

Diah Ragil Saputri¹

State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia

Sri Pujiningsih²

State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia

Helianti Utami³

State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia

Determinants of Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports in Indonesia

Abstract. Transparency is the goal of e-government in Indonesia, but many local governments still do not publicly disclose their financial reports. Thus, transparency in Indonesia is still low, especially as corruption cases are increasingly prevalent in government. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia. The research population comprises all provincial governments in Indonesia. Sampling was conducted using a purposive sampling method based on the criteria of provincial governments in Indonesia that have official websites and provide access to local government financial reports for the fiscal years 2019-2022, so 84 research samples were obtained. The collected data for the analysis were secondary data obtained from financial reports published by local self-government bodies and the Central Statistical Agency (BPS) for 2019-2022. The data includes information on local government size, audit opinion, debt, gender, education level of the regional head, commitment of the regional head, regional wealth and intergovernmental transfers. This study uses the logistic regression analysis method to determine the effect of various variables on the transparency of local government financial reports. The results showed that the size of the local government and the commitment of the regional head positively affected the transparency of financial statements. However, the variables of audit opinion, debt and gender did not show a significant effect. In contrast, the education level of the regional head, regional wealth and intergovernmental transfers negatively influence the transparency of local government financial statements. This study provides important insights for policymakers in improving financial statement transparency at the local government level.

Keywords: transparency, local government, financial statement, gender, agency theory, legitimacy theory.

Suggested Citation

Saputri, D. R., Pujiningsih, S., Utami, H. (2024). Determinants of Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports in Indonesia. *Oblik i finansi*, 3(105), 120-131. [https://doi.org/10.33146/2307-9878-2024-3\(105\)-120-131](https://doi.org/10.33146/2307-9878-2024-3(105)-120-131)

¹ **Diah Ragil Saputri**, State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia.

ORCID 0009-0003-5324-8042E-mail: diah.ragil.2204218@students.um.ac.id (Corresponding author)

² **Sri Pujiningsih**, State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia.

ORCID 0000-0002-7726-355X

³ **Helianti Utami**, State University of Malang, Malang, Indonesia.

ORCID 0000-0002-3414-4788

Детермінанти прозорості фінансових звітів органів місцевого самоврядування в Індонезії

Анотація. Прозорість є метою електронного урядування в Індонезії, але багато місцевих органів влади все ще не оприлюднюють свої фінансові звіти. Таким чином, рівень прозорості в Індонезії залишається низьким, особливо тому, що випадки корупції стають все більші поширеними в уряді. Метою цього дослідження є аналіз факторів, які впливають на прозорість фінансових звітів органів місцевого самоврядування в Індонезії. До досліджуваної групи входять уряди всіх провінцій Індонезії. Вибір проводився за допомогою методу цілеспрямованої вибірки на основі таких критеріїв: органи місцевого самоврядування, які мають офіційні веб-сайти та надають доступ до своїх фінансових звітів за 2019-2022 фінансові роки. Таким чином було отримано 84 зразки для дослідження. Для аналізу використано вторинні дані отримані з фінансових звітів, що опубліковані органами місцевого самоврядування та Центральним статистичним агентством (BPS) за 2019-2022 роки. Дані містять інформацію про розмір органів місцевого самоврядування, аудиторський висновок, борг, статі керівників, рівень освіти регіонального голови, зобов'язання регіонального голови, регіональне багатство та міжбюджетні трансферти. У цьому дослідженні використовується метод логістичного регресійного аналізу для визначення впливу різних змінних на прозорість фінансових звітів органів місцевого самоврядування. Результати показали, що розмір органів місцевого самоврядування та зобов'язання регіонального голови позитивно вплинули на прозорість фінансової звітності. Однак, змінні аудиторського висновку, боргу та статі не показали значного впливу. Навпаки, рівень освіти регіонального голови, регіональне багатство та міжбюджетні трансферти негативно впливають на прозорість фінансової звітності органів місцевого самоврядування. Це дослідження дає важливу інформацію для політиків щодо підвищення прозорості фінансової звітності на рівні місцевої влади.

Ключові слова: прозорість, місцеве самоврядування, фінансовий звіт, гендер, агентська теорія, теорія легітимності.

INTRODUCTION

Transparency is the most critical issue in a democratic government (Adiputra et al., 2018; Kraih & Mertens, 2020; Zhang, 2016). Democratic governance allows stakeholders to access public information, and its disappearance has decreased public trust in government (Kraih & Mertens, 2020). This indicates that openness and transparency from the government to its people are crucial. Increased transparency is necessary for monitoring and preventing corruption and misuse of public resources, which can lead to chaos (Adiputra et al., 2018).

Transparency is a major focus in many countries, including emerging countries such as Indonesia (Nor et al., 2019). Transparency has been the main goal since the establishment of e-government, as stated in INPRES No. 3 Year 2003. E-government is a government utilizing information and communication technology that necessitates the public disclosure of information (García & García-garcía, 2010) by utilizing reporting through the Internet (Pina & Torres, 2019). E-government aims to simplify public access to information offered by local governments (Nor et al., 2019), including local government (LG) financial statements. Financial reports could be published through the government's official website (Pina & Torres, 2019). However, local

government transparency remains understudied (Tejedo-Romero & de Araujo, 2018).

Although transparency is the goal of e-government in Indonesia, many local governments have not publicly disclosed their financial reports (Nor et al., 2019). This indicates that transparency in Indonesia is still low, especially as corruption cases are increasingly prevalent in government, proving that Indonesia is still far from democratic governance. At the beginning of 2023, Indonesia ranked 110 out of 180 countries with an index of 34 as the most corrupt country in the world (Indonesia Corruption Watch, ICW 2023). Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index score decreased dramatically from the previous year, from 38 to 34. Therefore, to enhance transparency and minimize corruption, effective transparency mechanisms and robust governance practices are required (Chen & Ganapati, 2023). This phenomenon has attracted attention, and there is still a need to conduct research related to transparency, especially in financial reporting.

