DETERMINANTS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to determine the effectiveness of regional original income, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, and profit-sharing funds that can affect the level of regional financial independence. Sampling using purposive sampling. The research data was tested using multiple linear regression tests with a total sample of 77 local government financial reports. The test uses the SPSS 23 tool. The results of the research on the effectiveness of regional original income do not affect the level of regional financial independence. Meanwhile, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, and profit-sharing funds affect the level of regional financial independence. Then the results of testing the coefficient of determination show that only 36.7% of the dependent variable is able to explain the independent variable. Then the remaining 63.3% is influenced by other variables not used in this study.

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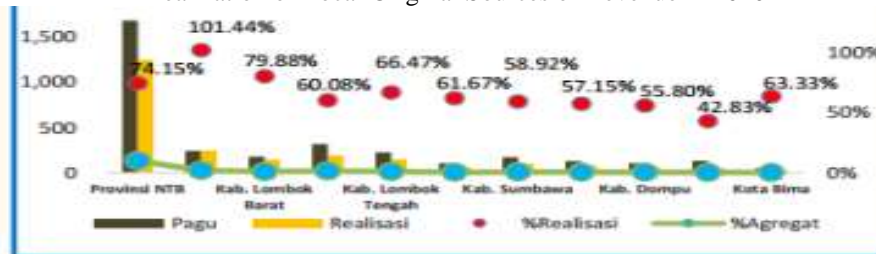Email: syahru260113@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of the government in implementing regional autonomy is to provide flexibility for regions to manage their own households in order to increase equitable development for people's welfare. The level of independence of a region can be seen from self-support in the financial sector related to regional revenue receipts that have been submitted by the center so that regions can carry out their regional activities independently [1]

There are several indicators to measure the financial performance of local governments, one of which is the level of regional financial independence which indicates the potential of local governments to carry out local government work independently regarding development and service to the community [2]. The previous study from [3] showed factors that could affect the level of financial independence including the effectiveness of PAD, general allocation funds, special allocation funds and profit sharing funds.
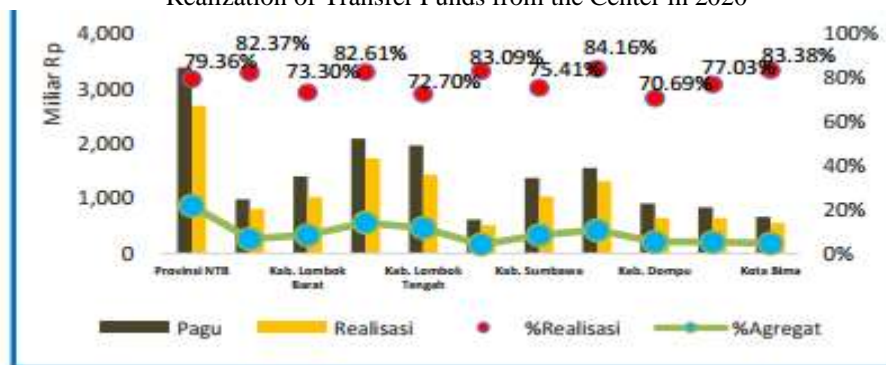
Graph 1.1
Realization of Local Original Sources of Revenue in 2020

Source: djpk.kemenkeu.go.id: 2021

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Graph 1.2
Realization of Transfer Funds from the Center in 2020

Source: djpk.kemenkeu.go.id: 2021

A common phenomenon at this time for a region, especially the district/city government of the Province of NTB in carrying out the era of regional autonomy, is the relatively small role of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) in the APBD structure. Of course, this is supported by Graph 1.1 above, showing that the figure for the realization of regional government PAD throughout the NTB province in the third quarter of 2020 was Rp. 2.37 trillion or 70.76 percent, this PAD decreased by 11.37% from the realization of PAD for the same period in 2019 of Rp. 2.67 Trillion.

