

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province



Dwi Herni Rizkika¹, M. Firmansyah²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram & Lombok, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: Regional Financial Performance is a parameter used to determine the success or failure of regional governments in implementing their policies to achieve financial management strategies. According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006, performance is the output or result of a project or program that will be completed in connection with the use of the budget, both quantity and mixed quality. This research aims to determine and analyze the Financial Performance of Regional Governments, especially the Financial Independence Ratio, the Degree of Fiscal Decentralization Ratio, the PAD Effectiveness Ratio, the PAD Efficiency Ratio, Regional Financial Dependence, and the Human Development Index. The population used in this research were ten regencies/cities in NTB Province such as West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, North Lombok, Mataram City, Bima City, Bima, Sumbawa, West Sumbawa, Dompu, for the period 2018 - 2022. This research uses quantitative methods with multiple linear regression analysis techniques for panel data.

KEYWORDS: Regional Financial Performance, Financial Independence Ratio, Fiscal Decentralization Degree Ratio, PAD Effectiveness Ratio, PAD Efficiency Ratio, Regional Financial Dependence, Human Development Index

I. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Government is committed to realizing efficient and effective government by implementing Regional Autonomy, which allows the community to be involved in activities and carry out development. Regional autonomy is the authority given to regional governments in the form of tasks that must be carried out. According to Regional Government Law Number 32 of 2004, improving public services, community welfare and regional competitiveness through implementing the broadest possible autonomy, except for government affairs, is one of the main responsibilities of regional government.

Performance is a term used to describe the success of a task. Through management and organization in regional financial management, regional financial performance is controlled. A region has resources or wealth to achieve the regional government's goals. Regional finance is defined as all regional government rights and responsibilities assessed in monetary units in its application, including all regional assets, according to Government Regulation 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management. Performance measurement is crucial in government as a basis for further assessment.

Wulandari et al. (2023) stated that financial ratio analysis using financial report data can be used to assess the financial health of local governments. Accountability and openness of state financial management are reflected in the preparation of government financial reports. Ratio analysis is carried out with a focus on the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) to compare the results of a period with the previous period. Comparison of Original Regional Income (PAD) and Total Regional Income is the basis for calculating the fiscal decentralization ratio. As a result, more and more local governments can implement decentralization. 2020; Sari & Riharjo The extent to which local governments can increase Regional Original Income (PAD) to finance development is a measure of their level of decentralization. The more funds local governments can use to improve public services, such as increasing the life expectancy index, education and decent living standards, which are the basis for calculating the human development index, the higher the Regional Original Income a region receives.

The degree of regional independence shows a region's ability to finance its development, government initiatives and community services. This is funded by taxes and levies that regions need as a source of income. Comparison of original regional income with regional income from other sources (transfer receipts), such as tax revenue sharing funds, non-tax revenue sharing funds from natural resources, general and special allocations, emergency funds, and loans, is used to calculate regional independence. Comparison. Based on the objectives, local governments mobilize local original income. Must compare PAD with the PAD budget to obtain the PAD Effectiveness Ratio. Purwanti Endang (2021). The PAD Effectiveness Ratio results are then

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

categorized based on effectiveness parameters (Khafid Mukriyanto, 2022). The efficiency ratio can explain the difference between costs incurred and income obtained. Regional government performance is considered efficient if the ratio is less than 100%. Therefore, to determine the effectiveness of collection efforts, detailed calculations are needed to determine revenue expenditure (Amal & Wibowo, 2022). The degree of regional government dependence on the central government is increasing along with the large regional financial dependence ratio (Siswanto & Maylani, 2022).