Several factors are considered as factors influencing financial transparency, namely the size of the local government (Adiputra et al., 2018), audit opinion (Nor et al., 2019), debt (Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018), gender (Benito et al., 2021), educational level of the regional

head (Tavares & da Cruz, 2017), heads of local government commitment (Nor et al., 2019), regional wealth (Bolívar et al., 2013) and intergovernmental transfer (Bolívar et al., 2013). This study analyses transparency from various sides because transparency in government financial reporting is essential in ensuring accountability, as stated in Government Regulation (PP) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 71 of 2010.

Based on PP No. 56 of 2005, which contains the local government financial reporting system, local government financial information should be presented openly to the public through the local government's official website. By Law (UU) No. 14 of 2008 article 9 (1), local governments are required to regularly disclose financial information to achieve effective, transparent, efficient, and accountable state administration (article 3). However, regarding local financial disclosures on the website, many local governments still publish their financial reports voluntarily (Nor et al., 2019), so some local governments do not upload them on the website. This is an obstacle in efforts to increase local government transparency. Therefore, this study fills the existing gap and offers several contributions.

First, this research is expected to contribute to the existing literature on the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia, given that the level of transparency in Indonesia is still low.

Second, this study uses a research period based on the beginning of a new government after the general election of regional heads, thus drawing attention to whether, in the new leadership period from 2019 to 2022, the transparency of local governments in Indonesia has increased or decreased.

Third, this study explores the influence of gender variables on transparency. Gender use is a novelty in this study. So far, there has been no research in the Indonesian context on the effect of gender on the transparency of local government financial information. The gender in question is whether or not female and male regional heads have different behaviours when exercising political power (Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018). In the private sector, companies led by female CEOs typically perform better than those led by male CEOs (Sun & Zou, 2021). In their research, Gras-Gil et al. (2020) also showed that increasing the number of female mayors in the Spanish government significantly affects the organization's internal control system and financial management. Increased participation of women in local councils affects the level of transparency, reduces information asymmetry problems and shows a much higher level of online transparency (de Araujo & Tejedó-Romero, 2016; Tavares & da Cruz, 2017; Tejedó-Romero & Araujo, 2023; Tejedó-Romero & de Araujo, 2018). Therefore, this study investigates whether female regional heads perform better and lead local governments to greater transparency or vice versa in Indonesia.

Thus, this study aims to investigate how the size of local governments, audit opinion, debt, gender, education level of the local head, commitment of the regional head, local wealth and intergovernmental transfers affect the transparency of local government financial statements.

LITERATURE REVIEW & HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agency Theory

Agency theory (also known as principal-agent theory) explains the strategic interaction of the principal and the agent. These parties are connected through a contractual relationship, where the principal assigns tasks to the agent by specifying desired outcomes (Haustein & C. Lorson, 2023). In local governments, financial transparency is often low, which leads to issues such as information asymmetry, governance problems, and agency problems (Krah & Mertens, 2020). According to Jensen & Meckling's (1976) agency theory, public officials (agents) do not always share the same interests as citizens (principals), resulting in information asymmetry. This asymmetry can incentivize elected officials to act inappropriately, as citizens cannot fully monitor their actions, leading to what is known as a "moral hazard" or moral deviance (Baldissera et al., 2023; de Araujo & Tejedó-Romero, 2016). Citizens expect elected officials to act in their best interest (de Araujo & Tejedó-Romero, 2016). Public officials are obligated to be accountable and demonstrate that their actions align with their local government responsibilities.

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory suggests that government transparency and openness initiatives enhance legitimacy and trust in government, boost public engagement, and mitigate corruption and mismanagement (da Cruz et al., 2016). According to this theory, disclosing information can help build citizens' trust in the actions and operations of public organizations (Tejedó-Romero & Araujo, 2023). It is used to justify the requirement for local governments to publicly share financial information via the official websites of provincial governments (Adiputra et al., 2018). Bolívar et al. (2013) contend that an organization's legitimacy is affected by how information is shared with stakeholders, highlighting the importance of the information disclosure process. Effective information dissemination can restore citizens' trust, shift perceptions about the organization, and enhance the legitimacy of elected officials (de Araujo & Tejedó-Romero, 2016). According to legitimacy theory, many local governments are increasing transparency levels to legitimize political leaders' actions in citizens' eyes (Pina et al., 2010; Tejedó-Romero & de Araujo, 2018).

Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports in Indonesia

Transparency is a revitalized concept in public administration aimed at government decisions and actions being more transparent and accountable to citizens, thereby reducing government secrecy and promoting openness (Tejedó-Romero & de Araujo, 2018). According to PP 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (2010), government financial reporting transparency aims to furnish the public with accurate and truthful financial details. This approach is rooted in the idea that citizens have a fundamental right to obtain thorough and transparent information about how

the government manages public funds and complies with legal requirements. In agency theory, public managers and citizens have a social contract where conflicts emerge due to information asymmetries, such as challenges in monitoring agents' actions and differing positions between the principal and agent regarding the risks of managing activities (Baldissera et al., 2023). Consequently, higher levels of transparency within an institution can help mitigate agency problems related to information asymmetry. Local government transparency encourages citizen engagement, strengthens accountability, upholds the rule of law, advances social justice, and combats corruption (Binh & Giai, 2022).

Size

Bolivar et al. (2013) noted that larger local governments face increased public demands for information disclosure and a higher expectation for performance measurement through the information provided on their websites. According to legitimacy theory, the government is urged to optimize the use of its resources for activities and performance, thereby ensuring that its achievements are recognized and supported by the community (Adiputra et al., 2018).

Empirical studies conducted by Krah & Mertens (2020) show that the size of local governments positively influences financial transparency in Ghana, with larger local governments under greater pressure to disclose information about the resources they manage. García & García-garcía (2010) examining local government transparency in Spain, Large organizations often experience significant information asymmetry between agents and principals, leading to higher agency costs. Therefore, a large organization is expected to provide more transparent financial statements to reduce agency costs. Conversely, Adiputra et al. (2018) found no effect of local government size on transparency.

