2011年卷 第1辑（总第19辑）
No.1 2011(Sum.19)

会计论坛

中南财经政法大学会计研究所 编
Accounting Institute
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

Accounting Forum

中国财政经济出版社

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

2011年卷 第1辑（总第19辑） No.1 2011（Sum.19）

Accounting Forum

会计论坛

中南财经政法大学会计研究所 编

Accounting Institute
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

中国财政经济出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

会计论坛：2011年卷．第1辑：总第19辑/中南财经政法大学会计研究所编.—北京：中国财政经济出版社，2011.7

ISBN 978-7-5095-3003-0

Ⅰ.①会… Ⅱ.①中… Ⅲ.①会计学—文集

Ⅳ.①F230-53

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2011）第148336号

责任编辑：张从发　　责任校对：余勇超

封面设计：谢　晶　　内文设计：谢　晶

中国财政经济出版社出版

URL:http://www.cfeph.com

E-mail:cfeph@drc.gov.cn

（版权所有 翻印必究）

社址：北京海淀区阜成路甲28号　邮政编码：100142

营销中心电话：010-88190406　销售电话：027-88071749　88324370

华中科技大学印刷厂印刷　湖北南财文化发展有限公司经销

889×1194毫米　16开　7印张　150千字

2011年8月第1版　2011年8月第1次印刷　定价：16.00元

ISBN 978-7-5095-3003-0/F·2545

（图书出现印装问题，本社负责调换）

本社质量投诉电话：010-88190744

会计论坛

Accounting Forum

2011 年卷 第 1 辑(总第 19 辑)

No. 1, 2011(Sum.19)

中南财经政法大学会计研究所编

Accounting Institute

Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

编　　辑:《会计论坛》编辑部

电　　话:(027)88386514

传　　真:(027)88386515

电子邮箱:kjlt@znufe.edu.cn

通讯地址:中国·武汉市·洪山区南湖南路 1 号
中南财经政法大学会计学院
文泉楼南 607 室

邮政编码:430073

本辑责任编辑:冉明东

顾　问

葛家澍　王松年　冯淑萍
刘玉廷　陈毓圭　郭复初
于玉林　杨宗昌　毛伯林
易庭源　边恭甫

编委会

主　任:郭道扬
副主任:罗　飞　汤湘希　许家林
委　员:
郭道扬　罗　飞　张龙平
夏成才　唐国平　许家林
汤湘希　高文进　张敦力
季小琴　王雄元　王清刚
王　华

编辑部

主　任:冉明东
编　辑:许家林　康　均　唐本佑

2011年卷　第1辑(总第19辑)
会计论坛
中南财经政法大学会计研究所编

目　录

印度尼西亚议会特征对强制会计信息披露合规性的影响 /3
Djoko Suhardjanto,Sri Hartoko,Hilda Retnoningsih,Rusmin Rusmin and Alistair Brown

"其他综合收益"具有价值相关性吗？——来自沪市A股的经验证据 /17
唐国平　欧理平

高丽四介松都治簿法会计册比较研究 /26
李孝林　曹游佳

盈余公告后漂移(PEAD)现象研究综述 /35
于李胜

内部报告与未来财务报告体系 /44
陈艳　季侃

低成本循环经济发展模式的培育——基于中国的实践和经验 /53
王　华

会计信息产权的经济分析框架 /60
刘昌胜

基于秩域划分的企业投融资及其协同效率评价 /71
黎精明

会计师事务所变更影响因素和经济后果:文献综述 /82
黄益雄

中国房地产市场理性投机泡沫分析 /91
Kalyan Raj Sharma

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

No.1 ,2011 (Sum. 19)

Accounting Forum

Accounting Institute , Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

CONTENTS

Influence of Parliamentary Characteristics on Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance /3

Djoko Suhardjanto , Sri Hartoko , Hilda Retnoningsih , Rusmin Rusmin and Alistair Brown

Is "Other Comprehensive Income" Value Relevant: An Empirical Evidence from Chinese A-share /17

