

# Completeness Determinant of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting

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Complete disclosure of regional government financial reports can improve information related transparency as part of managing financial resources to provide public sector services. This study aims to examine the factors that relate to the completeness of regional government financial reporting that is available online. This study uses the population of all regional governments (districts and cities) in Indonesia in 2015 and 2016. The analysis technique used is OLS regression with SPSS 20. The results of this study indicate that population and fiscal pressure do not have a relationship to government financial report information areas that are revealed online. However, political competition, the ratio of independence, and the administrative age of regional governments are relevant, having a relationship to the level of transparency of regional government financial report information online. This research can be feedback to spur and develop internet facilities and official sites in the delivery of information related to e-government.

**Key words:** *Financial Reports, Transparency, e-Government.*

## Introduction

The implementation of regional government does not exclude them from the obligation to provide reports on activities carried out in the form of regional government financial reports. Requirements in the presentation, reporting, and disclosure of all businesses are the responsibility of the agent or the holder of the mandate to the principal or the party who gives the right to request this form of accountability; it is called public accountability (Mardiasmo, 2002). Existing standards on the government are government accounting standards regulated in Government Regulation number 71 of 2010 and Domestic Minister Regulation number 64

of 2013 concerning the accounting foundations used to prepare and present financial reports of regional governments.

Transparency is an essential issue in forming a democratic government. Information disclosure, primarily financial and tax information, must be carried out in a way that is relevant and easily understood (Schiavo-campo & Tomasi, 1999). Increased transparency is needed to prevent acts of corruption, confirmation of the supervisory function both by the central government and the society, as well as avoiding the misuse of public resources, which results in a waste of budget. In the context of the regional government, transparency can be seen from the availability of information and ease of accessibility in obtaining public information (Redford, 1969).

Complete disclosure of financial documents is essential to increase transparency. The primary revenue for the government is the result of societal contributions and taxes, so budget transparency is a crucial element for better government in the public sector (OECD, 2001; Erlina & Muda, 2017). This association can help decision-making and increase public initiative to vote by getting information disclosure so that it is at the same time oversight (Bastida & Benito, 2009). Thus, it is expected to result in healthy, tolerant political competition, and policies made based on public preferences and trust (Blöndal, 2003; Helambang & Nasih, 2019). Also, information disclosure can improve the performance of organisations (Puryantini et al., 2017; Widyatama et al., 2017).

Information technology assistance is needed to support transparency in financial reporting. Online media is the primary tool in providing information to the public, especially in this case financial information. Ackerman (1992) refers to online media as a form of electronic publishing that is used to convey various ideas. Regional governments have a website that contains a collection of information, including profiles of regional governments, services, legal products, and Regional Government Financial Reports (RGFR). The provision of RGFR through electronic information makes it easy for the public to get information quickly. Firm websites or online social media can make it easier for society to read financial reports (Astutik et al., 2018). This is so since financial reports can provide useful information about the position of economic resources, obligations, and equity of regional governments and provide information about the sources, allocations, and uses of financial support.

Previous research has focussed more on examining the accessibility of regional government financial reports and their availability (Verawaty, 2016; Brown & McDuffie, 1996). Not much research has thoroughly discussed the completeness of financial reporting of regional governments in Indonesia. Rios et al. (2013) examined the central government specifically to find out in actual and transparent terms the activities of the government in fulfilling its obligations. The results show a significant relationship between education level, internet user numbers, population amount, and political competition to the disclosure of government

financial reports through the internet and other media. Styles and Tennyson (2007) state that an area with high per capita income or fiscal pressure will provide easy access to financial information. Furthermore, when viewed from the perspective of agency theory, a larger government is faced with a higher level of voter who demands the disclosure of information as supervision and to reduce information asymmetry between politicians and citizens. The latter allows it to evaluate government performance (Zimmerman, 1977) simultaneously.

Political competition can also relate to the completeness of regional government financial reporting online. Benito and Bastida (2007) and Evans and Patton (1987) show that political competition refers to the transparency of government reports as once politicians win elections, they tend to ignore most pre-election promises, because they assume that information asymmetry prevents voters from monitoring them. Opportunistic behaviour is expected to decrease as the level of political competition increases. If the level of political competition is high, politicians following re-election want their election promises examined by voters, and thus the government will be willing to reveal more information. As a result, the gap between the interests of voters and politicians has narrowed (Zimmerman, 1977).