H₁: Size positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Audit Opinion

As Jensen and Meckling (1976) explain, agency theory suggests that the principal delegates resource management to the agent for public welfare. In return, the agent provides accountability reports to the principal. The disclosure of financial statement audit results, in the form of an opinion, represents transparency and accountability to the public (principals). Adiputra et al. (2018) prove that audit opinions positively influence local government transparency. A favourable audit opinion can significantly impact local governments' performance in presenting their financial reports, thereby increasing public confidence in managing regional finances. In previous literature, Nor et al. (2019) found that better audit opinions motivate local governments to disclose financial statements. Empirical studies by Yuniarta and Purnamawati (2020) and Pranaswati and Kiswanto (2020) show that audit opinion does not significantly affect transparency.

H₂: Audit opinions positively affect the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Debt

High debt ratios can be mitigated through financial disclosure, demonstrating that the government can meet its financial obligations despite its debt (Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2023). Debt disclosure helps reduce information asymmetry between agents and principals and builds trust in the organization (García & García-García, 2010). Tejedo-Romero and Araujo (2023) discovered that debt disclosure affects the cost of new third-party loans and provides a clear picture of the financial situation in Portugal, thereby reducing information asymmetry and enhancing transparency. While some studies indicate that government debt improves local government transparency by reducing information asymmetry (Baldissera et al., 2023; Bolivar et al., 2013; Guillamón et al., 2011; Laswad et al., 2005; Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018; Styles & Tennyson, 2007; Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2023). However, empirical studies (del Sol, 2013; García & García-garcía, 2010; Mnif & Gafsi, 2020; Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018; Tejedo-Romero & Araujo, 2023) found no significant effect.

H₃: Debt positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Gender

Gender is currently the most debated topic of diversity (Pina & Torres, 2019). Empirical studies conducted by Tejedo-Romero and de Araujo (2018) indicate that enhancing women's involvement in local government in Spain improves local government transparency, thereby narrowing the gap in information asymmetry. Studies that highlight the positive impact of gender diversity on local government transparency include (Araujo & Tejedo-Romero, 2018; Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018; Pina & Torres, 2019; Ramírez et al., 2022; Tejedo-Romero & de Araujo, 2018). However, de Araujo and Tejedo-Romero's (2016) research shows no effect of women's participation on transparency. Increased female participation on public boards is anticipated to enhance transparency and reduce agency costs.

H₄: Gender positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Education Level of Regional Head

According to legitimacy theory, the educational background of a regional head is positively correlated with the transparency of local government financial reports. Higher education levels among regional heads can enhance public trust in local governments (Tavares & da Cruz, 2017). The public and stakeholders increasingly demand higher transparency to assess the performance of regional heads. The education level of a regional head refers to their highest completed level of education. Research by Putri (2023) shows that a higher education level positively affects transparency. Regional heads with higher education can certainly carry out activities and overcome government problems with their insights. The broad insight of regional heads is expected to increase the transparency of local government public information. Meanwhile, the research results (Pahlevi

& Setiawan, 2017; Ramírez et al., 2022; Tavares & da Cruz, 2017) revealed that the level of education of regional heads does not affect the transparency of public information.

H₅: The education level of regional heads positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Heads of Local Government Commitment

Legitimacy theory explains how the commitment of regional heads relates to the transparency of financial reports, where a regional head must also be committed to carrying out local government duties. Committed regional heads are also expected to do more than their obligations and exceed organizational expectations (Nor et al., 2019). In realizing transparent financial reports, the commitment of the regional head is an important variable. One form of commitment of the regional head is to publish financial reports on the website to increase the transparency of public information. Disclosure of public information will allow stakeholders to easily know and oversee their vision, mission, programs and regional financial accountability. Asroel (2018) and Mutmainnah et al. (2023) found empirical evidence that the commitment of regional heads affects the transparency of local government financial reports. While Nor et al. (2019) found no effect. The commitment of regional heads is vital for enhancing transparency in financial reports.

H₆: The commitment of regional heads positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

Regional Wealth

The relationship between regional wealth and transparency of local government financial statements is explained by legitimacy theory; if local revenue increases, then the public also expects public information disclosure to determine the use of taxes and levies paid (Alcaide Muñoz et al., 2017). This public pressure encourages local governments to disclose financial reports to gain legitimacy. Regional wealth, represented by the total original revenue of the region, has been positively associated with financial report transparency (Alcaide Muñoz et al., 2017; Rahim et al., 2020; Rodríguez Bolívar et al., 2013; Setyaningrum & Syafitri, 2012; Setyowati, 2016). However, Keerasuntonpong et al. (2015) found no effect of regional wealth on transparency. Regional wealth is expected to enhance transparency to ensure accountable governance.

H₇: Regional wealth positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

$$TRANS = \alpha + \beta_1 SIZE + \beta_2 AUD + \beta_3 DEBT + \beta_4 GEND + \beta_5 EDU + \beta_6 COM + \beta_7 WEALTH + \beta_8 INTERGOV + e$$

Where:

TRANS=Transparency of local government financial statements;

SIZE=Size of local government;

AUD=Audit opinion;

DEBT=Debt level;

GEND=Gender;

Intergovernmental Transfer

Based on agency theory, intergovernmental transfers are transfer revenues whose funds come from the central government. To reduce information asymmetry and easily monitor the management of transfer funds, the local government must publish local financial reports to stakeholders (Alcaide Muñoz et al., 2017). Local governments must be wise in managing the transfer funds received because the central government effectively supervises transfer fund recipients. Alcaide Muñoz et al. (2017), Bolivar et al. (2013), and Setyaningrum and Syafitri (2012) provide empirical results that intergovernmental transfers have a positive effect on the transparency of local government financial reports. In contrast, Setyowati (2016) found no effect. With this variable, local governments are expected to be more transparent because they are responsible for publicising the management of transfer funds to the central government and other stakeholders. Therefore, the hypothesis of this study is:

H₈: Intergovernmental transfers positively affect the transparency of local government financial reports in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and Sample

The research population comprises all provincial governments in Indonesia for the years 2019-2022. Sampling was conducted using a purposive sampling method based on the criteria of provincial governments in Indonesia that have official websites and provide access to local government financial reports for the fiscal years 2019-2022, so 84 research samples were obtained.