The Human Progress Index (HDI), which measures human progress, depends on the government's commitment to supporting infrastructure (Harliyani & Haryadi, 2016). The Human Progress Index greatly influences modern economic progress. (Yusra & Juned, 2021) The Human Development Index, which combines variables such as life expectancy at birth and duration of education, is a sophisticated and all-encompassing indicator that represents the level of human potential and quality of life. (Palamim et al, 2022). The human development index is a key element of development. Apart from playing a role in development, this index is also a main indicator in the General Allocation Fund (DAU) allocation process. Human quality is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), divided into three categories: long and healthy life, knowledge/intellectual, and decent life. Therefore, increasing the productivity of the Human Development Index (HDI) does not necessarily hinder progress in each component. Each element encourages growth in the Human Development Index (HDI). (Rahmi & Ramadhanthi, 2022).

Many researchers have investigated financial performance and human development metrics and produced mixed findings. Regional financial independence has a positive and significant influence on community welfare, regional financial effectiveness has a positive and insignificant influence, and regional financial efficiency has a positive and significant influence on community welfare, based on research by Khairudin et al. (2020). In addition, this research found that the PAD effectiveness ratio and the level of fiscal decentralization greatly influence HDI (Zulkarnain, 2020). Although the dependent variable on HDI can account for 57% of the variation in the dependent variable, other factors not included in the research variables used influence the remaining 47% of the variation. Meanwhile, research findings show that only two (2) variables—fiscal decentralization ratio and direct expenditure adjustments—significantly impact HDI (Harliyani & Haryadi, 2016b). Meanwhile, HDI is not significantly influenced by the other three (3) variables (financial dependence, efficacy and efficiency of PAD).

This research compares the financial performance of regional revenue and expenditure budgets (APBD) against the Human Development Index (HDI). Financial ratios are one of the instruments used in financial analysis. The degree of fiscal decentralization ratio, regional financial dependency ratio, regional independence ratio, PAD effectiveness ratio, and PAD efficiency ratio are the ratios used to review the financial reports of the NTB Provincial Government. The Human Development Index (HDI) was chosen as the dependent variable because it can provide a comprehensive picture of aspects of life-related to the economy, education and health. In 2022, Amal and Wibowo; in 2018, Suprimiwadi et al.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Sources and Types

A quantitative approach is the main focus of this research strategy. Secondary data in the form of NTB provincial Human Development Index (HDI) data for each city and district for the 2018–2022 fiscal year and NTB provincial government financial report data were used:

1. NTB provincial government financial report (Ministry of Finance's SIKD Data Portal) for 2018 – 2022.
2. NTB Province Human Development Index (BPS) 2018 – 2022.

B. Data Analysis Method

The analytical tool used is multiple linear regression panel data with the Eviews version 12 program. Financial performance can be seen from several ratios: the Degree of Fiscal Decentralization Ratio, PAD Effectiveness Ratio, PAD Efficiency Ratio, Regional Financial Independence Ratio and Regional Financial Dependency Ratio.

1. Regional Independence Ratio

$$\text{Regional Independence} = \frac{\text{Realized PAD}}{\text{Central Assistance and Loans}} \times 100\%$$

2. Fiscal Decentralization Degree Ratio

$$\text{Degree of Fiscal Decentralization} = \frac{\text{PAD}}{\text{Total Regional Income}} \times 100\%$$

3. PAD Effectiveness Ratio

$$\text{PAD Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Realized Pad}}{\text{PAD Budget}} \times 100\%$$

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

4. PAD Efficiency Ratio

$$\text{PAD Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Realized Regional Expenditures}}{\text{Realized Regional Income}} \times 100\%$$

5. Regional Financial Dependency Ratio

$$\text{Regional Financial Dependency} = \frac{\text{Transfer Revenue}}{\text{Total Revenue}} \times 100\%$$

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

MODEL SELECTION TEST RESULTS

A. Chow Test Results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests

Equation: Untitled

Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	104.567173	(9,35)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	166.411083	9	0.0000

The prob value is 0.0000 < 0.05; then the FEM model is selected

B. Hausman Test Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test

Equation: CHOW

Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	34.403411	5	0.0000

The Prob value is 0.0000 < 0.05; then the FEM model is selected

Based on the Chow test and Hausmant test results, the best model in this research is the fixed effect model, so there is no need to carry out further statistical testing (Lagrange multiplier test).