As for transfers from the center, based on Graph 1.2 it shows that the realization of transfer income in aggregate in the NTB Province until the third quarter of 2020 reached IDR 12.39 trillion or 78.43 percent, 2.74% higher than the same period in 2019. So it can be concluded that the role of the central government (APBN) is still very dominant in the APBD structure. Of course, this will create a negative stigma because the district/city government is unable to develop a source of revenue that comes from PAD. Therefore the level of independence in the province of NTB is very important to pay attention to in relation to good corporate.
governance. The lower the level of regional dependence on the central government, it can be said that the region has a high level of independence [4].

Results of previous studies conducted by [5], [6], [3] [7], [8], [9], [10] related to the effectiveness of PAD, DAU, DAK and DBH which affect the level of regional financial independence, both differences in places and research periods turned out to provide more varied results so it is still very important to be reviewed.

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that influence the independence of a region. As is known that in the Constitution No. 32 of 2004 concerning regional autonomy, namely that regions are required to manage their own households according to the potential that exists in the area. And the output of this research is expected to be able to provide strategic steps for local governments in terms of improving and maximizing regional potential in supporting regional independence.

2. LITERATUR REVIEW
The Effectiveness of Regional Original Income on the Level of Regional Financial Independence

Regional income has an important role in regional financial performance, because regional revenue looks at the extent to which a region can finance government and development activities so that it can be said to be independent of its performance [11]. The effectiveness ratio of Regional Original Income (PAD) is the ratio that describes the ability of local governments to realize the planned Regional Original Revenue (PAD) compared to the target (budgeted) Regional Original Revenue (PAD). The ability of the region to carry out its duties is categorized as effective if the ratio achieved reaches a minimum of 1 (one) or 100 percent.

The research results of [7], [6] and [3] state that the ratio of Regional Original Income (PAD) does not affect the level of regional financial independence and the different results obtained [12] the ratio of the effectiveness of Regional Original Income (PAD) is positive and significant to the level of regional financial independence.

Ha1 = Effectiveness of Regional Original Income (PAD) has significant influence on the level of regional financial independence

General Allocation Fund (DAU) to the Level of Regional Financial Independence

The General Allocation Fund (DAU) is a fund originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) which is allocated with the aim of equalizing regional financial capabilities to finance their expenditure needs in the context of implementing decentralization (Halim: 2014). Regions that have a large dependence on the General Allocation Fund (DAU) tend not to be independent. This means that the greater the receipt of the General Allocation Fund (DAU), the lower the regional financial independence, and vice versa.

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Based on previous studies, [13], [8] and [14] stated that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. However, in the research of [15], [9] and [16] the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This is different from the studies by [3] and [10] shows that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has no effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Ha2 = The influence of the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has an effect and is significant on the level of regional financial independence

Special Allocation Fund (DAK) to the Level of Regional Financial Independence

Special Allocation Funds are funds originating from APBN revenues and allocated to certain regions with the aim of helping to fund special activities which are regional affairs and in accordance with national priorities, especially in efforts to meet the needs of basic public service facilities and infrastructure [17].

If the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) increases, the level of regional financial independence will decrease and vice versa. Special Allocation Funds (DAK) can be allocated from the APBN to certain regions to finance special needs by taking into account the funds in the APBN. Special needs are needs that cannot be estimated in general with national formulas or commitments or priorities. Based on a study by [16] states that the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) has a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Meanwhile, the different results from [3], [18] [10], [9] and [10] shows that the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Ha3 = Special allocation funds (DAK) have a significant effect on the level of regional financial independence

Profit Sharing Fund (DBH) on the Level of Regional Financial Independence

Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) is a component of a balancing fund that plays an important role in implementing regional autonomy, this is because its revenue is based on potential regional income that is explored and has potential potential and is one of the basic capital for regional governments in obtaining development funds and fulfilling regional spending. which are not derived from regional original revenues other than general allocation funds and special allocation funds. Therefore, if the regional government wants a high profit-sharing transfer, the government must be able to optimize the taxes and natural resources owned by each region, so that it can contribute the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) to regional income.

