financial independence, effectiveness, and financial efficiency. Independency, in this case, demonstrates the local government's ability to manage its own Local Indigenous Income. In this study, the provincial government in southern Sumatra declared sufficient classification while the effectiveness rate fluctuated, meaning the effectiveness value did not consistently rise or fall.

(Riani & Kaluge, 2011) investigate a comparative analysis of the financial performance of the region in Papua. The results showed differences in financial performance before and after the expansion.

(Bisma & Susanto, 2003) evaluate financial performance using five ratios: independency, dependency, fiscal decentralization, effectiveness, and efficiency. This study states that there was a reasonably high dependency. Meanwhile, fiscal decentralization and efficiency are relatively even very effective. However, it is inefficient at the efficiency level.

(Wakhyudi & Tarunasari, 2013) research to measure the financial performance of local governments, including the independency ratio, effectiveness ratio, effectiveness and efficiency ratio, activity ratio, and growth ratio. As a result of this study, the independency ratio is low because local governments are still heavily dependent on the central government. The ratio of activity and growth ratio has increased, proven by the local government starting the construction of facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, its effectiveness and efficiency ratio is declared stable.

(Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013) determine the relative efficacy, efficiency, activity, and growth of Indonesia's regional governments from a financial perspective. There was a correlation between the percentage of autonomy, efficiency, and activity among Indonesia's province governments, and their financial performance. Also, when looking at efficiency and growth ratios, the outcomes showed no significant differences in financial success.

(Magdalena et al., 2013) research the financial performance indicators of provincial governments in Indonesia using financial ratios in the form of independence and effectiveness ratios and performance harmony. The results show no significant difference in the financial performance of the provincial government in Indonesia.

(Sulianti & Ika, 2012) research comparing financial performance before and after regional autonomy in DIY using the efficiency, effectiveness, and independency ratio. The study's results showed no difference in the average efficiency ratio before and after regional autonomy. Similarly, there is no difference in the effectiveness ratio. In contrast to the stated level of independency, the difference existed before and after autonomy existed.

(Rahman et al., 2014) conduct a comparative analysis of the financial capabilities of the north Sulawesi province using the independence ratio, decentralization ratio, fiscal degree, capability, routine index, and growth. This study shows no difference in financial performance between Manado city and Bitung city because some ratio analysis shows shallow results.

(Dewi, 2015) researches that the level of independency in Bukittinggi is still low because the role of the central government is dominant. The effectiveness ratio is less effective and can be said to be less supportive of implementing regional autonomy. From the efficiency level, having been able to carry out tasks efficiently is proven by the changes that occur every year, but it is still very high in dependency. The growth ratio describes increasing the success of each period in growing the local native income.

Furthermore, (Saputra et al., 2016) analyzed the government's financial performance in Jembrana Regency using the decentralization degree ratio, regional financial independence ratio, and income growth ratio. The result is that the degree of decentralization in Jembrana regency is still lacking because the local government's ability to increase local native income is still very lacking. Similarly, his level of independency is also lacking. However, its revenue growth rate is expressed positively, as it has always experienced an increase in revenue.

(Dharmawati & Irmadariyani, 2016) conduct a financial ratio analysis to assess the financial performance of Banyuwangi regency using the independence and effectiveness ratios. The study results stated that the Banyuwangi independence ratio is relatively low. Nevertheless, the effectiveness ratio of the Banyuwangi regency is high, proven by reaching PAD beyond the targeted limit of the local government.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Research Data Types

Data can be interpreted as received information that can be numbers, words, or in oral and other writing forms. The study used secondary data. Secondary data has been available in a form published or used by organizations, not processing.

Types, Sources, and Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the type of data used was secondary archive data obtained from the DJPK database. The data collection techniques in this study use archival strategies to obtain secondary data with data collection techniques from the database. Secondary archive data was used as APBD Report and Realized APBD Report of 29 regencies and cities in Papua Province year 2015-2021. The use of secondary archive data because the samples used in this study were examined based on the APBD Report of regencies and cities in Papua province year 2015-2021.