C. Classic Assumption Test Results

1. Normality Test

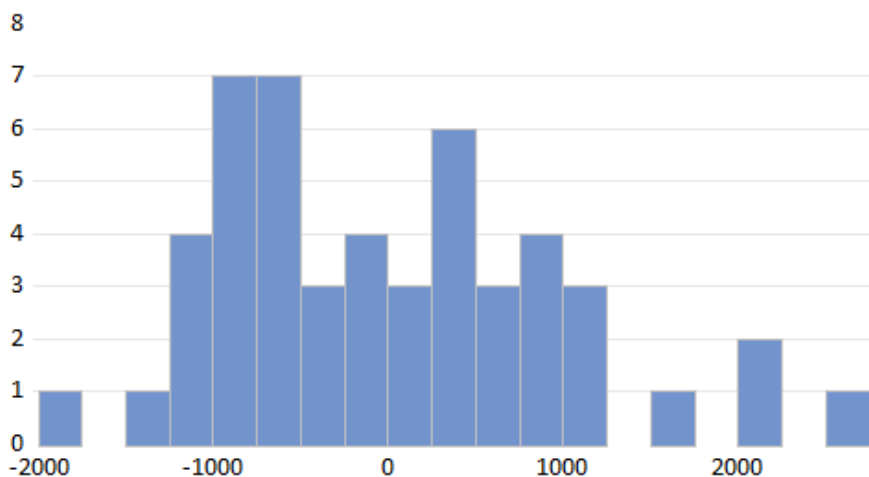
The Normality Test tests whether the data is normally distributed or not. If there is normality, then the residuals will be normally distributed. In this study, the Jarque-Bera and probability tests were used. Data can be normally distributed if $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%); if probability < 0.05, then the data is not normally distributed. The processing results show a probability of 0.174518 > 0.05, normally distributed data.

Table 1.1 Normality Test Calculation Results

Jarque-Bera	3.491459
Probability	0.174518

Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province



Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test determines whether a correlation is found between the independent variables in the regression model. Regression can be good if there is no correlation between independent variables. Covariance analysis is carried out to determine whether or not there is a correlation between variables. Variables have no collinearity if the correlation value is less than 10. The calculation results show that there is no multicollinearity in all independent variables.

Table 1.2. Multicollinearity Test Results (1)

Variance Inflation Factors
 Date: 11/21/23 Time: 21:33
 Sample: 1 50
 Included observations: 50

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
X1	4.95E+08	642.8389	161.5439
X2	9.07E+08	765.0245	137.8671
X3	478927.4	23.00052	1.147578
X4	7567633.	363.7279	1.127153
X5	49178949	1792.132	7.894318
C	50631724	2401.914	NA

Based on Table 1.2, it can be seen that the variables X1 (Degree of Fiscal Decentralization) and X2 (effectiveness of PAD) have VIF values > ten and tolerance < 0.1. This means that this variable has a multicollinearity problem. This multicollinearity occurs because there is a perfect or near-perfect relationship between the variable Degree of Fiscal Decentralization and PAD Effectiveness. (Gumilang et al., 2014) One way to understand the multicollinearity problem is to eliminate one or more variables with a high correlation from the regression model.

After eliminating the variables that appear to be the cause of the problem, retesting is carried out, and the VIF and Tolerance values are obtained, as shown in Table 1.3

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Table 1.3. Multicoloniality Test Results (2)

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	87708457	2231.940	NA
X2	76406498	34.58159	6.232039
X3	861474.3	22.19303	1.107289
X4	13695478	353.1018	1.094224
X5	71738093	1402.319	6.177197