Data Collection and Analysis

The data was collected as secondary data by disclosing regional financial information obtained from each provincial local government's official website for 2019-2022 and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data includes information on local government size, audit opinion, debt, gender, education level of the regional head, commitment of the regional head, regional wealth and intergovernmental transfers.

Logistic regression analysis assessed the relationship between independent and dichotomous dependent variables (Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018). Logistic regression analysis does not require a normality assumption test for the independent variables as it involves a mix of categorical and continuous variables (Ghozali, 2016). The research model is as follows:

Operational Variables

The **dependent variable** in this study is the transparency of local government financial reports, measured by the disclosure of financial statement information to the public through the government's official website. Transparency is assessed based on Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 concerning government accounting standards (SAP), which requires local government to present seven financial statements. Transparency is measured using dummy variables, scoring 1 if the local government website publishes all 7 complete financial reports according to SAP and 0 if incomplete.

Independent variables

Size is an indicator used to gauge the economic resources that the local government controls or possesses. This size is assessed through a proxy based on the total assets of the local government (Adiputra et al., 2018). The calculation formula can be written as follows:

$$\text{Local Government Size (SIZE)} = \ln (\text{Total Asset})$$

An *audit opinion* is a professional judgment made by an auditor about the fairness of the financial information presented in the financial statements (Nor et al., 2019). The audit opinion (AUD) is quantified using a dummy variable, where a score of 1 is assigned if the local government receives a WTP (Qualified) opinion. In contrast, 0 is assigned if it receives a WDP (Unqualified) opinion (Dholi et al., 2023).

Debt refers to the amount of debt local governments own when financing the organization. Debt is measured by the total amount of debt divided by the population level (Moreno-Enguix et al., 2018). The calculation formula can be written as follows:

$$\text{Debt (DEBT)} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Gender in this study refers to the gender of leaders in each local government who are expected to increase transparency. Gender (GEND) is assessed using a dummy variable, where a score of 1 is assigned if the regional head is female and 0 for male (Tejedo-Romero & de Araujo, 2018).

The education level of the regional head (EDU) is the latest education history that the regional head has taken. It is assessed using a scale from 0 to 4, with scores

assigned as follows: (0) for 6 years or less of formal education; (1) for 9 years of formal education; (2) for 12 years of formal education; (3) for completing undergraduate studies; and (4) for obtaining a postgraduate degree (Tavares & da Cruz, 2014).

Heads of local governments' commitment assesses the dedication of regional leaders to transparency in governance, particularly in managing regional budgets and finances. This commitment is evaluated through the vision and mission statements of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) or the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), available on the local government's official website. The head of local government's commitment (COM) is measured as a dummy variable, with a score of 0 indicating a lack of commitment and 1 indicating commitment (Nor et al., 2019).

Regional wealth is represented by local revenue. Higher local revenue typically leads to increased publication of public financial information, which can enhance the transparency of local government operations (Bolívar et al., 2013). The formula for calculating regional wealth is:

$$\text{Regional Wealth (WEALTH)} = \frac{\text{Local Own - Source Revenue}}{\text{Total Revenue}}$$

Intergovernmental transfer refers to the funds received by the local government from the central government. This variable uses the total of all transfer revenues divided by the total of all revenues (Bolívar et al., 2013). Then, the formula is as follows:

$$\text{Intergovernmental Transfer (INTERGOV)} = \frac{\text{Transfer Revenue}}{\text{Total of All Revenues}}$$

RESULTS**Descriptive Statistics**

Generally, each provincial government in Indonesia maintains an official website, though not all these sites provide comprehensive financial statement information. The study's data included 84 financial reports from 38 local governments across Indonesia for 2019-2022, collected through purposive sampling. Descriptive statistics were used to detail the data's frequency, max value, minimum value, mean, and standard deviation (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptive statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Y	84	0	1	.50	.503
X1_SIZE	84	28.48	34.16	30.4933	1.07905
X2_AUD	84	0	1	.99	.109
X3_DEBT	84	9033	1882741	251472.65	354730.280
X4_GEND	84	0	1	.05	.214
X5_EDU	84	2	4	3.79	.468
X6_COMM	84	0	1	.79	.413
X7_WEALTH	84	.05	.73	.4149	.15460
X8_INTERGOV	84	.23	.84	.5667	.15485
Valid N (listwise)	84				

Logistic Regression Test Analysis

To assess the logistic regression model's feasibility, it uses *Hosmer and Lemmshow's test* and is measured using the chi-square value. Based on the tests that have been carried out, a value of 0.967 is obtained. If the sig

value > 0.05 means the model follows the observation value, it concludes the model is acceptable. The outcomes of the Hosmer and Lemmshow test are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Hosmer and Lemmshow test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	2.384	8	.967

Then, the overall model test is carried out with the *likelihood function*, which is transformed into *-2Loglikelihood*. The model is said to be fit if the *-2loglikelihood value* is smaller than the *chi-square* value and there is a decrease in *-2loglikelihood* after entering the independent variable. Before entering the independent variable, the model results show a *-2loglikelihood* value of 113.676. The *chi-square* value can be seen from the *chi-square* table with *adegree of freedom* of 0.05. The *chi-square* table value is $DF = N-1$ ($84-1 = 83$). The *chi-square* value obtained is 105.267177, where the *-2loglikelihood value* is greater than the *chi-square* value, meaning that before entering the independent variable,

the model has not met the test requirements. To see the model after entering variable X, the *-2loglikelihood* value is 53.745. The model meets the test requirements if the *-2loglikelihood value* after entering the independent variable is smaller than the *chi-square* value. The *chi-square* value is obtained from the *chi-square* table, namely $DF = N-K$ (number of x variables)-1 ($84-8-1$)=75. The *chi-square* table result obtained is 96.216671, which means it is greater than the *-2loglikelihood* value. The test results indicate an improved regression model, meaning the hypothesized model fits the data well. The outcomes of the overall model test are shown in Table 3 as follows.

