



Analysis of Financial Performance of the Wringinagung Village Government

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether the management of village finances towards financial management in Wringinagung Village, Jombang District, Jember Regency is effective. This type of research is descriptive quantitative, the population used in this study is the financial statements from 2020 to 2024 in Wringinagung Village, Jombang District, Jember Regency. The sample used in this study is the financial report on the allocation of village funds in the village revenue and expenditure budget at the Wringinagung Village office, Jember Regency from 2020 to 2024. Data analysis technique used in this research descriptive statistics, namely statistics used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations. The results of this study indicate that the average Effectiveness Ratio in 2020 to 2024 is 76% to 97% the effective ratio, the income and expenditure growth ratio in 2020-2024 averages -19% to 22% growth ratio is positive, for the independence ratio criteria of Wringinagung Village from 2020 – 2024 an average of 0% -33% indicates that the independence ratio is very low, and for the Efficiency Ratio in 2020 to 2024 an average of 59% - 97% indicates that the ratio is less efficient.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Village Financial Ratio, Village Government

1. Introduction

Law No. 6 of 2014 explains that villages is a community unit that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on local customs and origins that are recognized and respected in the government of the state and the unitary Republic of Indonesia. The definition of a village is a social space in which there is a group of people who live, carry out activities and interact, the village is also a subsystem of government administration, so that the village has the authority to regulate the interests of its community. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a fund that must be submitted by the Regional Government to the Village Government originating from the Regency whose use is 30% for apparatus and operational expenses while 70% for public spending and community empowerment (Sanusi & Djumlani, 2020). Village funds are quite large, village officials must be accountable for their management properly to the central government and to the community (Ghozali and Hari, 2017). Behind the large amount of funds managed by the village, it is hoped that it can realize good and equitable distribution of village development. One of the objectives of village financial reports is to provide information on budget realization and the financial position of the village government, which is useful for report users in evaluating policies/decisions and then planning future policies. Measuring performance is very important for accountability in realizing government performance. Performance measures for government financial reports are used as a tool to evaluate financial reports to determine the good and bad of financial reports. Performance measurement can also be used to effectively understand financial reports, where it can be seen the development of financial reports for the future (Mardiasmo, 2009). Village management is an effort to improve the quality of life and life as much as possible for the welfare of the village community. Through village development, it is hoped that village communities have a guarantee of a prosperous life in the village. Wringinagung Village was formed during the Dutch East Indies government, which created a village spatial plan and formed a block like a "kamaran" like the area of housing prepared for factory workers who happened to be in 1928 a sugar factory was established in Semboro. So this hamlet became busy, and a market was formed in Pondok Dalem Hamlet with many immigrants from Jeruk. Growth from year to year this

village is very good and developing rapidly. The majority of the village's population works as farmers and traders. Developments in Jombang District, Jember Regency, in 2024, Wringinagung Village, Jombang District, Jember Regency, had a development level of.

- 1) Keting Village: Rapidly developing
- 2) Ngampelrejo Village: Rapidly developing
- 3) Wringinagung Village: Rapidly developing
- 4) Padomasan Village: Rapidly developing
- 5) Jombang Village: Rapidly developing

The results of the 2024 Jember Regency Village and Village Administration Recapitulation Input Source can be concluded that Jombang District, Jember Regency, has a very good level of development. Based on this, the researcher wanted to determine the effectiveness of village financial performance by measuring it using a ratio analysis tool frequently used in previous research to determine the extent of village development.

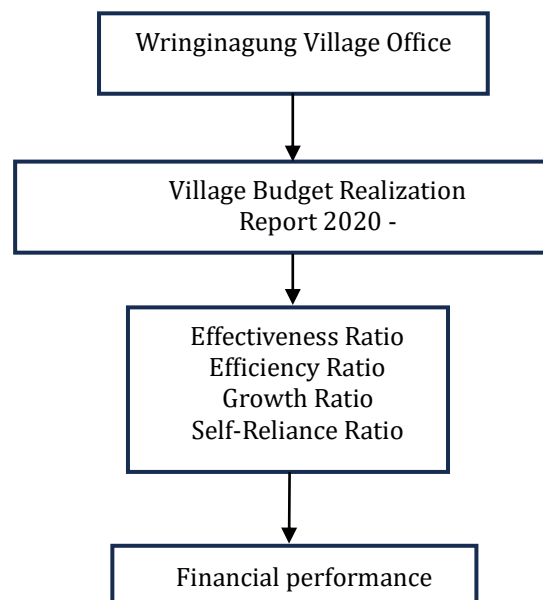
Problem Formulation

Based on the background description above, the problem formulation in this study is "How is the financial performance of Wringinagung Village, Jombang District, Jember Regency from 2020-2024, has it increased or decreased?"

Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation described above, the objective of this research is to determine the financial performance report of Wringinagung Village, Jombang District, Jember Regency from 2020 to 2024.

Conceptual Framework



Picture 1. Conceptual Framework of the Research

Operational Definition of Variables:

1. Effectiveness Ratio

According to Handyaningrat and Rizal in Eva, (2019:8), effectiveness is a measurement in terms of achieving predetermined goals. If the goals have been achieved according to what was previously planned, then the targets and objectives are effective. According to (Mahmudi, 2019:141) the PAD effectiveness ratio can be formulated as following:

$$\text{Effectiveness Ratio} = \frac{\text{ADD Realization}}{\text{ADD Budget}} \times 100\%$$

In general, the PAD effectiveness value can be categorized as follows:

Criteria	Effectiveness Percentage
Very Effective	> 100%
Effective	100%
Quite Effective	90% - 99%
Less Effective	75% - 89%
Ineffective	< 75%

Table 1. Criteria for PAD Effectiveness Ratio Values

Source: (Mahmudi, 2019: 141)

2. Efficiency Ratio

According to Widodo in Trianto (2016:70), "the efficiency of regional budget management is a ratio that shows how efficient an activity is by comparing output and input." The efficient formula that will be discussed is the ratio of the realization of regional expenditure (spending) to total regional income.

According to Mahmudi in Soo (2018:22), "the level of efficiency is measured by comparing the realization of the spending budget with the total spending budget".

$$\text{Efficiency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shopping Realization}}{\text{Budget Realization}} \times 100\%$$

In general, efficiency values can be categorized as follows:

Criteria	Effectiveness Percentage
Not efficient	> 100%
Less efficient	90% - 100%
Quite Efficient	80% - 90%
Efficient	60% - 80%
Very Efficient	< 60%

Table 2. Efficiency Ratio Value Criteria

Source: (Mahmudi 2019: 141)

3. Independence Ratio

According to Mahmudi in (Saputra (2014:14), 'the regional independence ratio is calculated by comparing the amount of Regional Original Income received divided by the amount of transfer income from the central and provincial governments and regional loans.

Researchers here analyze the management of Village Fund Allocation;

$$\text{Independence Ratio} = \frac{\text{Village Fund Allocation (ADD)}}{\text{Help Center} + \text{Shopping}} \times 100\%$$

In general, the value of Independence can be categorized as follows:

Independence (%)	Kemampuan	Relationship Patterns
0% - 25%	Very low	Instructive
>25% - 50%	low	Consultative
>50% - 75%	Currently	Participative
>75% - 100%	high	Delegative

Table 3. Independence Ratio Criteria

Source: (Maulina dan Rhea 2019)

4. Growth Ratio

According to (Kasmir, 2013:116) the growth ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to maintain its economic position in the economy and its business sector.

According to (Mahmudi, 2019:137) "income growth can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Revenue Growth Th t} = \frac{\text{Revenue Th t} - \text{Revenue Th (t-1)}}{\text{Revenue Th (t-1)}} \times 100\%$$

Th t = Calculated year

Th-1 = Previous Year

2. Methods

The researcher used quantitative research. According to (Sujarweni 2014:39) quantitative research results are results obtained through the use of statistical techniques or measurements. The data used in this study were collected in the form of figures taken from the 2020–2024 Village Budget Realization Report, so it was carried out using a quantitative methodology. This research was conducted at the Wringinagung Village Office, Jombang District, Jember Regency. The data used in this study was time series. According to (Sugiono, 2017:10) "time series data is data collected several times in relatively equal time intervals, using instrument the same and the same object". Data sources are divided into 2, namely primary and secondary data. This study uses primary data. According to (Sugiono, 2017:10) "primary data is data obtained directly from the field". In this study, the primary data used is the APBDes Budget Realization Report for the 2020-2024 period obtained from the Wringinagung Village Office. In accordance with the analysis technique used, namely descriptive, in this study the data presentation technique that the researcher will use is tabulation. According to (Tika, 2006:81) "tabulation is the process of compiling data and analyzing data in tabular form". By entering data in a table, it will make it easier to conduct analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

Effectiveness Ratio

According to (Mahmudi, 2019:141) the PAD effectiveness ratio can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Effectiveness Ratio} = \frac{\text{ADD Realization}}{\text{ADD Budget}} \times 100\%$$

Year	PAD Budget	PAD Realization	Effectiveness Ratio	Criteria
2020	565.925.000,00	434.295.000,00	76,74%	Less Effective
2021	651.315.000,00	648.015.000,00	99,49%	Effective
2022	533.827.500,00	534.645.942,00	100,15%	Less Effective
2023	594.894.275,00	578.538.275,00	97,25%	Effective
2024	589.748.055,00	556.848.055,00	97,25%	Effective