Based on previous studies from [18], and [10] shows that profit-sharing funds (DBH) have a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. Meanwhile, the different results from [19] and [3] show that profit-sharing funds (DBH) have no effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Ha4 = The influence of profit-sharing funds (DBH) has a significant effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Framework of Thinking

Based on the literature review and hypothesis development, the research framework can be described as follows.
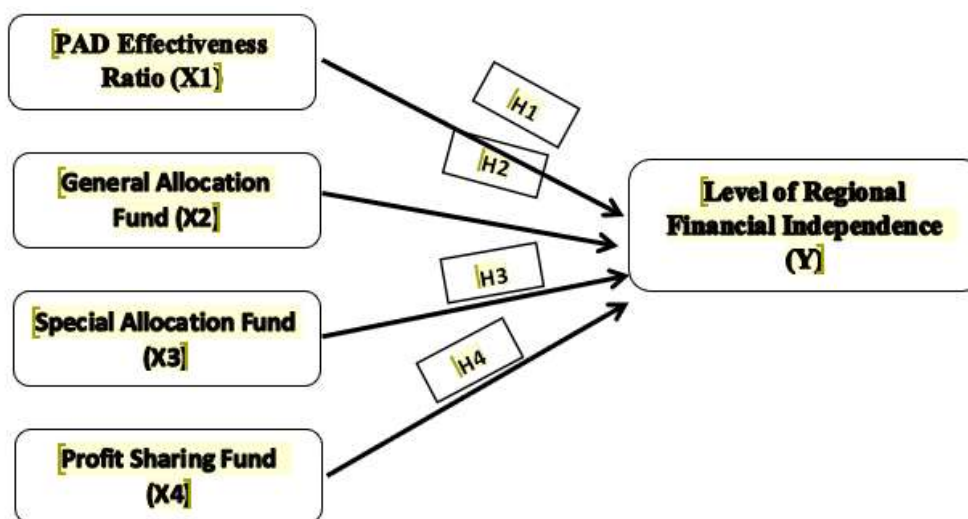

Figure 2.1
Framework of thinking

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2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is an explanatory research. Explanatory research is research with characteristics in the form of a causal relationship between two variables through hypothesis testing [20]. The population in this study is APBD reports from 8 districts, 2 cities and provinces in West Nusa Tenggara province in 2016-2022. In this study using nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Purposive Sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations [20]. The characteristics are (1) Regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province which publish APBD reports and APBD realization reports on the Ministry of Finance's website (www.djpk.depkeu.go.id) publish and publish their financial reports., (2) Regencies/Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province which publishes APBD reports and APBD realization reports for 2016-2022.

Based on Table 3.1. The list of research samples consists of 8 districts, 2 cities and provinces in the Province of NTB for 2016-2022, so the data used is 77 APBD reports and APBD realization reports.

Table 3.1 List of Research Samples

No	Regencies / Cities in NTB Province	Number of Years
1	Kabupaten Lombok Barat	7
2	Kabupaten Lombok Tengah	7
3	Kabupaten Lombok Timur	7
4	Kabupaten Sumbawa	7
5	Kabupaten Dompu	7
6	Kabupaten Bima	7
7	Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	7
8	Kabupaten Lombok Utara	7
9	Kota Mataram	7
10	Kota Bima	7
11	Nusa Tenggara Barat	7
	TOTAL	77

Source : Data Processed : 2022

The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is in the form of APBD reports and reports on the realization of district/city APBD in West Nusa Tenggara Province for 2016-2022. Based on the source, the data used is secondary data with a time horizon: time series and cross section. While the data collection technique is through the site www.djpk.kemenkeu.go.id.

The first stage of the data analysis technique is descriptive testing, the classical assumption test and multiple linear regression tests are used as analytical tests to examine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable which combines three forms of testing including the coefficient of determination test, simultaneous test (f) and partial test (t).

$$\textbf{Independence} = \boldsymbol{\alpha_0} + \boldsymbol{\beta_1 E.PAD} + \boldsymbol{\beta_2 DAU} + \boldsymbol{\beta_3 DAK} + \boldsymbol{\beta_4 DBH} + \varepsilon$$

Information :

Independence	=Regional Financial Independence Level Variable
E. PAD	=Local Original Revenue Effectiveness Variable
DAU	=General Allocation Fund Variable
DAK	= Special Allocation Fund Variable
DBH	= Profit Sharing Fund Variable
α	= Constant
$\beta1$, $\beta2$, $\beta3$	= Regression coefficients E.PAD1, DAU2, DAK03 and DBH4
ε	= Error