Table 3. -2 log likelihood result Nagelkerke R Square test

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	53.745 ^a	.519	.691

The *Cox & Snell R Square* and *Nagelkerke R Square* values are used to assess the ability of independent variables to explain the dependent variable. The logistic regression analysis results show that the *Nagelkerke R Square value* is 0.691 and the *Cox & Snell R Square* value is 0.519. This indicates that the independent variables explain 0.691, or 69.1%, of the dependent variable, with the remaining 30.9% attributable to factors outside the model.

Hypothesis Test

In logistic regression test testing, the regression equation is derived from the variables in the equation table. Based on the table of logistic regression test results presented in the table below, the logistic regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$TRANS = -125.569 + 2.840X_1 + 22.322X_2 + 0.454X_3 - 26.714X_4 - 1.669X_5 + 2.835X_6 - 23.342X_7 - 38.552X_8$$

Table 4. Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	59.931	8	.000
	Block	59.931	8	.000
	Model	59.931	8	.000

Table 5. Logistic Regression Analysis Result

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	
Step 1 ^a	X1_SIZE	2.840	.969	8.592	1	.003	17.115
	X2_AUD	22.322	40192.973	.000	1	1.000	4947152220.358
	X3_DEBT	.454	.776	.342	1	.559	1.574
	X4_GEND	-26.714	17531.360	.000	1	.999	.000
	X5_EDU	-1.669	.696	5.741	1	.017	.189
	X6_COMM	2.835	1.234	5.281	1	.022	17.028
	X7_WEALTH	-23.342	7.989	8.537	1	.003	.000
	X8_INTERGOV	-38.552	14.519	7.051	1	.008	.000
	Constant	-125.569	40192.985	.000	1	.998	.000

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1_SIZE, X2_AUD, X3_DEBT, X4_GEND, X5_EDU, X6_COMM, X7_WEALTH, X8_INTERGOV.

DISCUSSION***The Effect of Local Government Size (X_1) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports***

Hypothesis H_1 examines the impact of the local government's size on the transparency of its financial reports. According to the previously presented research findings, size positively influences the transparency of financial reports, thus supporting the acceptance of hypothesis H_1 . Larger governments tend to be more transparent due to their cosmopolitan nature and higher literacy levels, which enable citizens to demand more information from local authorities, thereby promoting greater transparency (Krah & Mertens, 2020). Size is determined by its total assets, suggesting that these assets are optimally used to enhance the transparency of financial and non-financial realizations within local government. Large-scale governments require the disclosure of more financial details to mitigate the information asymmetry between the public and the government (Yuniarta & Purnamawati, 2020). The results of this study are consistent with the principles of agency theory, which suggests that larger local governments face greater pressure to publish their financial reports transparently. This transparency helps reduce information asymmetry and prevents conflicts between agents and principals. The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Bolivar et al. (2013), García & García-garcía (2010), Krah & Mertens (2020), Yuniarta & Purnamawati (2020), which indicate that the size impacts the transparency of local government financial reports. However, these findings contrast with those of Adiputra et al. (2018), which indicate that the local government's size does not affect the transparency of its financial reports.

The Effect of Audit Opinion (X_2) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

Hypothesis H_2 examines the influence of audit opinion on the transparency of local government financial reports. The research findings suggest that the audit opinion variable does not significantly impact, thereby leading to the rejection of hypothesis H_2 . A fair audit opinion received by a local government does not necessarily imply that the government has effectively managed its finances (Yuniarta & Purnamawati, 2020). Moreover, shifts in public perception have revealed that audit opinions do not inherently compel local governments to publish financial reports on their official websites. This shift in perception is linked to the common practice of local governments engaging in bribery to secure favourable audit opinions from BPK. The audit opinion provided by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) on the local government's financial statements in Indonesia is a crucial indicator for assessing the quality of financial statements. However, some perspectives argue that audit opinions do not always substantially impact the quality of financial statements (Pranaswati & Kiswanto, 2020; Yuniarta & Purnamawati, 2020). This is because the transparency of financial statements is determined not only by the audit opinion but also by the quality and integrity of the data contained within the financial

statements themselves. If the initial data is inaccurate or incomplete, the financial statements are still not transparent even though they get a good audit opinion. This can result in discrepancies in the financial statements that the audit may not entirely identify. The findings of this study are consistent with those of Pranaswati and Kiswanto (2020) and Yuniarta and Purnamawati (2020), which indicate that audit opinions do not impact regional financial transparency. Meanwhile, these results contradict the conclusions of Adiputra et al. (2018), Dewi & Adi (2019), and Nor et al. (2019), which state that audit opinion affects financial reporting through websites to increase regional transparency.

The Effect of Debt (X_3) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

Hypothesis H_3 investigates the effect of debt on the transparency of local government financial reports. The research findings indicate that the debt variable does not significantly affect the transparency of these reports, thereby leading to the rejection of hypothesis H_3 . Debt represents the extent of borrowing by local governments to manage their regions. However, debts do not influence the transparency of financial statements because the influence of creditors, as fund providers, is not substantial in regional financial management activities (Pranaswati & Kiswanto, 2020). Debt is not a primary source of funding for local government operations; therefore, it is not a major consideration for the government when disclosing financial statements online. Local governments with high debt levels often hide their financial reports or fail to make them publicly accessible. However, implementing regional autonomy necessitates local governments becoming more self-reliant in funding, allowing them to seek external borrowing. Transparency is more closely associated with local governments adhering to relevant accounting standards, such as Government Accounting Standards (SAP). Financial reports prepared by SAP will be more transparent even though local governments have high debt levels. Similar results were found in the research of del Sol (2013), García and García-garcía (2010), Mahmud (2014); Mnif and Gafsi (2020), Moreno-Enguix et al. (2018), and Pranaswati and Kiswanto (2020) which suggests that debt does not impact the level of transparency in financial statements. Baldissera et al. (2023), Bolivar et al. (2013), Guillamón et al. (2011), and Tejedó-Romero and Araujo (2023) provide empirical evidence showing that debt does influence the transparency of local government financial reports.