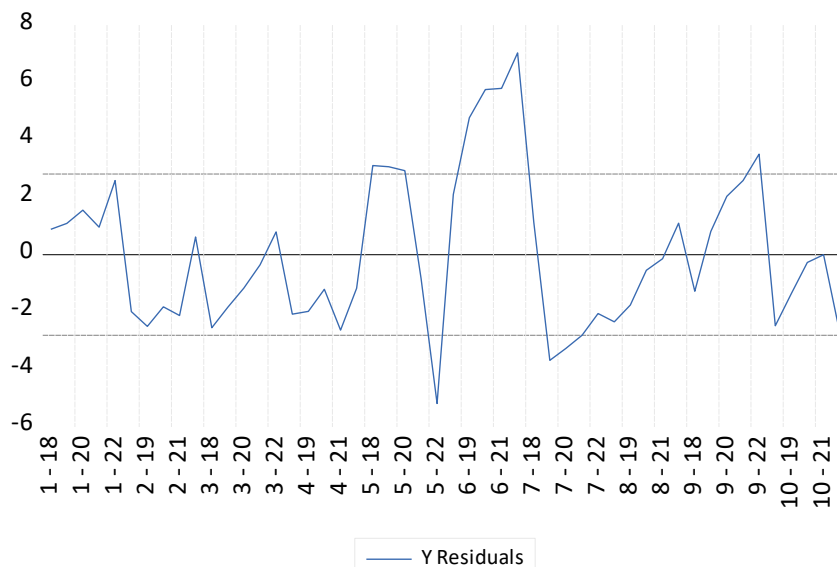
Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

In Table 1.3, it can be seen that currently, there are no multicollinearity problems, as indicated by VIF values < 10 and Tolerance > 0.1.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there are differences in residual variables from one observation to another. A good model is a model that is free from symptoms of heteroscedasticity. This research uses the Harvey method to determine whether heteroscedasticity exists or not. The rule is that there are no heteroscedasticity symptoms if the prob value is > 0.05.

Table 1.4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

The residual graph (blue) shows that it does not exceed the limits (500 and -500), meaning the residual variance is the same. Therefore, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity or passing the heteroscedasticity test (Napitupulu et al., 2021).

4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a test used to determine whether or not there are deviations from classical assumptions. A good model is that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model. The Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test is carried out to determine whether there is autocorrelation. If the p-value obs*-square < α , then there is a serial correlation in the regression model. However, if the p-value obs*-square > α , then there is no serial correlation, or no autocorrelation symptoms occur. In this study, the test results with an obs*-square p-value of 0.8315 > 0.05 can be concluded that there are no symptoms of autocorrelation.

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Table 1.5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	0.155605	Prob. F(2,41)	0.8564
Obs*R-squared	0.369133	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.8315

Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

5. Hypothesis Testing

Table 2.1. Human Development Index, Regional Independence, Degree of Fiscal Decentralization, PAD Effectiveness, PAD Efficiency, Regional Financial Dependence in West Nusa Tenggara for the 2018-2022 period