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS (10 PT)

Table 4.1 Quantitative Description Test Results.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Effectiveness of Regional Original Reveneu	77	46.90	179.36	97.4665	28.68392
General Allocation Fund	77	27.70	71.75	46.5869	8.82404
Special Allocation Fund	77	7.52	30.96	20.1340	4.97853
Profit Sharing Fund	77	1,93	37,00	6.4438	6.14954
Independence	77	4.68	82,25	18.7879	16.56332

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     Valid N (listwise)   77

Based on table 4.1, it is known that the sample that was observed in this study was 77. In addition, the overall value of the variables indicated by the average value, the highest value, the lowest value, and the standard deviation value were positive numbers.

The Effectiveness of regional original revenue variable shows the lowest value of 46.90 and the highest value of 179.36, meanwhile the average value is 97.4665 and the standard deviation value is 28.68392. The general allocation fund variable shows the lowest value of 27.70 and the highest value of 71.75, meanwhile the average value is 46.5869 and the standard deviation value is 8.82404. The special allocation fund variable shows the lowest value of 7.52 and the highest value of 30.90, meanwhile the average value is 20.1340 and the standard deviation value is 4.97853 which is smaller than the average value. good and the data is not too varied. The profit sharing fund variable shows the lowest value of 1.93 and the highest value of 37.00, meanwhile the average value is 6.4438 and the standard deviation value is 6.14954. The independence variable shows the lowest value of 4.68 and the highest value of 82.25, meanwhile the average value is 18.7879 and the standard deviation value is 16.56332.

Classic Assumption Test
Normality

Table 4.2
Normality Test Results

Information	Unstandardized Residual	Alpha
N	77	0,05
Asymp. Signifikansi (2-tailed)	0,899	

The table above has a significance value (2-tailed) is 0.899. This shows that the residual value is greater than 0.05, then the residual data is said to be normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4.3
Multicollinearity Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Effectiveness of Regional Original Reveneu	0,830	1,205
General Allocation Fund	0,935	1,069
Special Allocation Fund	0,829	1,206
Reveneu Sharing Fund	0,980	1,020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the tolerance value of the independent variable is more than 0.1 and the VIF value is less than 10. This indicates that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4.4
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Significance	*Alpha*	Information
Effectiveness of Regional Original Reveneu	0,081	0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
General Allocation Fund	0,660	0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Special Allocation Fund	0,127	0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Reveneu Sharing Fund	0,122	0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity

The calculation results above show that the second significance value is greater than the alpha value of 0.05. Thus, in the regression model there is no heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Regression Test

Table 4.5
Multiple Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Decision
	B	std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	44,012	11,827		3,721	.000	

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Effectiveness of Regional Original Revenue	-.016	046	-.028	-.360	.719	Not accepted
General Allocation Fund	-.880	.140	-.469	-6,294	.000	Be accepted
Special Allocation Fund	.615	.263	.185	2,339	.021	Be accepted
Profit Sharing Fund	.771	.196	.286	3,938	.000	Be accepted

Data Source: Processed, 2023

Determinant Test

Table 4.6 Determinant Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.606a	.367	.347	13.38798

Data source : Processed, 2023

Furthermore, Table 4.6 shows the value of the coefficient of determination, which is 0.367. In other words, 36.7% of the variations in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables. This shows that 63.3% of the variables are influenced by variables other than the variables used in this study.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 4.7 Coeffiecient of Determination test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.606a	.367	.347	13.38798

Data source : Processed, 2023

Based on Table 4.7, the F test shows a value of 0.000 <0.05 which proves that the variable effectiveness of regional original income, general allocation funds, special allocation funds and profit-sharing funds simultaneously affect the level of regional financial independenceFrom table 4.7 it can be concluded that the value of Adjusted R Square (coefficient of determination) is 0.614, which means that the influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) is 61.4%, the remaining 38.6% is influenced by other variables.