The independence ratio can also relate to the completeness of financial reporting. Lesmana (2010) found that the ratio of regional financial independence had a positive relationship with the level of RGFR mandatory disclosure. The level of independence shows the ability of the region from sources of original regional income to finance regional operational expenses in realising regional development and services to the community. Setyaningrum and Syafitri (2012) use the administrative age variable of regional governments officials as one of the factors used in the research on the level of financial report disclosure. They argue that regional governments who have a greater administrative age will be more experienced and have better ability to present their financial reports fairly according to government accounting standards.

Specifically, this research focusses on examining the factors that can relate to the completeness of financial reporting of regional governments in Indonesia, which includes population, fiscal pressure, political competition, the ratio of independence and administrative age. This study examines the financial reports of all regional governments (districts and cities) in Indonesia in 2015 and 2016, which have been audited by Indonesian government auditors. The results of the OLS regression analysis show that population and fiscal pressures have no relationship to regional government financial report information that is disclosed online. However, political competition, the ratio of independence, and the administrative age of regional governments are relevant for having a relationship to the level of transparency of regional government financial reporting information online.

This research contributes to the literature by providing financial reporting transparency and completeness overview and as a reference to measure the efficiency of each region in

Indonesia. Also, this research can be feedback to spur and develop internet facilities and official sites in the delivery of information related to e-government. This research can also broaden people's insights about the extent to which regional governments utilise information technology for financial reporting.

This study will continue discussion with the following arrangement: Section 2 contains an explanation of the development of research hypotheses; Section 3 includes descriptions for variables and samples as well as research models; Section 4 contains empirical analysis and the results of hypothesis testing; and Section 5 summarises or concludes the research, including suggestions for further study.

### **Literature Review**

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in article 2 paragraph 1 explains that the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions and provincial regions are divided into regency and city areas. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regional government includes provinces, regencies, and cities. The province functions as a working area for the governor representing the central government, while the regency or city functions as a working area for the mayor or regent.

Financial reporting is used as a system and means of delivering information about all conditions and performance of the entity, especially in economic terms, and is not limited to what can be conveyed through financial reports (Bastian, 2006). Regional government financial reporting is an accounting structure and process that describes how information about regional government finances is provided and reported to achieve the country's economic and social goals. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010, which addresses the conceptual framework of government accounting standards, states that the financial reports are prepared to provide relevant information about the financial position and all transactions carried out by a reporting entity during one reporting period. Furthermore, a reporting entity should report the efforts made and the results achieved when carrying out activities systematically and structured in a reporting period.

Chan and Wickramasinghe (2006) explain that online financial report disclosures in developing countries such as regional governments in Indonesia differ from financial report disclosures in other developed countries. The policy of each regional head determines the presentation, transparency, and disclosure of regional government financial reports. Resources become one factor that determines this. Regional governments need a sufficient budget to be able to achieve performance with qualified resources. The problem of sub-optimal disclosure of financial reports by regional governments is the primary catalyst for lack of adequate and equitable support.

Suwardjono (2005) states that financial reporting is a systematic framework and process of how financial information in all business units and government must be reported and provided in a region for the right economic decision making for a region. The financial reporting should be disclosed to the public in the easiest, most efficient, and effective way for both the regional government and the society, using the internet or being published online (Styles & Tennyson, 2007). The obligation in this online publication has been believed to have many benefits by the Governance Finance Officers Association (GFOA) in the United States. Online government financial reporting that utilises ICT (information, communication, and technology) can support ease of publication, communication, and transactions between the government, society, business, and other institutions. By these means, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government to the community can be achieved (Hartono, 2010; Muda et al., 2017).