Kabupaten/Kota	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
_LombokBarat-2018	67.18	0,151164816	0,1313123	0,720305496	0,99395862	0,868669564
_LombokBarat-2019	68.03	0,148784115	0,1295151	0,884720034	0,97607493	0,870490136
_LombokBarat-2020	68.20	0,149119403	0,1297684	0,798076222	1,05695734	0,870231585
_LombokBarat-2021	68.61	0,208443775	0,1724894	1,006106922	0,97202384	0,827510572
_LombokBarat-2022	69.41	0,183683092	0,1551793	0,885346332	1,00524192	0,844820718
_LombokTengah-2018	65.36	0,115561149	0,0947645	1,035088689	1,0264432	0,820037537
_LombokTengah-2019	66.36	0,10519737	0,0951842	1,025164169	1,02178193	0,904815761
_LombokTengah-2020	66.43	0,109197865	0,0984476	0,914009919	0,99851675	0,901552403
_LombokTengah-2021	66.72	0,08377426	0,0772986	0,701751366	1,00417587	0,922701376
_LombokTengah-2022	67.57	0,150301666	0,1306628	0,895994934	0,95815558	0,869337175
_LombokTimur-2018	65.35	0,114824727	0,102998	0,886705516	0,98274315	0,897001991
_LombokTimur-2019	66.23	0,120298066	0,1073804	0,981995728	1,02538986	0,89261959
_LombokTimur-2020	66.30	0,148514448	0,12931	1,016009166	1,02313007	0,870689961
_LombokTimur-2021	66.66	0,164594608	0,1413326	0,94392797	0,99833769	0,858671031
_LombokTimur-2022	67.59	0,141399334	0,1238824	0,795688634	1,09602503	0,87611756
_LombokUtara-2018	63.83	0,169105125	0,1446433	0,65535	0,98584135	0,855345634
_LombokUtara-2019	64.49	0,162649468	0,1398955	0,792280702	1,03669672	0,860104467
_LombokUtara-2020	64.42	0,136760837	0,1203075	0,46903337	1,01144346	0,879692515
_LombokUtara-2021	64.77	0,114134977	0,1024427	0,747008547	0,99691734	0,897557316
_LombokUtara-2022	65.70	0,191057706	0,1604119	0,881372254	0,9893307	0,83959908
_KotaMataram-2018	78.43	0,338643463	0,2529769	1,024467538	1,01206968	0,747030167
_KotaMataram-2019	79.10	0,343438889	0,2556399	1,100079428	0,99064124	0,744353295
_KotaMataram-2020	78.91	0,351619306	0,2601486	0,875108434	1,04419023	0,739858597
_KotaMataram-2021	79.14	0,38211303	0,2764721	1,115893004	0,97356133	0,723534922
_KotaMataram-2022	79.59	0,423301247	0,29741	1,121651505	0,97757181	0,702596632
_KotaBima-2018	75.04	0,06388254	0,0600466	1,382908546	1,11052378	0,93995339
_KotaBima-2019	75.80	0,069641846	0,0651076	1,00819836	1,02821503	0,93489237
_KotaBima-2020	75.81	0,070767849	0,0660907	0,762457668	1,11360396	0,933909251
_KotaBima-2021	76.11	0,068829647	0,0643972	0,808221534	0,98219792	0,93560279

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

_KotaBima-2022	76.84	0,076638386	0,071183	0,833842128	0,92974771	0,928816967
_Bima-2018	65.62	0,088533336	0,0690324	0,616148687	1,04284551	0,779733141
_Bima-2019	66.37	0,081044325	0,0749685	0,973838876	1,0058101	0,925031451
_Bima-2020	66.30	0,081608732	0,0754513	0,856705729	1,00568221	0,924548749
_Bima-2021	66.66	0,086719988	0,0797993	0,919657343	0,98941903	0,920195064
_Bima-2022	67.57	0,08568634	0,0789237	0,935714286	1,04309636	0,921076339
_Sumbawa-2018	66.77	0,098555964	0,0897035	0,999513923	1,04960053	0,910178111
_Sumbawa-2019	67.60	0,101296406	0,0919787	1,10479849	1,02911472	0,908015666
_Sumbawa-2020	67.61	0,125144084	0,1112249	1,055170808	0,98691507	0,88877506
_Sumbawa-2021	68.01	0,141048372	0,123613	1,162588114	1,01743963	0,876387035
_Sumbawa-2022	68.89	0,113747992	0,1021308	0,845926946	0,99516857	0,897869183
_SumbawaBarat-2018	70.71	0,065607416	0,0615681	1,168619906	1,11442763	0,938431907
_SumbawaBarat-2019	71.52	0,076866278	0,0713803	1,065195147	1,05484538	0,928629502
_SumbawaBarat-2020	71.63	0,144901977	0,1265641	1,563200417	1,03177819	0,873446435
_SumbawaBarat-2021	71.85	0,154792576	0,1340436	1,523476953	0,95233458	0,865956381
_SumbawaBarat-2022	72.65	0,111769276	0,1005328	1,205580753	0,7990084	0,899467202
_Dompnu-2018	66.97	0,096225851	0,0877784	1,057709751	1,0209731	0,912212196
_Dompnu-2019	67.83	0,099760673	0,090712	1,043848362	0,98543756	0,909296565
_Dompnu-2020	67.84	0,122156614	0,1088588	1,01216278	1,01044525	0,891141208
_Dompnu-2021	68.45	0,133882398	0,1180732	1,200916293	0,98133463	0,881917399
_Dompnu-2022	69.15	0,092259511	0,0844672	1,657332822	0,81291706	0,915539308