The Effect of Gender (X_4) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

Hypothesis H_4 examines the effect of gender on the transparency of local government financial reports. The research findings suggest that the gender variable does not significantly affect the transparency of these reports, thereby leading to the rejection of hypothesis H_4 . The findings indicate that the gender of the regional head does not play a significant role in determining the level of

transparency in local government financial reporting. In Indonesia, regional heads are still predominantly male. The results showed that regional heads of the male gender have the characteristics of being more actively involved in politics, so they tend to be more transparent than regional heads of the female gender. Male regional heads need to fulfil political promises and meet expectations from the community for local government performance. Local governments can demonstrate their performance and fulfilment of political commitments by publishing information on their official website. As agency theory suggests, enhanced information transparency enables the public to more readily evaluate a local government's performance, thereby reducing conflicts. In addition, men who are more bound by regulations consider information disclosure important, and the website as a medium for disclosing information can provide easy access and more efficient costs (Sutaryo & Tri Amanu, 2020). This finding aligns with de Araujo and Tejedo-Romero (2016), which indicates that gender does not affect the transparency of regional financial reports. However, these results contradict Moreno-Enguix et al. (2018), Pina and Torres (2019), Ramirez et al. (2022), Tejedo-Romero and de Araujo (2018), Tavares and da Cruz (2014) where cities led by female heads provide greater transparency than cities led by male heads.

The Effect of Education Level of Regional Heads (X_5) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

The results of the analysis show that the education level of the regional head has a negative impact on the transparency of local government financial reports. This implies that if the regional head's education level increases, the region's transparency tends to decrease. Regional heads who are highly educated also have a risk of fraud and utilize their competence to commit harmful acts. Still, they do not necessarily make the area they lead better. An individual with higher education is more prone to committing fraud due to increased opportunities to engage with corrupt figures within the government (Yusup & Aryani, 2015). These results do not support the statement of legitimacy theory where highly educated regional heads are expected to bring the government better by public pressure but produce a negative relationship and open up opportunities for fraud in local governments, which can reduce the level of transparency of LKPD. These findings are consistent with Yusup and Aryani (2015), which indicate that higher education levels of regional heads can increase the likelihood of corruption in the agency. In contrast, these results contradict empirical research by Putri (2023) and Tavares and da Cruz (2014), which suggest that the educational level of regional heads positively affects the transparency of local government financial reports.

The Effect of Regional Head Commitment (X_6) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

The results of the analysis show that the regional head's commitment has a positive impact on the transparency of financial reports. This indicates that

increased dedication from local leaders towards transparency leads to higher transparency levels in local government financial reports. In the long term, the successful implementation of reporting transparency necessitates a commitment from regional leaders to continually adapt their practices to comply with applicable laws and regulations (Asroel, 2018). A leader's commitment to transparency in financial reporting shows that government administration is open and the public can find out about the process easily and clearly. The commitment of regional heads significantly impacts the transparency of financial reports within local governments in Indonesia, showing good leadership, policies and procedures that support transparency, effective supervision and accountability, and an organizational culture that supports openness and public participation. The commitment of the regional head influences these factors and contributes to improving the transparency of financial statements. This finding is consistent with Asroel (2018) and Mutmainnah et al. (2023), which suggest that the commitment of the regional head influences the transparency of local government financial reports. As an agent, the regional head will try to fulfil the commitment to the vision and mission and the planned program. Thus, local governments will maximize their potential to maintain the trust that the public has given as the principal by agency theory. However, this result contrasts with the findings of Nor et al. (2019), which indicate that the regional head's commitment does not affect the disclosure of financial information on the website.

The Effect of Regional Wealth (X_7) on Transparency of Local Government Financial Reports

The data analysis results reveal that regional wealth negatively impacts the transparency of regional financial reports. This indicates that as regional wealth increases, the transparency of these financial reports decreases. This negative correlation implies that local governments' receipt of local revenue does not inherently enhance the transparency of regional financial reports in Indonesia. Regional wealth, measured by the total original revenue owned by local government, functions as an income source generated within the region. This revenue is utilized to manage and finance development projects, aiming to decrease dependence on funds from the central government (Armaja et al., 2017). The negative impact of local revenue on transparency indicates that as original revenue increases, the risk of wealth misuse also rises, negatively affecting government performance. This outcome contradicts the legitimacy theory, which posits that governments with greater wealth will enhance their legitimacy in the eyes of the public. This research supports the results of Armaja et al. (2017), where regional wealth cannot increase regional financial transparency. This result contradicts the research of Alcaide Muñoz et al. (2017), Rodriguez Bolívar et al. (2013), Setyaningrum and Syafitri (2012), Setyowati (2016), which discovered that regional wealth positively impacts the level of transparency.

The Effect of Intergovernmental Transfers (X_8) on the Transparency of Local Government Financial Statements

The results of the analysis show that the intergovernmental transfer variable has a negative impact on the transparency of local government financial reports. This suggests that an increase in intergovernmental transfers leads to a decrease in the transparency of local government financial reports. This negative relationship indicates that the receipt of transfer funds by local governments does not improve the transparency of local financial reports in Indonesia. The more transfer revenue received by local government does not necessarily mean these funds will be fully utilized for regional management. This negative relationship indicates that as transfer revenue from the central government increases, the risk of fund misuse also rises, adversely affecting transparency. This finding aligns with Armaja et al. (2017), which indicated that transfer funds negatively impact the transparency of local government financial reports. In contrast, research by Alcaide Muñoz et al. (2017), Rodríguez Bolívar et al. (2013), and Setyaningrum and Syafitri (2012) found that intergovernmental transfers positively affect

transparency. Additionally, this study's results do not support agency theory, which posits that transfer revenues enhance transparency and are associated with fund misuse.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that local government size and regional head commitment positively impact financial transparency in Indonesia. On the other hand, audit opinion, debt, and gender do not affect financial transparency. The education level of regional heads, regional wealth, and intergovernmental transfers negatively affect the transparency of LG financial reports in Indonesia.