### ***Relationship between Population to Completeness of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting***

The population is defined as one of the main catalysts for being able to implement e-government (Moon, 2002). When viewed from the perspective of agency theory, a larger government is faced with a higher level of voters which demands information disclosure as supervision and to reduce information asymmetry between politicians and citizens; the latter allows it to simultaneously evaluate government performance (Zimmerman, 1977; Muda et al., 2017; Agustia et al., 2017). A large population in an area raises pressures and demands that are increasingly on the government, who is responsible for making financial information available to the public (Evans & Patton, 1987). However, Robbins and Austin (1986) included population factors in their research variables and found an insignificant relationship between population level and the quality of financial reporting. On the other hand, Brudney and Selden (1995) found a significant relationship between population and e-government involvement. This relationship emerges as previous research indeed shows that population size is one of the most related factors for larger governments and especially in information disclosure via the internet (Moon, 2002). Thus, the hypothesis proposed is:

**H1:** Population has a positive relationship to completeness of regional government online financial reporting.

### ***Relationship between Fiscal Pressures to Completeness of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting***

Society tries to get the maximum number of services by paying the lowest amount of tax (GASB, 1987). In this context, they have clear incentives to assess the financial condition of the government compared to other governments, as a means of evaluating current tax and

service levels and possible changes in taxes or services (Lin & Raman, 1998). Ingram (1984) found that the greater the fiscal pressure, the greater the community initiative to prioritise the disclosure of public sector financial information. In addition, in the context of fiscal pressures, the national government sees technology – in this case the use of computers – as a step to reduce costs, increase efficiency and contribute to the rationalisation of public administration (Gupta & Panzardi, 2008; Indraswati, 2017). In this case, fiscal pressures can encourage national as well as regional governments to disclose financial information on the official website with the aim of meeting citizens' requests for financial information and, as a means to disclose this information in a more efficient and cheaper way (Fitrianti et al., 2015). Then the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

**H2:** Fiscal pressure has a positive relationship to completeness of regional government online financial reporting.

### ***Relationship between Regional Financial Independence Ratios to Completeness of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting***

Christiaens (1999) said that with an increase in financial report disclosures – because it gave a signal of the quality of regional heads for qualified financial management – there was a positive relationship with the wealth derived from regional government revenue of the regional government. The higher the ratio of regional revenue shown, the higher the level of government independence in managing regional finances. However, regional governments that have low levels of independence show poor performance of regional governments. This can be a reason for regional governments to limit access of regional financial information to the public (Laswad et al., 2005). Thus, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

**H3:** The regional financial independence ratio has a positive relationship to completeness of regional government online financial reporting.

### ***Relationship of Political Competition to Completeness of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting***

Seizing seats or positions in tight political competition will play a key role in political decisions to transfer power to citizens (Smith & Fridkin, 2008) and exert influence on the application of bureaucracy (Dye & Robey, 1980). Opportunist behaviour of politicians leads to their tending to ignore most of their campaign promises because the presence of information asymmetry will diminish the monitoring functions of voters. In contrast, when the intensity of political competition is high, incumbent candidates who want to be re-elected will drive the government to disclose more information. In this way the gap that exists between the interests of incumbent candidates and society narrows (Zimmerman, 1977). The internet has been considered a

mechanism for disseminating information to voters (Laswad et al., 2005). Previous studies have been conducted by Tolbert et al. (2008) and show that high political competition can create an environment that supports technological progress, in this case the disclosure of financial reports online. Serrano et al. (2009) also observed the positive impact of significant political competition on the disclosure of information. In contrast, Caba et al. (2008) did not document a significant relationship between these two variables. Then, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

**H4:** Political competition has a positive relationship to completeness of regional government online financial reporting.

#### ***Relationship between Regional Governments Administrative Age to Completeness of Regional Government Online Financial Reporting***

The administrative age of regional government is explained as how long the organisation has lasted since its establishment under the law. According to Setyaningrum and Syahfitri (2012), regional governments with good experience and ability to present financial reports fairly according to government accounting standard have a greater administrative age. Auditing of regional government reports tends to show improvement in the presentation quality of regional government financial reports in the following years. It showed for every period in which regional government reports were audited, the following years tended to have better quality of information disclosure. Previous studies conducted by Lesmana et al. (2010) explained that the administrative age of the regional government had a positive and significant relationship on the mandatory disclosure of regional government working units. So, the research hypothesis proposed is:

**H5:** Regional government administrative age has a positive relationship to completeness of regional government online financial reporting.