Data Analysis Techniques

1. Financial performance is done to assess past years by conducting various analyses so that financial positions represent the reality of the entity and the potential performance that will continue. Where regional financial performance can be measured using regional financial ratios (Halim & Kusufi, 2007, 2012) in (Rusherlistyanti & Dwijayanti, 2013) are:

$$\text{Independency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Regional Income}}{\text{Total Income}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Transfer Fund}}{\text{Total Income}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Harmonisation Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Capital Spending}}{\text{Total Spending}} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

2. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to compare the financial performance of a regency and a city in Papua province.

$$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \dots \mu_{30} \quad (4)$$

Description:

- μ_1 = Regional financial performance in Papua Province
- μ_2 = Regional financial performance in Biak Numfor Regency
- μ_3 = Regional financial performance in Jayapura Regency
- μ_4 = Regional financial performance in Jayawijaya Regency
- μ_5 = Regional financial performance in Merauke Regency
- μ_6 = Regional financial performance in Mimika Regency
- μ_7 = Regional financial performance in Nabire Regency
- μ_8 = Regional financial performance in Paniai Regency
- μ_9 = Regional financial performance in Puncak Jaya Regency
- μ_{10} = Regional financial performance in Kepulauan Yapen Regency

- μ_{11} = Regional financial performance in Jayapura City
- μ_{12} = Regional financial performance in Sarmi Regency
- μ_{13} = Regional financial performance in Keerom Regency
- μ_{14} = Regional financial performance in Yahukimo Regency
- μ_{15} = Regional financial performance in Pegunungan Bintang Regency
- μ_{16} = Regional financial performance in Tolikara Regency
- μ_{17} = Regional financial performance in Boven Digoel Regency
- μ_{18} = Regional financial performance in Mappi Regency
- μ_{19} = Regional financial performance in Asmat Regency
- μ_{20} = Regional financial performance in Waropen Regency
- μ_{21} = Regional financial performance in Supiori Regency
- μ_{22} = Regional financial performance in Mamberamo Raya Regency
- μ_{23} = Regional financial performance in Mamberamo Tengah Regency
- μ_{24} = Regional financial performance in Yalimo Regency
- μ_{25} = Regional financial performance in Lanny Jaya Regency
- μ_{26} = Regional financial performance in Nduga Regency
- μ_{27} = Regional financial performance in Dogiyai Regency
- μ_{28} = Regional financial performance in Puncak Regency
- μ_{29} = Regional financial performance in Intan Jaya Regency
- μ_{30} = Regional financial performance in Deiyai Regency

In this study, Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) was used to see if there were differences between the regency and the city government's financial performance in Papua province tested with the following hypothesis:

H_0 : There is no significant difference in the regency and city financial performance in Papua Province.

H_1 : There are significant differences in the regency and city financial performance in Papua Province.

According to (Ross, 2017; Sugianto, 2007), if the asymptotic significance test result is more significant than 0.05, then H_0 is accepted. Conversely, if asymptotic significance testing is less than 0.05, then H_1 is accepted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Local Government Financial Performance

This research aims to determine the regency and city governments' financial performance in Papua Province year 2015-2021. The performance of local governments in managing their local finances is measured using three performance indicators: regional independency ratio, dependency ratio, and harmonization ratio.

Regional financial independency demonstrates the ability of local governments to self-finance government activities, development, and services to communities that have paid taxes and levies as a vital source of revenue for the region (ADB, 2022). Furthermore, regional financial activities are seen through the ratio of capital and regional expenditures.

Independency Ratio

Calculation results of the independency ratio of provincial, regencies, and city in Papua provides the following:

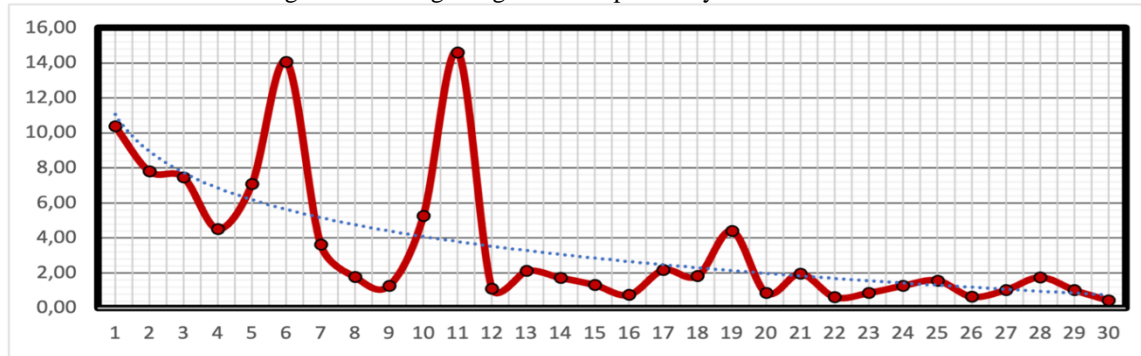
Table 3: The Regional Independency Ratio