Simultaneous Test (F)

As shown in table 4.8, the F value obtained is 78.947 with a significance level of 0.000. Because the significance level is less than 0.05 and the F-table value of 3.09 is smaller than the calculated F of 78.947, it can be said that service quality and tax knowledge have a simultaneous effect on taxpayer compliance.

Table 4.8 Simultaneous Test (F)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12700.270	4	3175067	17,714	.000b
	residual	21867033	73	179,238		
	Total	34567.303	77			

Data source : Processed, 2023

t Test

The results of the partial test on the effectiveness variable of regional original income have an insignificant value of 0.719 > 0.05 on the variable level of regional financial independence. Then, the general allocation fund variable shows a significance value of 0.000 with a t table value of -6.294 towards the level of regional financial independence. This means that the general allocation fund has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. As for the variable special allocation funds and profit sharing funds which show a significance value of 0.021 and 0.000. It can be seen that the variables of special allocation funds and profit-sharing funds have a positive and significant effect on the variable level of regional financial independence.

4. DISCUSSION

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Effectiveness of Regional Original Revenue. The effectiveness of regional own-source revenues which describes the ability of local governments to realize the planned regional own-source revenues compared to the target (budgeted) regional own-source revenues. According to [21], there is a principal relationship between central and local government institutions. The central government acts as the principal and the local government acts as an agent. This is because Indonesia as a unitary state, the local government is responsible to the people as voters and also to the central government. Signaling theory explains that the government as a party that is given a mandate from the people tries to show signals to the community. The goal is that the community can continue to support the current government so that it can run well. Financial reports can be used as a means to provide signals to the public. The performance of good governance needs to be informed to the public both as a form of accountability and as a promotion for the public interest.

The results of the study show that the effectiveness of regional original income does not affect the level of regional financial independence in West Nusa Tenggara Province. If the PAD of an area is greater than the assistance from the central/provincial government and loans, then the area is already financially independent. Conversely, if the PAD of an area is smaller than the assistance from the central/provincial government, the area is said to be not yet financially independent because the area is still dependent on the central government [3]. In the era of regional autonomy, Regional Original Income (PAD) was a source of financing that was really extracted from the regions, both the Regency/City government itself so that it could reflect the real condition of the region. If the PAD structure is strong,

An area is said to be effective if the ratio achieved is at least 100%, but in this study the average PAD effectiveness ratio is 97.46%. Of course, these results support the results of the study in this study andthe research findings of [8], [6] and [3] state that the effectiveness ratio does not affect the level of regional financial independence. This shows that the city/district government has not effectively realized the regional revenue budget that has been planned. This means that the local government has not been able to maximize the potential of local revenue to increase the financial capacity of the region in order to increase its independence.

General Allocation Fund. Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 2019 article 1 paragraph 11, General Allocation Funds are funds originating from revenues from the state revenue and expenditure budget which are allocated with the aim of equalizing financial capacity between regions to fund regional needs in the framework of decentralization. Therefore, allocation funds are prioritized for regions that have low finances.

The results of the study in this study indicate that the General Allocation Fund has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. Of course, this means that the funds allocated by the Central Government to the regions are relatively high, so these regions are said to be less independent or have a low level of independence. This is because the need for General Allocation Funds of a region is determined using the Fiscal gap approach, which is determined based on the needs of regions with regional potential exceeding the potential of existing regional revenues (UU No.34 of 2004).

There is a fiscal disparity (gap) between regions, of course the government in allocating transfer funds to regional governments adjusts to the conditions of the region. If the region has a low fiscal capacity, it will receive a relatively large amount of General Allocation Funds, conversely, if the region has a high fiscal capacity, it will receive a small amount of General Allocation Funds. With the provision of the General Allocation Fund, it is hoped that the regions will be able to allocate it to the productive sector which is able to encourage investment in the regions and have an impact on public services. The level of regional independence is getting higher along with increasing regional fiscal capacity and in the end the government's responsibility to provide general allocation funds can be reduced [13].

The existence of the General Allocation Fund has not been able to show an increase in regional independence, even though the existence of the General Allocation Fund is a way to encourage a region to be able to increase its own income. However, the regional government responded differently and in fact the regions did not become more independent, so they depended more on the central government. Therefore the local government must be able to reduce the resources allocated for salaries and wages to be crucial, because the urgency of spending is not in line with development in accordance with existing needs (Fadli: 2016).