Limitations of the Study

This study covers only provincial-level local governments. However, many local governments do not publish financial reports on their official websites. As stated in PP no 71 of 2010, measuring the level of transparency only uses standard financial statements, and the research period only uses 4 years, so future research is expected to extend the research period and expand the set of variables.

4 References

- Adiputra, I. M. P., Utama, S., & Rossieta, H. (2018). Transparency of local government in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 3(1), 123–138. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-07-2018-0019>
- Alcaide Muñoz, L., Rodríguez Bolívar, M. P., & López Hernández, A. M. (2017). Transparency in Governments: A Meta-Analytic Review of Incentives for Digital Versus Hard-Copy Public Financial Disclosures. *American Review of Public Administration*, 47(5), 550–573. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0275074016629008>
- Araujo, J. F. F. E., & Tejedo-Romero, F. (2018). Does Gender Equality Affect Municipal Transparency: The Case of Spain. *Public Performance and Management Review*, 41(1), 69–99. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15309576.2017.1362350>
- Araujo, J. F. F. E. D., & Tejedo-Romero, F. (2016). Local government transparency index: determinants of municipalities' rankings. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 29(4), 327–347. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPSM-11-2015-0199>
- Armaja, A., Ibrahim, R., & Aliamin, A. (2017). Pengaruh Kekayaan Daerah, Dana Perimbangan Dan Belanja Daerah Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan (Studi pada Kabupaten/Kota di Aceh). *Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Darussalam*, 3(2), 168–181. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jped.v3i2.8229>
- Asroel, R. B. S. (2018). Pengaruh Akuntabilitas, Ketidakpastian Lingkungan, Komitmen Pimpinan, dan Pengendalian Internal Terhadap Penerapan Transparansi Pelaporan Keuangan. *JOM Fekon*, 3(1), 53–54.
- Baldissera, J. F., Asta, D. D., Grapedia, D., Vesco, D., Scarpin, E., Fiirst, C., Francisco, J. (2023). Determinants of public transparency: A study in Brazilian local governments. *Public Money & Management*, 43(4), 331–339. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2021.1965390>
- Bangun, B. F., Taufiq, Fuadah, L. L. (2022). The Effect of Village Financial System Application on Village Financial Report Accountability with Human Resources Competence as a Moderating Variable. *Oblik i finansi*, 2(96), 134–142. [https://doi.org/10.33146/2307-9878-2022-2\(96\)-134-142](https://doi.org/10.33146/2307-9878-2022-2(96)-134-142)
- Benito, B., Guillamón, M. D., & Ríos, A. M. (2021). Transparency and efficient management in local governments. *Cities*, 115(April), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103234>
- Binh, N. T., & Giai, N. Q. (2022). Transparency in Local Government in Vietnam. *Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration*, 30(2). <https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30021564>
- Bolivar, M. P. R., Muñoz, L. A., & López, A. M. (2013). Determinants of Financial Transparency in Government. *International Public Management Journal*, 16(4), 7494. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2013.849169>
- Chen, C., & Ganapati, S. (2023). Do transparency mechanisms reduce government corruption? A meta-analysis. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 89(1), 257–272. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00208523211033236>
- da Cruz, N. F., Tavares, A. F., Marques, R. C., Jorge, S., & de Sousa, L. (2016). Measuring Local Government Transparency. *Public Management Review*, 18(6), 866–893. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2015.1051572>
- del Sol, D. A. (2013). The institutional, economic and social determinants of local government transparency. *Journal of Economic Policy Reform*, 16(1), 90–107. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17487870.2012.759422>