Table 4. Results of the Calculation of the PAD Effectiveness Ratio for the Wringinagung Village Government Jombang District, Jember Regency, 2020-2024 Period

Source: Processed Data 2025

Based on the data in Table 4, it can be seen that the PAD Effectiveness Ratio value of the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District in 2020 was 76.74%, which means the village government has not been able to realize PAD according to the estimated budget, with the criteria of the less effective ratio percentage, the assessment for that year has decreased to the lowest position. In 2021, the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District, almost achieved an effectiveness of 99.49%, meaning the village government almost achieved the target of regional revenue realization according to the estimated budget. In 2022, the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District, achieved an effectiveness level of 100.15%, meaning that the village government exceeded the target of revenue realization so that it entered the very effective criteria. In 2023 and 2024, the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District, almost achieved an effectiveness of 97.25%, meaning the village government almost achieved the target of regional revenue realization according to the estimated budget.

In 2020, the effectiveness ratio of the Wringinagung village government in Jombang sub-district was found to be ineffective, as the Covid-19 pandemic peaked in that year. From 2021 to 2024, the effectiveness ratio of the Wringinagung village government in Jombang sub-district was in an effective condition. This is in accordance with the grouping of criteria based on the ratio value criteria presented by Mahmudi (2019:141). The effectiveness ratio of the Wringinagung village government in Jombang sub-district, based on Mahmudi's criteria, has good effectiveness, meaning that the village government's performance can be assessed as improving.

Efficiency Ratio

According to Mahmudi (2018:22), "the level of efficiency is measured by comparing the realization of the spending budget with the total spending budget".

$$\text{Efficiency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shopping Realization}}{\text{Budget Realization}} \times 100\%$$

Year	Realization of Regional Expenditures	Realization of Regional Income	Efficiency Ratio	Creteria
2020	3.093.263.625,00	3.458.515.792,00	89,43%	Quite efficient
2021	2.533.003.498,00	2.613.654.124,00	96,91%	Less efficient
2022	3.089.639.678,00	3.469.310.678,00	89,05%	Quite efficient
2023	3.188.001.914,67	3.560.872.032,00	89,53%	Quite efficient
2024	1.901.063.115,25	3.188.001.914,67	59,63%	Very Efficient

Table 5. Results of Calculation of PAD Efficiency Ratio of Wringinagung Village Government Jombang District, Jember Regency, 2020-2024 Period

Source: Processed Data 2025

Based on the table data above, the financial efficiency of the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District. In 2020, the ratio value was classified as quite efficient because the efficient interval was between 80% -90%, this was because the realization of income was greater than the realization of village expenditure. In 2021, the efficiency ratio value was classified as less efficient, namely 96.91%, this occurred because there was a small difference between the realization of expenditure and the realization of income. In 2022 and 2023, the ratio value was classified as quite efficient because the efficient interval was between 80% -90%, this was because the realization of income was greater than the realization of village expenditure. In 2024, the ratio value was classified as very efficient because the efficient interval was <60%, this was because the realization of income was greater or more than half of the realization of village expenditure.

In 2020, it can be seen that the efficiency ratio of the Wringinagung Village government was in a condition with the criteria of being quite efficient, while in 2021 it was in a less efficient position because there was a small difference between the realization of expenditure and the realization of revenue and in 2022 and 2023 it produced a fairly efficient value. Meanwhile, in 2024 the ratio was classified as very efficient, so that on average the efficiency ratio value of the Wringinagung Village government was 84.91% where this value was included in the fairly efficient category, this achievement can be interpreted that the government's performance in collecting regional revenue was quite efficient.

Independence Ratio

According to Mahmudi in (Saputra (2014:14), 'the regional independence ratio is calculated by comparing the amount of Regional Original Income received divided by the amount of transfer income from the central and provincial governments and regional loans.

$$\text{Independence Ratio} = \frac{\text{Village Fund Allocation (ADD)}}{\text{Help Center} + \text{Shopping}} \times 100\%$$

Year	PAD Budget	Central Transfer Budget	Independence Ratio	Creteria
2020	565.925.000,00	2.521.191.243,00	22,44%	Very low
2021	651.315.000,00	1.989.847.577,00	32,73%	Low
2022	533.827.500,00	2.697.375.218,00	19,79%	Very low
2023	594.894.275,00	2.628.279.475,00	22,63%	Very low
2024	589.748.055,00	2.669.593.317,00	22,09%	Very low

Table 6. Results of Calculation of PAD Independence Ratio of Wringinagung Village Government Jombang District, Jember Regency, 2020-2024 Period