Data Source: BPS, NTB Province Ministry of Finance SIKD Data Portal

D. Panel Data Multiple Regression Test

The results of data processing use a multiple linear regression test with the following equation: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \beta_5X_5 + e$, where Y is the Human Development Index, X1 is Regional Independence, X2 is the Degree of Fiscal Decentralization, X3 is Effectiveness PAD, X4 is PAD Efficiency, X5 is Regional Financial Dependence.

$$Y = 695934.9 + 140501.4 - 168163.2 + 1422.560 + 168.1989 + 24610.57$$

Table 2.2. Panel Data Multiple Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	695934.9	7115.597	97.80414	0.0000
X1	140501.4	22246.05	6.315794	0.0000
X2	-168163.2	30111.57	-5.584668	0.0000
X3	1422.560	692.0458	2.055587	0.0458
X4	168.1989	2750.933	0.061142	0.9515
X5	24610.57	7012.770	3.509394	0.0010
R-squared	0.651977	Mean dependent var	718832.9	
Adjusted R-squared	0.612429	S.D. dependent var	1649.082	
S.E. of regression	1026.639	Akaike info criterion	16.81813	
Sum squared resid	46375426	Schwarz criterion	17.04758	
Log-likelihood	-414.4534	Hannan-Quinn criteria.	16.90551	
F-statistic	16.48572	Durbin-Watson stat	0.859587	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Data Source: Results of Research Data Processing (Eviews 12)

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Statistical Test Results

i. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test is carried out to determine whether the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. Based on the test, it is known that the F-statistic value is 16.48572 with a Prob (F-statistic) value of $0.00 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

ii. Partial Test (t-test)

Statistical tests can be done using a one-tailed test, with $\alpha = 5\%$. If $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$ means H_0 is rejected or the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable, but if $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$ means H_0 is accepted, then the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

- a. H1: The influence of regional independence on the human development index, based on the results of the analysis that the regional independence variable has a t-count of $6.315794 > 2.01410$ ($df = n-k (50-5)$, $\alpha = 0.025$), it can be concluded that human independence has a significant effect on human development index.
- b. H2: The effect of the degree of fiscal decentralization on the human development index, based on the results of calculations with a t-count of $-5.584668 < 2.01410$ ($df = n-k (50-5)$, $\alpha = 0.025$), it can be concluded that the degree of fiscal decentralization hurts the index human development.
- c. H3: The effect of the effectiveness of PAD on the human development index, the results obtained by calculation are t-count $2.055587 > 2.01410$ ($df = n-k (50-5)$, $\alpha = 0.025$), so it can be concluded that the effectiveness of PAD affects the human development index.
- d. H4: The influence of PAD efficiency on the human development index, the calculation results obtained are t-count of $0.061142 < 2.01410$ ($df = n-k (50-5)$, $\alpha = 0.025$), so it can be concluded that PAD efficiency does not affect the human development index.
- e. H5: The effect of regional financial dependence on the human development index can be seen from the t-count results of $3.509394 > 2.01410$ ($df = n-k (50-5)$, $\alpha = 0.025$), so it can be concluded that regional financial dependence affects the human development index.

iii. Determinant Coefficient

Based on Table 2.2, it can be seen that the R-square (determinant coefficient) is 0.651977; this shows that the regression model can explain 65.20% of the problems studied. Meanwhile, the remaining 34.80% is influenced by variables outside the model.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

By the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Human independence influences the human development index. The degree of fiscal decentralization hurts the human development index. The effectiveness of PAD influences the human development index. PAD efficiency does not affect the human development index. Regional financial dependence influences the human development index.