### **Research Methodology**

#### ***Sample and Data Sources***

The population in this study consisted of 508 regional governments (districts and cities) in Indonesia based on the results of the 2015 and 2016 regional government financial reports audited by the Indonesian government auditor. Sources of data in this study were obtained through the official websites of each regional government. In addition, population data and fiscal pressures were obtained from the website [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id); political competition data were obtained from the site [www.kpu.go.id](http://www.kpu.go.id); data on regional financial independence ratios were obtained from the audit report of the Indonesian government auditor of each regional

government; and administrative age data of the regional government is obtained from the regional autonomy laws forming each region. The sample in this study was obtained by opening one by one the regional government official website by entering the keyword names of each region in the online search engine. Samples were selected from the population using the purposive sampling method. The sample selection criteria are as follows:

1. Have an official regional government website that can be accessed via the internet
2. Provide at least one type of Regional Financial Report in 2015 or 2016 that has been audited by BPK
3. Providing complete statistical data for all variables in the regional government.

Based on the sample selection criteria, out of a total population of 508 regency and city governments it was found that 468 of them had official sites while 40 others did not, or were offline. The final sample obtained in this study amounted to 88 observations.

### ***Variable Operationalisation***

#### ***Dependent Variable***

The dependent variable in this study is the RGFR index (INDEX). This variable is calculated based on the availability of financial information on the official website of each district and city government in Indonesia and the sum of a maximum of 7 points for each region representing 7 types of regional government financial reports in accordance with Government Regulation number 71 of 2010 and Domestic Ministry Regulation number 64 of 2013. Steps in calculating the complete RGFR index value, among others: (1) giving 1 point if there is a type of Budget Realisation Report; (2) add 1 point if there is an Over Budget Balance Report; (3) adding 1 point if there is a Balance Sheet report; (4) adding 1 point if there is an Operational Report; (5) adding 1 point if there is a Cash Flow Report; (6) 1 point is awarded if there is an Equity Change Report; and (7) adding 1 point if there is a Note on the Financial Report.

#### ***Independent Variable***

The independent variables used in this study are population, fiscal pressure, political competition, regional financial independence ratio, and administrative age of regional governments. A summary of the operational definitions of the independent variables in this study can be seen in table 1.

**Table 1:** Variable Operationalisation Definition

Proxy	Measurement	Sources
POP (Population)	Logical number of population in an area	<a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a>
GRDP (Fiscal pressure)	Logical number of gross domestic regional product (GRDP) per capita	<a href="http://www.bps.go.id">www.bps.go.id</a>
RFIR (Regional financial independence ratio)	$\frac{\text{Total regional own – source revenue}}{\text{Total revenue}}$	Budget realisation report
POL (Political competition)	Number of elected politicians of the dominant party in the Regional House of Representatives (RHOR) divided by total politicians in RHOR	<a href="http://www.kpu.go.id">www.kpu.go.id</a>
AGE (Administrative age of regional government)	Total years between establishment year to observation year	The laws for the establishing of each region

### *Methodology*

This study uses OLS regression models to examine the relationship between population, fiscal pressure, the ratio of regional financial independence, political competition, and administrative age of regional governments to the completeness of regional government financial reporting using SPSS Version 20. The following is the regression equation in this study:

$$\text{INDEX} = \alpha + \beta_1\text{POP} + \beta_2\text{GRDP} + \beta_3\text{RFIR} + \beta_4\text{POL} + \beta_5\text{AGE} + \varepsilon$$

### **Result and Discussion**

#### *Sample Distribution*

Table 2 shows the distribution of government auditor opinions on the financial statements of regional governments. Opinions issued by the government auditor for RGFR experienced a positive trend for 2015 to 2016. For unqualified opinions (UO), it increased from 58% to 70%. While for a qualified opinion (QO), it decreased from 36% to 26%, disclaimer opinions (DO) decreased from 5% to 4%, and adverse opinion (AO) decreased from 1% to 0%.

**Table 2:** Government auditor opinion on RGFR

Government auditor opinion	Year 2015	Year 2016
UO	58%	70%
QO	36%	26%
DO	5%	4%
AO	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Table 3 shows details of the number of RGFR disclosures online. In 2015 regional governments that revealed at least one of the financial statements online amounted to 41, which were spread over 32 district governments and 9 city governments. In 2016 there was an increase in the number of financial statement disclosures as much as 47 disclosures spread over 35 district governments and 11 city governments. This indicates that an increase in the disclosure of government financial statements online can be an indication of an improvement in the government's financial performance in 2016.