The results of this study are supported by the research of [18], [13],[10] and [16] DAU has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This proves that the higher the DAU, the negatively it will affect the level of financial independence, because DAU is a transfer fund in the form of a block grant, the use of which is handed over to the regions according to regional priorities and the amount allocated is too large so that it can impact the regions' independence in financing their needs. The results of research that are different from this study [22], [8] and [9] stated that DAU has a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence

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and the results are different from the study of [3] and [10] shows that the Special Allocation Fund has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Special Allocation Fund. Special Allocation Funds are transfer funds sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget provided by the central government to regional governments as a source of special activities which are the affairs of the central government which are under the authority of regional governments. The Special Allocation Fund is a form of specific grant, this is because the fund is based on instructions and policies from the central government. However, not all regions will receive the Special Allocation Fund, because the Special Allocation Fund aims for equity and to improve the condition of physical infrastructure which is considered a national priority [17].

Based on the test results, these findings are relevant to the study of [2] shows that the Special Allocation Fund has a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This shows that the realization of the allocation of the Special Allocation Fund is quite appropriate in closing the fiscal gap that has not been covered by the General Allocation Fund and Revenue Sharing Fund. By using the Special Allocation Fund to fund productive physical and non-physical needs, the Special Allocation Fund becomes a catalyst for optimizing Regional Original Revenue so as to increase regional financial independence.

The main objective of this fiscal decentralization is to minimize the fiscal gap that occurs between the central and regional governments, financial inequality and is a manifestation of the government's efforts to encourage people's economic development and regional capabilities in increasing competitiveness [23]. So with the existence of the Special Allocation Fund, at least the regional government is able to direct investment activities in the development, procurement, upgrading and/or repair of community physical facilities with a long economic life and which are national priority programs.Different results were obtained according to the studies of [3], [10], [9] and [7] shows that the Special Allocation Fund has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence.

Reveneu Sharing Fund. Revenue sharing funds (DBH) are included in the category of balancing funds. Balancing funds based on Pemendagri Number 13 of 2006, balancing funds are funds sourced from the APBN whose allocations to the regions are used to finance a government activity within the framework of fiscal decentralization which aims to obtain a financial balance between the central government and regional governments. Revenue-sharing funds (DBH) are funds originating from APBN revenues, which are allocated to regions based on a certain percentage to fund regional needs in the context of implementing decentralization.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that profit-sharing funds (DBH) have a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This means that the contribution of revenue-sharing funds (DBH) increases, the higher the level of regional financial independence. This is because the revenue-sharing fund (DBH) is a balancing fund that is very important in implementing regional autonomy, because its revenue is based on potential regional revenue sources consisting of tax-sharing funds and non-tax revenue-sharing funds and is one of the basic capital of regional governments in obtaining development funds [24].

Even so, the findings of this study are contradictory when related to the results of the study from Tahar, [18] and [3] show that DBH has no effect on the level of regional financial independence. This is because the higher the DBH given by the central government to the regions, the lower the level of independence of a region and vice versa. Of course, local governments must be able to maximize the potential in the regions to increase revenue sharing from taxes and other resources.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there are several factors that influence the level of regional financial independence. The first factor is the effectiveness of regional income which does not affect the level of regional financial capacity. This is caused by the local revenue that is budgeted not in accordance with the realization that is obtained, so that more funds are obtained from the central government. Next is the general allocation fund (DAU) has a negative and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. Of course, this means that the funds allocated by the Central Government to the regions are relatively high, so these regions are said to be less independent or have a low level of independence. Then the special allocation fund (DAK) positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This shows that the realization of the allocation of the Special Allocation Fund is quite appropriate in closing the fiscal gap that has not been covered by the General Allocation Fund and Revenue Sharing Fund to fund physical and non-physical needs so as to increase regional financial independence. In addition, profit-sharing funds have a positive and significant effect on the level of regional financial independence. This means that the contribution of revenue-sharing funds (DBH) increases, the higher the level of regional financial independence. Suggestions for future researchers can use other variables.

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