REFERENCES

- 1) Amal, M. I., & Wibowo, P. (2022). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta Sebelum Dan Sesudah Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Pajak Dan Keuangan Negara (PKN)*, 4(1), 83–93. <https://doi.org/10.31092/jpkn.v4i1.1723>
- 2) Endang Purwanti, E. N. (2021). ANALISIS KINERJA KEUANGAN DAERAH PEMERINTAH KOTA SALATIGA TAHUN 2014-2018 Endang Purwanti 1, Elien Noviyanti 2. *Jurnal Among Makarti*, 14(2), 1–12.
- 3) Gumilang, R. C., Hidayat, R. R., & NP, M. G. W. E. (2014). Pengaruh Variabel Makro Ekonomi, Harga Emas dan Harga Minyak Dunia Terhadap Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (Studi pada Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2009-2013). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 14(2).
- 4) Harliyani, E. M., & Haryadi, H. (2016a). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Provinsi Jambi. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, 3(3), 129–140. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ppd.v3i3.3514>
- 5) Harliyani, E. M., & Haryadi, H. (2016b). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Provinsi Jambi. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, 3(3), 129–140. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ppd.v3i3.3514>
- 6) Juned, V., & Yusra. (2021). Using fuzzy C-means algorithm to cluster human development index. *Communications in Mathematical Biology and Neuroscience*, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.28919/cmbn/5225>

Analysis of Regional Government Financial Performance on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

- 7) Khafid Mukriyanto. (2022). Analisis Pendapatan Asli Daerah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Tahun 2016-2020. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 3(April), 2745–5254. <https://jst.publikasiindonesia.id/index.php/jist/article/view/405>
- 8) Khairudin, Aminah, & Purisky Redaputri, A. (2020). Pentingnya kinerja keuangan pemerintah daerah untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Indonesia. *Akuntabel*, 17(1).
- 9) Napitupulu, R. B., Simanjuntak, T. P., Hutabarat, L., Damanik, H., Harianja, H., Sirait, R. T. M., & Tobing, C. E. R. L. (2021). Penelitian Bisnis : Teknik dan Analisa Data dengan SPSS - STATA - EVIEWS. *Madenatera*, 1.
- 10) Palamim, C. V. C., Boschiero, M. N., Valencise, F. E., & Marson, F. A. L. (2022). Human Development Index Is Associated with COVID-19 Case Fatality Rate in Brazil: An Ecological Study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19095306>
- 11) Ramadhanti, H., & Rahmi, D. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Daerah terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Tahun 2017 – 2019. *Bandung Conference Series: Economics Studies*, 2(2), 480–487. <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcses.v2i2.4626>
- 12) Sari, F. N., & Riharjo, I. B. (2020). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Provinsi Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, 9(e-ISSN: 2460-0585), 1–16.
- 13) Siswanto, S., & Maylani, D. A. (2022). ANALISIS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK MENILAI KINERJA KEUANGAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH. *Nominal Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v11i1.48423>
- 14) Supristiowadi, E., Jenderal, D., Yudho, P., & Suchyo, G. (2018). Indonesian Treasury Review. *Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, Volume 3 No.1, 23–33.
- 15) Wulandari, R., Lestari, B. A. H., & Suryantara, A. B. (2023). Analisis Rasio Keuangan Dalam Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kota Mataram. *Jurnal Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi*, 3(2), 56–69. <https://doi.org/10.29303/risma.v3i2.657>
- 16) Zulkarnain, Z. (2020). PENGARUH KINERJA KEUANGAN DAERAH TERHADAP IPM KABUPATEN/KOTA DI JAWA BARAT. *Riset, Ekonomi, Akuntansi Dan Perpajakan (Rekan)*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.30812/rekan.v1i2.922>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.