No	Government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
1	Papua Province	7.73	8.82	9.37	7.45	13.30	10.66	15.41	10.39
2	Biak Numfor Regency	6.14	8.77	13.76	3.69	8.55	8.29	5.47	7.81
3	Jayapura Regency	6.25	5.81	7.20	8.08	7.98	6.67	10.28	7.47
4	Jayawijaya Regency	5.59	3.26	5.88	5.30	4.04	4.61	2.96	4.52
5	Merauke Regency	7.30	6.23	6.74	7.12	8.11	6.77	7.45	7.10
6	Mimika Regency	15.31	13.23	16.71	9.81	10.24	13.05	20.08	14.06
7	Nabire Regency	1.65	1.68	2.21	2.39	4.53	6.03	7.03	3.64
8	Paniai Regency	2.12	1.40	1.55	1.61	2.06	2.15	1.62	1.79
9	Puncak Jaya Regency	1.17	1.36	1.52	1.51	0.77	1.22	1.46	1.29
10	Kepulauan Yapen Regency	4.29	4.85	7.26	6.59	4.68	4.18	5.06	5.27
11	Jayapura City	12.51	11.27	12.97	14.12	18.16	13.65	19.63	14.61
12	Sarmi Regency	0.60	0.76	0.91	1.00	1.46	1.68	1.46	1.12
13	Keerom Regency	1.40	1.72	2.13	2.35	2.49	2.41	2.52	2.15
14	Yahukimo Regency	1.96	1.57	2.43	1.48	2.01	1.47	1.26	1.74
15	Pegunungan Bintang Regency	1.50	1.20	1.19	1.46	1.33	1.86	0.78	1.33
16	Tolikara Regency	1.31	0.64	0.40	0.24	0.63	1.14	0.97	0.76
17	Boven Digoel Regency	2.09	1.45	1.86	1.80	2.50	2.45	3.13	2.18
18	Mappi Regency	1.42	1.75	1.50	1.80	2.21	2.56	1.60	1.83
19	Asmat Regency	3.86	3.68	7.42	9.65	2.12	2.25	1.95	4.42
20	Waropen Regency	0.84	0.72	1.03	1.35	0.36	1.06	0.72	0.87
21	Supiori Regency	1.18	1.74	2.69	3.62	1.29	1.56	1.74	1.97
22	Mamberamo Raya Regency	1.13	0.42	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.61	0.50	0.64
23	Mamberamo Tengah Regency	1.48	0.17	0.10	0.10	2.11	1.11	1.07	0.88
24	Yalimo Regency	1.54	0.71	1.51	1.61	1.78	0.78	1.07	1.28
25	Lanny Jaya Regency	1.39	0.81	1.20	3.82	1.94	1.18	0.75	1.58
26	Nduga Regency	0.36	0.33	0.77	1.05	0.86	0.63	0.63	0.66
27	Dogiyai Regency	2.42	1.07	0.34	0.60	0.96	0.85	1.05	1.04
28	Puncak Regency	1.03	0.22	7.61	0.63	0.82	1.52	0.55	1.77
29	Intan Jaya Regency	0.69	0.46	0.40	0.39	1.14	1.74	2.39	1.03
30	Deiyai Regency	1.05	0.30	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.33	0.60	0.44

Source: DJPK, processed 2022

Table 1 shows that Jayapura city has the highest independence ratio of 14.61 percent and Deiyai regency has the lowest of 0.44 percent, indicating that all governments' financial capabilities in Papua province are still meager (below 25 percent) and the pattern of the relationship to the central government is instructional. This condition will become more apparent when the average independency ratio is displayed in the following figure:

Figure 1: Average Regional Independency Ratio 2015-2021



Source: DJPK, processed 2022

The independence ratio presented earlier underlines the fact that even though the financial capabilities of all governments in Papua province are still meager (below 25 percent), on average, Jayapura city has the highest ability even in comparison to Mimika regency, which has the largest PAD source because it owns the mining company Freeport Indonesia. This is the case despite the fact that all governments in Papua province are still below 25 percent.

In comparison, other regencies and provincial governments are still unable to manage their income sources (PAD) to finance development activities in their respective regencies/cities.