**Table 3:** Online RGFR Disclosure Details

Regional government	Year 2015	Year 2016
District	32	36
City	9	11

### *Descriptive Statistic*

**Table 4:** Statistic Descriptive

	N	Minimal	Maximal	Mean	Standard Deviation
Index	88	1	7	4	2.090
Pop	88	5.086	6.541	5.868	0.338
Grdp	88	15.987	18.944	17.271	0.625
Rfir	88	0.016	0.823	0.183	0.136
Pol	88	0.133	0.555	0.238	0.091
Age	88	8.000	67.000	54.680	20.698

Table 4 shows the descriptive statistical results of the variables in this study. The completeness of regional government online financial reporting has an average value of 4 with a standard deviation of 2.090. The lowest value of the INDEX variable is 1, which refers to the Regency of Pesawaran for the 2015 reporting year. This shows that the Regency of Pesawaran only revealed 1 type of RGFR for the 2015 reporting year. While the highest value of 7 was referring to Pati Regency for the 2016 reporting year, which shows that Pati Regency revealed all components of RGFR. Furthermore, the average population in this study was 5.868 with a standard deviation of 0.338. The average fiscal pressure in this study was 17.271, while the

average regional financial independence ratio showed a value of 0.183. The average political competition in this study was 0.238 and the average value of the administrative age of regional governments was 54.680.

### ***OLS Regression Test Analysis***

**Table 5:** OLS Regression Result Analysis

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>t-value</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Constant	5.855	0.697	0.488
POP	-0.047	-0.063	0.950
GRDP	-0.316	-0.785	0.435
RFIR	5.941	2.959	0.004
POL	6.623	2.983	0.004
AGE	0.022	2.013	0.047
R square	0.250		
Adjusted R square	0.205		
N	88		

Table 5 shows the results of OLS regression test used to measure the relationship between population, fiscal pressure, the regional financial independence ratio, political competition, and the administrative age of regional governments to the completeness of regional government online financial reporting. Based on the results in Table 5, it can be seen that the R Square value of 0.250 shows that the population, fiscal pressure, political competition, regional financial independence ratio, and administrative age of the regional government are able to explain the dependent variable, namely the completeness of regional government online financial reporting by 25%, while the remaining 75% is explained by other variables excluded from the study.

### ***Population and Completeness of Financial Reporting***

The results of the regression analysis in Table 5 show that the coefficient value of the population variable (POP) is -0.047 ( $t = -0.063$ ) and it is not significant to completeness of regional government online financial reporting. This shows that the population does not have a statistically significant relationship to the completeness of regional government online financial reporting. Thus, the first hypothesis in this study (H1) is not supported.

The results of this study indicate that the disclosure of regional government online financial statements at the official website of each region is not related by the population, both at the level of city government, and district government. This is because regional governments with larger sizes have more complex problems and bureaucracies, so that the majority of regional

government activities are said to be low. This result is in line with research conducted by Ingram (1984) and Indram and Dejong (1987) who also explain that regional population has no effect on the completeness of government financial reporting.

### ***Fiscal Pressure and Completeness of Financial Reporting***

The coefficient value of the fiscal pressure variable (GRDP) in Table 5 shows a value of -0.316 ( $t = -0.785$ ) which it is not statistically significant. This shows that fiscal pressure has no relationship to the completeness of regional government online financial reporting. Thus, the second hypothesis in this study (H2) is not supported.

Fiscal pressure is one of the economic indicators used in calculating the wealth of an area. The results show that fiscal pressure does not have relationship to the completeness of regional government financial reporting online because the physical pressure is less relevant if used to calculate the wealth or income of a region at this time. The results of this study are in line with Rodríguez-Domínguez et al. (2011), which explains that high fiscal pressures do indicate that internet use in the area is high, but people use it more for lifestyle and other needs, not for RGFR disclosure. Alt et al. (2006) also show that fiscal pressure does not relate to the completeness of regional government financial reporting.