Source: Processed Data 2025

Based on the calculation results in Table 6 above, it can be seen that the results of the financial independence growth ratio of the Wringin Agung Village Government, Jombang District in 2020: The

independence ratio was 22.44% with the criteria of "Very Low". This shows that only about one-fifth of the total village income comes from PAD, while most still depend on transfers from the center. In 2021: The independence ratio increased to 32.73% with the criteria of "Low". This is a significant increase and shows the village's efforts to increase its PAD, although it is still relatively low. This increase is also supported by a decrease in the central transfer budget from 2020. In 2022: The independence ratio decreased drastically again to 19.79% with the criteria of "Very Low". This decrease occurred despite a significant increase in the central transfer budget, but the village PAD decreased compared to the previous year. In 2023: The independence ratio increased slightly to 22.63% with the criteria of "Very Low". This represents a slight improvement from 2022, but remains highly dependent on central transfers. In 2024:

The self-reliance ratio decreased slightly to 22.09%, with a "Very Low" rating. This figure is consistent with previous years (except 2021), which indicated a persistent dependence on central transfer funds. The overall conclusion is that Wringinagung village experienced a very low level of financial independence during the 2020-2024 period. The majority of village revenue comes from central government transfers, not from Village Original Income (PAD). Despite a slight increase in 2021, the overall trend indicates that the village is heavily dependent on external funding to finance its operations and development. This indicates the need for further efforts to explore and optimize the potential of Village Original Income to increase financial independence in the future.

Growth Ratio

According to (Mahmudi, 2019:137) income growth can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Revenue Growth Th } t = \frac{\text{Revenue Th } t - \text{Revenue Th } (t - 1)}{\text{Revenue Th } (t - 1)} \times 100\%$$

Information :

Th t = Calculated year

Th-1 = Previous Year

Year	Realization of income in year t	Realization Year Revenue (t-1)	Growth ratio (%)	Creteria
2020	2.960.099.052,00	3.094.175.287,00	-4,33%	Negative
2021	2.570.660.577,00	2.960.099.052,00	-13,15%	Negative
2022	3.209.082.699,00	2.570.660.577,00	21,56%	Positife
2023	3.223.173.750,00	3.209.082.699,00	4,39%	Positife
2024	3.259.341.372,00	3.223.173.750,00	11,22%	Positife

Table 7. Results of Calculation of the Revenue Growth Ratio of the Wringinagung Village Government Jombang District, Jember Regency, 2020-2024 Period
Source: Processed Data 2025

Based on the calculation results in Table 7 above, it can be seen that the results of the financial revenue growth ratio of the Wringinagung Village Government, Jombang District in 2020 were at -4.33%, which means negative, and for 2021 the percentage was -13.15%, which means negative. For 2022, the percentage was 21.56%, the realization of revenue growth in 2022 was greater and experienced a positive trend from the previous year, while for 2023 the percentage decreased from the previous year, although it was still in the positive growth ratio category, namely 4.39%. In 2024, the growth ratio of the Wringinagung village government was able to increase its revenue in a positive direction from the previous year by 11.22%. This shows that there is a good or positive trend where during 2020 to 2024 the revenue growth of the Wringinagung village government was able with all its efforts to produce a positive revenue growth trend.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion and analysis results above, the researcher can conclude that the Financial Performance of the Wringing Agung Village Government, Jombang District, Jember Regency for the 2020-2024 Budget Year, the researcher can draw the following conclusions: a) Wringin Agung Village's effectiveness ratio experienced a significant increase from 2020 to 2024. In 2020, the effectiveness ratio was at its lowest point at 76.74% (less effective). However, it rose sharply in 2021

to 99.49% (effective), peaking at 100.15% (very effective) in 2022. Despite a slight decrease in 2023 (97.85%) and 2024 (97.25%), the effectiveness rate remained in the very good category. Overall, the village has shown a positive trend and has maintained very effective financial performance since 2021, b) The efficiency ratio in Wringin Agung Village from 2020 to 2024 showed fluctuations with a less stable trend. Peak efficiency was reached in 2021 (96.91%), although it remained in the inefficient category. After that, there was a gradual decline, reaching its lowest level in 2024 (59.63%). Overall, village financial management efficiency is not optimal and is likely to decline in the long term, b) The Wringinagung village self-reliance ratio during 2020–2024 showed a low level and tended to stagnate. Although it rose in 2021 (32.73%), the ratio declined sharply in 2022 (19.79%), only slightly recovering in 2023 (22.63%), and then dropping again in 2024 (22.09%). Overall, the village remains heavily dependent on transfer funds and has not demonstrated significant fiscal independence, d) The overall revenue growth ratio of the Wringinagung village government from 2020 to 2024 indicates a positive trend. Although the first two years of this study, 2020 and 2021, experienced negative growth, in 2022-2024, despite all efforts, revenue growth was able to produce a positive trend.

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