Dependency Ratio

The regional financial dependency ratio indicates the local government's dependence on the central government. This ratio can be calculated by dividing transfer revenue by total regional revenues. The higher this ratio, the greater the local government's dependency on the central government. The results can be seen in the following table:

Table 4: The Regional Independency Ratio

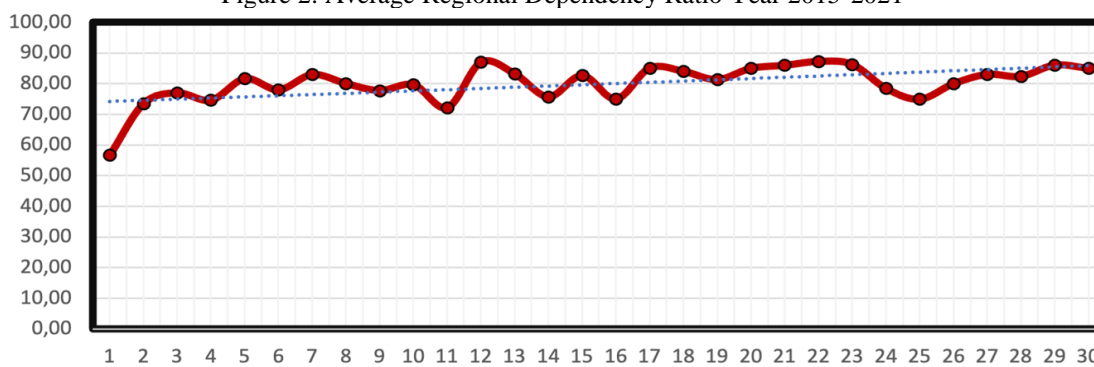
No	Government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
1	Papua Province	27.58	34.61	31.64	33.61	86.70	89.34	93.59	56.72
2	Biak Numfor Regency	71.34	64.62	56.48	68.66	91.45	91.71	70.34	73.52
3	Jayapura Regency	70.21	71.45	70.97	69.85	92.02	93.33	71.39	77.03
4	Jayawijaya Regency	66.25	71.24	60.90	67.16	95.96	95.39	65.61	74.64
5	Merauke Regency	78.87	80.45	77.42	75.50	91.89	93.23	74.36	81.67
6	Mimika Regency	74.30	73.86	69.20	79.46	89.76	86.95	72.56	78.01
7	Nabire Regency	69.27	81.98	82.12	82.89	95.47	93.97	75.21	82.99
8	Paniai Regency	74.56	75.40	72.75	71.63	97.94	97.85	70.33	80.07
9	Puncak Jaya Regency	71.68	72.87	66.15	68.12	99.23	98.78	67.61	77.77
10	Kepulauan Yapen Regency	69.15	76.71	64.72	71.10	95.32	95.82	84.73	79.65
11	Jayapura City	62.97	74.92	66.50	64.74	81.84	86.35	68.11	72.21
12	Sarmi Regency	83.34	85.39	80.81	81.06	98.54	98.32	81.55	87.00
13	Keerom Regency	77.09	78.17	78.28	75.07	97.51	97.59	78.92	83.23
14	Yahukimo Regency	74.27	69.99	62.44	66.03	97.99	98.53	61.05	75.76

No	Government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
15	Pegunungan Bintang Regency	79.18	79.08	75.30	76.33	98.67	98.14	71.94	82.66
16	Tolikara Regency	65.98	71.68	60.56	66.86	99.37	98.86	61.91	75.03
17	Boven Digoel Regency	83.05	83.83	80.47	80.29	97.50	97.55	73.21	85.13
18	Mappi Regency	82.71	81.72	77.58	76.74	97.79	97.44	74.30	84.04
19	Asmat Regency	82.54	78.91	72.53	68.14	97.88	97.75	71.64	81.34
20	Waropen Regency	81.40	79.77	77.21	78.19	99.64	98.94	79.99	85.02
21	Supiori Regency	80.23	83.58	79.00	78.19	98.71	98.44	83.84	86.00
22	Mamberamo Raya Regency	86.83	87.31	82.56	74.25	99.35	99.39	81.10	87.26
23	Mamberamo Tengah Regency	83.42	85.93	78.09	81.46	97.89	98.89	78.62	86.33
24	Yalimo Regency	73.32	76.27	65.25	70.46	98.22	99.22	66.68	78.49
25	Lanny Jaya Regency	73.20	67.23	61.57	65.54	98.06	98.82	60.21	74.95
26	Nduga Regency	74.88	77.38	66.89	74.50	99.14	99.37	67.74	79.99
27	Dogiyai Regency	77.95	75.08	77.01	77.91	99.04	99.15	75.10	83.04
28	Puncak Regency	79.84	82.34	69.52	77.52	99.18	98.48	69.94	82.40
29	Intan Jaya Regency	81.75	82.88	79.95	80.09	98.86	98.26	80.64	86.06
30	Deiyai Regency	81.38	81.63	76.98	78.93	99.69	99.67	77.00	85.04