- Dewi, V. I., & Adi, P. H. (2019). Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Jumlah Penduduk, dan Opini Audit Terhadap Transparansi Informasi Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 3(4), 358. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ijssb.v3i4.21322>
- Dholi, M. A., Pujiningsih, S., & Suryani, A. W. (2023). The quality of audit opinion does not affect the level of corruption in the East Java provincial government. *Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual*, 10(2), 141–151.
- García, A. C., & García-García, J. (2010). Determinants of Online Reporting of Accounting Information by Spanish Local Government Authorities. *Local Government Studies*, 36(5), 3930. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2010.506980>
- Gras-Gil, E., Moreno-Enguix, M. del R., & Henández-Fernández, J. (2020). Gender and internal control systems in Spanish local governments. *Gender in Management*, 35(5), 463–480. <https://doi.org/10.1108/GM-02-2019-0019>
- Guillamón, M. D., Bastida, F., & Benito, B. (2011). The determinants of local government's financial transparency. *Local Government Studies*, 37(4), 391–406. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2011.588704>
- Haustein, E., & C. Lorson, P. (2023). Transparency of local government financial statements: Analyzing citizens' perceptions. *Financial Accountability and Management*, 39(2), 375–393. <https://doi.org/10.1111/faam.12353>
- ICW. (2023). Laporan Akhir Tahun ICW 2022. Retrieved from <https://antikorupsi.org/id/laporan-akhir-tahun-icw-2022>
- Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 3(4), 305–360. <https://doi.org/10.4159/9780674274051-006>
- Keerasuntonpong, P., Dunstan, K., & Khanna, B. (2015). Factors influencing disclosures of statements of service performance of New Zealand local authorities. *Pacific Accounting Review*, 27(3), 304–328. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PAR-02-2014-0005>
- Krah, R., & Mertens, G. (2020). Democracy and financial transparency of local governments in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 28(4), 681–699. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MEDAR-08-2019-0539>
- Laswad, F., Fisher, R., & Oyelere, P. (2005). Determinants of voluntary Internet financial reporting by local government authorities. *Journal of accounting and public policy*, 24(2), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2004.12.006>
- Mahmud, Y. T. H. dan A. (2014). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Di Internet Oleh Pemerintah Daerah. *Accounting Analysis Journal*, 3(4), 485–492.
- Mnif, Y., & Gafsi, Y. (2020). A contingency theory perspective on the analysis of central government accounting disclosure under International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). *Meditari Accountancy Research*, 28(6). <https://doi.org/10.1108/MEDAR-04-2019-0480>
- Moreno-Enguix, M. del R., Gras-Gil, E., & Henandez-Fernandez, J. (2018). Relation between internet financial information disclosure and internal control in Spanish local governments. *Aslib Journal of Information Management*, 34(1), 1–5.
- Mutmainnah, S., Nor, W., & Helmina, M. R. A. (2023). Determinan tingkat transparansi anggaran melalui website pemerintah provinsi di Indonesia. *Proceeding of National Conference on Accounting & Finance*, 5, 191–199. <https://doi.org/10.20885/ncf.vol5.art22>
- Nor, W., Hudaya, M., & Novriyandana, R. (2019). Financial statements disclosure on Indonesian local government websites A quest of its determinant(s). *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, 4(1), 112–128. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-06-2019-0043>
- Pahlevi, A. R., & Setiawan, D. (2017). Apakah Karakteristik Kepala Daerah Berdampak Terhadap Kinerja Pemerintahan? *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 8(3), 571–582. <https://doi.org/10.18202/jamal.2017.12.7074>
- Pina, V., & Torres, L. (2019). Online transparency and corporate governance in Spanish governmental agencies. *Online Information Review*, 43(4), 653–675. <https://doi.org/10.1108/OIR-03-2018-0102>
- Pina, V., Torres, L., & Royo, S. (2010). Is e-government promoting convergence towards more accountable local governments? *International Public Management Journal*, 13(4), 350–380. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2010.524834>
- Pranaswati, H. V., & Kiswanto. (2020). Determinan Transparansi Pelaporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Bisnis*, 25(3), 273–289. <https://doi.org/10.35760/eb.2020.v25i3.2862>
- Putri, D. A. T. (2023). Pengaruh Ukuran Pemerintah Daerah, Jumlah Penduduk, Umur Pemerintah Daerah, dan Tingkat Pendidikan Kepala Daerah Terhadap Transparansi Informasi Publik Pemerintah Daerah. Universitas Islam Indonesia.
- Rahim, S., Ahmad, H., Muslim, M., & Nursadirah, A. (2020, October). Disclosure of Local Government Financial Statements in South Sulawesi. In *Brawijaya International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Technology (BICMST 2020)* (pp. 1-6). Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201021.001>
- Ramírez, Y., Tejada, Á., & Sánchez, M. P. (2022). Determinants of online intellectual capital disclosure by Spanish local governments. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, 23(2). <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-03-2020-0086>
- Republik Indonesia. (2016). *Undang-Undang Nomor 10*, Tentang Pemilihan Kepala Daerah. Jakarta.
- Republik Indonesia. (2003). *Instruksi Presiden Nomor 3*, Tentang Kebijakan dan Strategi Nasional Pengembangan E-Government. Jakarta.
- Republik Indonesia. (2010). *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indoensia Nomor 71*, Tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan. Jakarta.

- Republik Indonesia. (2005). *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 56*, Tentang Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah. Jakarta.
- Republik Indonesia. (2008). *Undang-Undang Nomor 14*, Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik.
- Rodríguez Bolívar, M. P., Alcaide Muñoz, L., & López Hernández, A. M. (2013). Determinants of Financial Transparency in Government. *International Public Management Journal*, 16(4), 557–602. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2013.849169>
- Setyaningrum, D., & Syafitri, F. (2012). Analisis Pengaruh Karakteristik Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Tingkat Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 9(2), 154–170. <https://doi.org/10.21002/jaki.2012.10>
- Setyowati, L. (2016). Determinan yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. *Esensi*, 6(1), 45–62. <https://doi.org/10.15408/ess.v6i1.3120>
- Stocker, T., Qin, D., Plattner, G. K., Tignor, M., Allen, S., Boschung, J., ... & Midgley, P. (2014). Summary for policymakers. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- Styles, A. K., & Tennyson, M. (2007). J. of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management. *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*, 19(1), 56–92.
- Sun, R., & Zou, G. (2021). Political connection, CEO gender, and firm performance. *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 71(February), 101918. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcorpfin.2021.101918>
- Sutaryo, S., & Tri Amanu, K. (2020). Transparansi Informasi Pemerintah Daerah Melalui Website: Faktor Politik Atau Keuangan? *Media Riset Akuntansi, Auditing & Informasi*, 20(1), 43–60. <https://doi.org/10.25105/mraai.v20i1.4619>
- Tavares, A. F., & da Cruz, N. F. (2014). The determinants of local government transparency. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance, 2014-Janua* (pp. 117–123). <https://doi.org/10.1145/2691195.2691291>
- Tavares, A. F., & da Cruz, N. F. (2017). Explaining the transparency of local government websites through a political market framework. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(3), 0–1. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.08.005>
- Tejedo-Romero, F., & Araujo, J. F. F. E. (2023). Critical factors influencing information disclosure in public organisations. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01814-8>
- Tejedo-Romero, F., & de Araujo, J. F. F. E. (2018). Determinants of Local Governments' Transparency in Times of Crisis: Evidence From Municipality-Level Panel Data. *Administration and Society*, 50(4), 527–554. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095399715607288>
- Yuniarta, G. A., & Purnamawati, I. G. A. (2020). Key elements of local government transparency in new public governance. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 18(4), 96–106. [https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.18\(4\).2020.09](https://doi.org/10.21511/ppm.18(4).2020.09)
- Yusup, M., & Aryani, Y. A. (2015). Karakteristik Kepala Daerah, Afiliasi Partai Politik dan Indikasi Korupsi Belanja Modal. *Jurnal Integritas*, 1(1), 61–80.
- Zhang, S. (2016). Fiscal Decentralization, Budgetary Transparency, and Local Government Size in China. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 52(7), 1679–1697. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496X.2016.1142213>