### ***Regional Financial Independence Ratio and Completeness of Financial Reporting***

Based on the results of the analysis in Table 5, the coefficient value of the independence ratio variable (RFIR) was 5.941 ( $t = 2.959$ ) and the value indicates that the relationship is significant at the 1% level. This shows that the regional financial independence ratio has a positive and significant relationship on the completeness of regional government online financial reporting. Thus, the third hypothesis in this study (H3) was accepted.

Laswad et al. (2005) explain that the performance of regional governments viewed based on per capita income has a positive and significant relationship on voluntary disclosure of financial information on its official website. Thus, it can be concluded that the higher the ratio of regional financial independence, the higher the government's ability to manage regional finances. Regional governments with better income earning capabilities tend to provide more financial information on their sites. The high ratio of regional government financial independence also shows that the regional government is increasingly independent in terms of financing government activities, services to the community, development, and others. This is what causes regional governments to have high demands and motivation in terms of disclosure of the completeness of online financial reporting.

### ***Political Competition and Completeness of Financial Reporting***

In Table 5, the coefficient value of the political competition variable (POL) is 6.623 ( $t = 2.983$ ) and significant at the 1% level. This shows that political competition has a positive and statistically significant relationship on the completeness of regional government online financial reporting. Thus, the fourth hypothesis in this study (H4) was accepted.

Several previous studies (Baber & Sen, 1984; Ingram, 1984) explained that political competition has a significant relationship to financial reporting. In addition, opportunistic behaviour that ignores pre-election promises by politicians is expected to decrease as the level of political competition increases. Political competition can increase initiatives by government officials to improve the quantity of policy information online. The greater the quantity of policy information delivered online, the more the party will be perceived to have good performance and have the opportunity to occupy more seats in the RHOR; as a result, the gap between the interests of voters and politicians narrows (Zimmerman, 1977). The RHOR as a community representative has a supervisory function, which is to control the running of the government so that it always matches the aspirations of the people and oversees the implementation and reporting of regional government financial information in order to create a transparent and accountable atmosphere of regional government. The greater political competition illustrates that a political party that has good performance and good convictions for positions in the RHOR will have a greater number of seats in the RHOR, because it has a large number of voters.

### ***Administrative Age of Regional Government and Completeness of Financial Reporting***

In Table 6, the coefficient value of the administrative age variable of the regional government (AGE) is 0.022 ( $t = 2.013$ ) and significant at the 5% level. This shows that the administrative age of regional government relates to the completeness of regional government financial reporting online. Thus, the fifth hypothesis in this study (H5) was accepted.

The age of an organisation can be interpreted as to how long the organisation existed since its establishment. The older a government stands, the better its financial performance and disclosure of its financial reporting online. This is because the long-established regional government has more information that can be disclosed compared to the newly established regional government. The long-established regional government can also learn from experience that can be seen from the results of RGFR examinations by an Indonesian government auditor in the previous fiscal year, so that improvements are made in the next fiscal year. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lesmana (2010) and Setyaningrum and Syahfitri (2012), who explain that organisational age has a positive effect on disclosure of organisational financial reporting.



## **Conclusion**

This study aims to analyse the factors that relate to the completeness of financial reporting of regional governments (districts and cities) in Indonesia in 2015 and 2016, which are available online. The results of this study indicate that several factors can relate to the completeness of information on the financial statements of regional governments disclosed online, such as political competition, the ratio of independence, and the administrative age of regional governments. Meanwhile, regional population and fiscal pressure do not have a relationship on the level of transparency of regional government financial statement information online.

This research contributes to the literature by enriching research related to factors that can relate to the completeness of regional government financial reporting. The study results can also provide an overview of the transparency and completeness of financial reporting and serve as a reference for measuring the capability of each region in Indonesia. Also, this research can provide feedback to spur and develop internet facilities and official sites in the delivery of information related to e-government. This research can also broaden people's insights about the extent to which regional governments utilise information technology for financial reporting. Future studies can add other variables that can also relate to the completeness of online financial reporting, for example, how long regional governments use official sites, internet user numbers, education, government complexity, and government size. Also, regional governments are expected to improve performance on their official websites to provide maximum benefits to the community, especially on the level of financial statement disclosure, which is the core of the responsibility that has been assumed when occupying a position as an agency aimed at serving the needs of the community.

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