Source: DJPK, processed 2022

Table 4 obtained the highest average dependency ratio of 87.26 percent by the Mamberamo Raya regency and the lowest at 56.72 percent in the Papua province. Based on these figures, it can be deduced that the dependence on the central government in Papua province over all of the local governments still revolves around very stringent requirements. More noticeable average dependency ratio is presented in the form of the following chart:

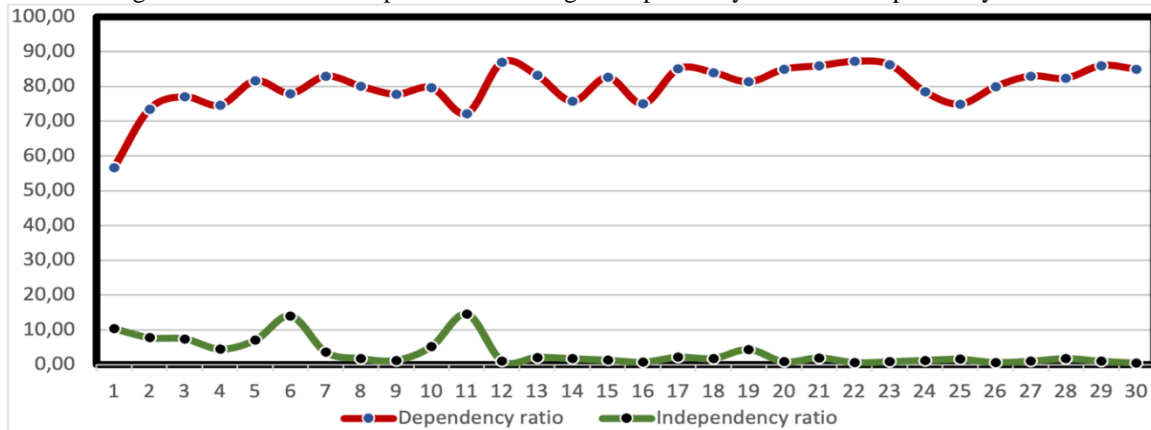
Figure 2: Average Regional Dependency Ratio Year 2015-2021



Source: DJPK, processed 2022

The relationship between the independency ratio and dependency ratio in Papua province is displayed in the following figure:

Figure 3: The Relationship between Average Independency Ratio and Dependency Ratio



Source: DJPK, processed 2022

The dependency ratio is essentially the opposite of the independency ratio of a local government. If the independency ratio of a local government increases, then, in general, the dependency ratio can decrease; the wider the distance between these two lines, the less independent the government is.

The Harmonization Ratio

This ratio illustrates how the local government optimizes allocating funds to regular spending and development expenditures. The harmonization ratio can be calculated using capital expenditure and regional expenditure. The results of the harmonization ratio can be seen in the following table:

Table 5: The Harmonization Ratio

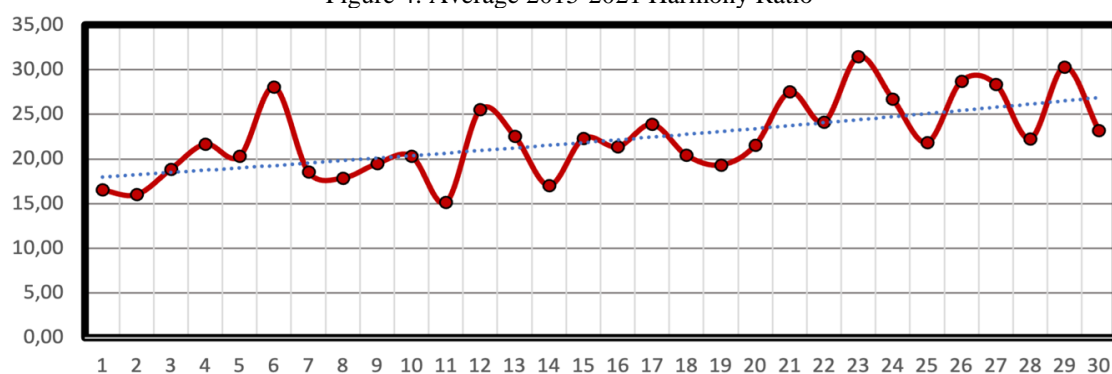
No	Government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
1	Papua Province	23.12	21.31	23.40	17.26	16.66	6.66	7.51	16.56
2	Biak Numfor Regency	16.71	26.85	20.58	12.43	13.47	9.92	12.28	16.03
3	Jayapura Regency	24.32	23.96	12.99	13.39	18.62	19.76	19.22	18.90
4	Jayawijaya Regency	34.54	27.96	22.49	19.69	15.06	15.50	16.59	21.69
5	Merauke Regency	32.24	22.69	21.51	17.70	18.41	16.42	13.27	20.32
6	Mimika Regency	36.40	29.75	22.44	25.73	28.19	21.50	32.50	28.07
7	Nabire Regency	26.81	25.40	10.64	32.85	15.98	8.45	9.92	18.58
8	Paniai Regency	23.73	22.47	17.33	13.95	14.02	17.22	16.48	17.89
9	Puncak Jaya Regency	31.16	34.69	22.41	21.66	11.15	6.26	9.28	19.51
10	Kepulauan Yapen Regency	29.37	29.83	11.17	21.32	16.31	15.05	19.33	20.34
11	Jayapura City	21.48	17.73	11.89	14.21	13.21	8.77	18.77	15.15
12	Sarmi Regency	41.23	39.64	21.77	22.82	16.80	22.24	14.41	25.56
13	Keerom Regency	27.11	24.10	16.74	34.36	24.51	20.27	10.97	22.58
14	Yahukimo Regency	21.67	22.95	13.89	25.76	15.29	8.05	11.83	17.06
15	Pegunungan Bintang Regency	30.01	26.22	20.56	22.33	19.62	23.82	13.75	22.33
16	Tolikara Regency	32.73	28.93	15.33	22.29	18.43	16.15	15.81	21.38
17	Boven Digoel Regency	33.27	25.98	16.95	22.28	27.89	23.26	17.68	23.90
18	Mappi Regency	26.41	23.97	14.08	18.26	23.84	17.13	19.37	20.44
19	Asmat Regency	22.67	26.38	23.33	17.32	15.91	17.20	12.71	19.36

No	Government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
20	Waropen Regency	31.01	19.77	27.82	25.96	19.68	13.36	13.23	21.55
21	Supiori Regency	31.15	40.44	31.83	25.36	23.61	22.84	17.45	27.52
22	Mamberamo Raya Regency	34.35	39.38	27.51	24.99	22.03	11.29	9.63	24.17
23	Mamberamo Tengah Regency	48.00	45.80	33.07	26.46	22.21	23.75	21.15	31.49
24	Yalimo Regency	38.52	33.88	27.85	27.91	29.34	14.38	15.30	26.74
25	Lanny Jaya Regency	39.13	32.39	19.92	20.32	14.97	10.86	15.51	21.87
26	Nduga Regency	46.01	41.53	23.90	35.01	25.21	15.59	13.93	28.74
27	Dogiyai Regency	42.52	35.87	20.19	43.37	18.04	20.18	18.56	28.39
28	Puncak Regency	36.72	34.41	36.47	12.66	19.99	7.90	7.91	22.29
29	Intan Jaya Regency	40.34	37.99	34.15	35.90	25.38	16.18	22.32	30.32
30	Deiyai Regency	35.05	31.90	22.21	23.56	17.27	14.92	17.39	23.19
	Average	31.93	29.81	21.48	23.24	19.37	15.50	15.47	22.40

Source: DJPK, processed 2022

The capital expenditure ratio compares the total realization of capital expenditure and the total regional expenditure. Capital expenditure provides long-term benefits and is also routine. For the capital expenditure ratio, there is no definite benchmark for how much the ideal Ratio of Operating and Capital Expenditures to APBD is because it is strongly influenced by the dynamics of development activities and the amount of investment needs needed to achieve targeted growth.

Figure 4: Average 2015-2021 Harmony Ratio



Source: DJPK, processed 2022

Table 5 and figure 4 show that the average capital expenditures from 2015 to 2021 significantly fluctuated. Overall the analysis year (2015-2021) had a top average of 31.49 percent in Mamberamo Tengah regency and Jayapura City has the lowest rate, 15.15 percent, of any municipality..

However, as a region in a developing country, the role of local governments in spurring the implementation of development is still relatively significant. Therefore, the relatively small capital expenditure (development) ratio needs to be increased in accordance with the

development in the regions. Generally, the proportion of capital expenditure with regional spending is between 5-20 percent.

According to the calculations above, most of the funds owned by local governments are still prioritized for operating expenditure needs, even though the capital expenditure ratio in almost all districts is above 20 percent.

Local Government Financial Performance

The difference in the local government's financial performance in Papua province conducted a different test Kolmogorov Smirnov test, and the data used are presented in Table 5 below. Here is the government's average financial performance in Papua province with three indicators: independence and regional financial activities.

Table 6: Average Financial Performance Ratio

No	Governance	Independency	Dependency	Harmonization	Performance
1	Papua Province	10.39	56.72	16.56	13.48
2	Biak Numfor Regency	7.81	73.52	16.03	11.92
3	Jayapura Regency	7.47	77.03	18.90	13.18
4	Jayawijaya Regency	4.52	74.64	21.69	13.10
5	Merauke Regency	7.10	81.67	20.32	13.71
6	Mimika Regency	14.06	78.01	28.07	21.07
7	Nabire Regency	3.64	82.99	18.58	11.11
8	Paniai Regency	1.79	80.07	17.89	9.84
9	Puncak Jaya Regency	1.29	77.77	19.51	10.40
10	Kepulauan Yapen Regency	5.27	79.65	20.34	12.81
11	Jayapura City	14.61	72.21	15.15	14.88
12	Sarmi Regency	1.12	87.00	25.56	13.34
13	Keerom Regency	2.15	83.23	22.58	12.36
14	Yahukimo Regency	1.74	75.76	17.06	9.40
15	Pegunungan Bintang Regency	1.33	82.66	22.33	11.83
16	Tolikara Regency	0.76	75.03	21.38	11.07
17	Boven Digoel Regency	2.18	85.13	23.90	13.04
18	Mappi Regency	1.83	84.04	20.44	11.14
19	Asmat Regency	4.42	81.34	19.36	11.89
20	Waropen Regency	0.87	85.02	21.55	11.21
21	Supiori Regency	1.97	86.00	27.52	14.75
22	Mamberamo Raya Regency	0.64	87.26	24.17	12.40
23	Mamberamo Tengah Regency	0.88	86.33	31.49	16.18
24	Yalimo Regency	1.28	78.49	26.74	14.01
25	Lanny Jaya Regency	1.58	74.95	21.87	11.73
26	Nduga Regency	0.66	79.99	28.74	14.70
27	Dogiyai Regency	1.04	83.04	28.39	14.72
28	Puncak Regency	1.77	82.40	22.29	12.03
29	Intan Jaya Regency	1.03	86.06	30.32	15.68
30	Deiyai Regency	0.44	85.04	23.19	11.81

Source: DJPK, processed 2022

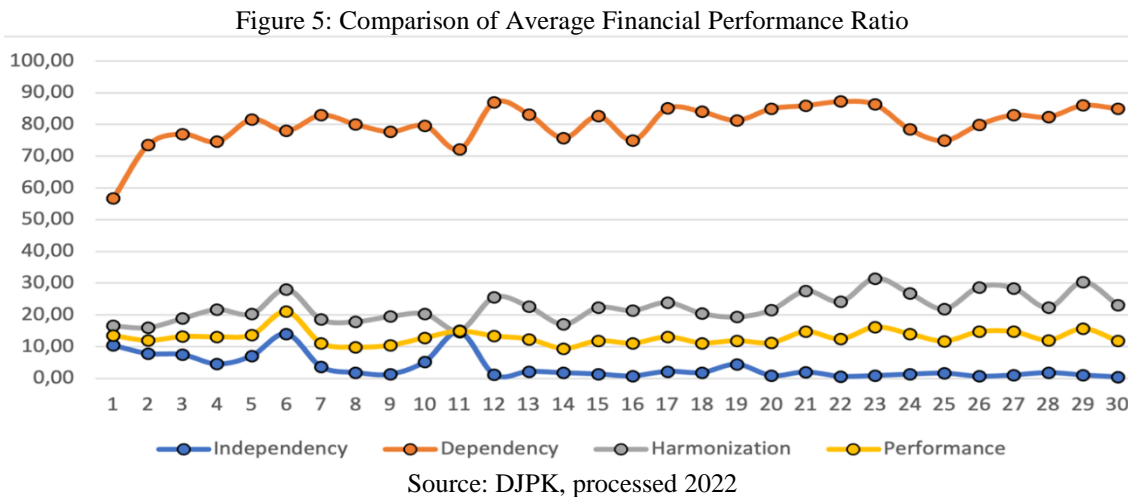


Table 6 and figure 5 above show that the highest average financial performance in 2015-2021 was 21.07 percent in the Mimika regency, and the lowest was 9.40 percent in the Yahukimo regency. Kolmogorov Smirnov Test is then conducted using SPSS 26 MAC, and the following results:

Table 7: One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		PERFORMANCE	
N		30	
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	14.9920%	
	Std. Deviation	2.52115%	
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.119	
	Positive	.119	
	Negative	-.085	
Test Statistic		.119	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c		.200 ^d	
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^e	Sig.	.330	
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.318
		Upper Bound	.342

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 624387341.

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022)

Based on the different test results, Kolmogorov Smirnov Test above shows that, on average, the value of asymp sig is 0.200. If the value of asymp significance is more than 0.05, H_0 is accepted, and H_1 is rejected. There is no significant difference in local governments' financial performance in 30 local administrations in Papua province in 2015-2021.

The same results were also obtained through the Shapiro-Wilk test as follows:

Table 8: Descriptives Statistics

		Statistic	Std. Error	
PERFORMANCE	Mean	14.9920%	0.46030%	
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	14.0506%	
		Upper Bound	15.9334%	
	5% Trimmed Mean	14.9183%		
	Median	14.4785%		
	Variance	6.356		
	Std. Deviation	2.52115%		
	Minimum	10.52%		
	Maximum	21.17%		
	Range	10.65%		
	Interquartile Range	3.16%		
	Skewness	.550	.427	
	Kurtosis	.077	.833	

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022)

Table 9: Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PERFORMANCE	.119	30	.200*	.968	30	.494

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022)

Singgih Santoso (2014) states that the data is normally distributed (symmetrical) in the Shapiro-Wilk test if the significant value is greater than 0.05. From the SPSS output above-obtained sig. 0.494. So came the same conclusion as Kolmogorov Smirnov's previous test that there was no significant difference in the financial performance of local governments in 30 local governments in Papua province in 2015-2021.

DISCUSSION

Measurement of regional financial performance using financial ratios should be carried out by local governments, and made recommendations on implementing financial statements in 28 regencies, one city, and one provincial government as correction and input materials for increasing the government's role in improving public accountability.

To improve the region's financial performance, the local government needs to increase the local native income polling business more intensively and actively. In this case, local governments need to set more revenue targets with estimates, adjust regulations related to PAD improvement efforts, and find new PAD sources.

The need for in-depth research on regional financial performance in provinces throughout Indonesia is linked to other variables, such as regional loans or government policy to make loans one of the regional sources of income.

It is necessary to improve financial information publication from planning documents to continuous accountability reports and time series, both printed and electronically. Improve human resources in quantity and quality in the field of regional financial management that automatically also changes the regional financial management system.

CONCLUSION

The financial performance of the regencies and city governments in the Papua Province year 2015-2021, measured by the ratio of independency, the financial capabilities of all governments in the Papua province are still inadequate (below 25 percent) with the relation pattern with the central government in the instructional category. This was determined by looking at the results of the instructional category. According to the findings of an analysis of regional dependency ratios conducted in 2015-2021, the level of dependence on the central government in Papua province still circles around sufficient and very high standards. This conclusion was reached as a result of the examination of these ratios. The examination of the harmonization ratio from 2015-2021 reveals an average of 22.40 percent, with the score of 31.49 percent being recorded in the Central Mamberamo regency and 15.15 percent being recorded in Jayapura city. The lowest score was recorded in Jayapura. Because this harmony ratio demonstrates a value that is higher than the national average of 5-20 percent, it may be deduced that the local governments of Papua are making rather sizeable investments in their infrastructure. According to the calculations above, most of the funds owned by local governments are still prioritized for operating expenditure needs, even though the capital expenditure ratio in almost all districts is above 20 percent.

In Papua province, there is no substantial difference between the financial performance of the regency and city from 2015 to 2021, indicating that the financial policies and practices of the 28 regencies, the city, and the provincial government are identical.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

This research is still limited to seeing the general group of budgets as variables both in the investigation of variables characteristic of fulfillment, implementation and performance of the budget, while those related to elements of planning, budgeting, and even the dynamics of change have not been described.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

For further research, it is recommended to be developed with inter-variable linkages that are interactional, as well as positioning certain variables such as elements of planning, budgeting, and dynamics of budget changes that are very likely to occur in a very dynamic development process, by of course involving the main factor of obtaining regional opinions that reflect regional independence, namely PAD which is expected to grow in terms of quantity nor quality.

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