Guoping Tang, Liping Ou

Sagae Songdo Ch′ibu-bop in Koryo: The Comparative Study of Accounting Volume /26

Xiaolin Li, Youjia Cao

The Research of Post Earnings Announcement Drift: A Review /35

Lisheng Yu

Internal Report and Future Financial Report System /44

Yan Chen, Kan Ji

Development on Cultivation of Recycling Economy Model of Low-cost: Based on Practice and Experience in China /53

Hua Wang

An Economic Analytical Framework of Accounting Information Property Rights /60

Changsheng Liu

Study on Corporate Investment, Financing and Synergy Efficiency Evaluation Based on the Rank Domain /71

Jingming Li

Literature Review on Influencing Factors and Economic Consequences underlying Auditor Changes /82

Yixiong Huang

Analysis on Rational Speculative Bubbles in China's Real Estate Market /91

Kalyan Raj Sharma

2011年卷　第1辑(总第19辑)
会计论坛
中南财经政法大学会计研究所编

目　录

印度尼西亚议会特征对强制会计信息披露合规性的影响 /3
Djoko Suhardjanto,Sri Hartoko,Hilda Retnoningsih,Rusmin Rusmin and Alistair Brown

"其他综合收益"具有价值相关性吗？——来自沪市A股的经验证据 /17
唐国平　欧理平

高丽四介松都治簿法会计册比较研究 /26
李孝林　曹游佳

盈余公告后漂移(PEAD)现象研究综述 /35
于李胜

内部报告与未来财务报告体系 /44
陈艳　季侃

低成本循环经济发展模式的培育——基于中国的实践和经验 /53
王　华

会计信息产权的经济分析框架 /60
刘昌胜

基于秩域划分的企业投融资及其协同效率评价 /71
黎精明

会计师事务所变更影响因素和经济后果:文献综述 /82
黄益雄

中国房地产市场理性投机泡沫分析 /91
Kalyan Raj Sharma

No.1 ,2011 (Sum. 19)

Accounting Forum

Accounting Institute , Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

CONTENTS

Influence of Parliamentary Characteristics on Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance /3

Djoko Suhardjanto , Sri Hartoko , Hilda Retnoningsih , Rusmin Rusmin and Alistair Brown

Is "Other Comprehensive Income" Value Relevant: An Empirical Evidence from Chinese A-share /17

Guoping Tang, Liping Ou

Sagae Songdo Ch′ibu-bop in Koryo: The Comparative Study of Accounting Volume /26

Xiaolin Li, Youjia Cao

The Research of Post Earnings Announcement Drift: A Review /35

Lisheng Yu

Internal Report and Future Financial Report System /44

Yan Chen, Kan Ji

Development on Cultivation of Recycling Economy Model of Low-cost: Based on Practice and Experience in China /53

Hua Wang

An Economic Analytical Framework of Accounting Information Property Rights /60

Changsheng Liu

Study on Corporate Investment, Financing and Synergy Efficiency Evaluation Based on the Rank Domain /71

Jingming Li

Literature Review on Influencing Factors and Economic Consequences underlying Auditor Changes /82

Yixiong Huang

Analysis on Rational Speculative Bubbles in China's Real Estate Market /91

Kalyan Raj Sharma

2011 年卷　第 1 辑(总第 19 辑)
No.1, 2011 (Sum. 19)
会 计 论 坛
Accounting Forum

印度尼西亚议会特征对强制会计信息披露合规性的影响

Djoko Suhardjanto[a]
Sri Hartoko[a]
Hilda Retnoningsih[a]
Rusmin Rusmin[b]
Alistair Brown[c]

【摘　要】本文检验了议会成员(MPs)特征对印度尼西亚地方政府议会执行"印度尼西亚强制会计信息披露合规性(IMADC)"的影响。本文对 118 个印度尼西亚地方政府议会的描述性统计表明了较低的合规水平(60.64%)。多元回归分析表明议会成员的教育水平和地方政府的地域与 IMADC 显著相关。本文研究结果说明了如果提高议员的教育水平,并在非爪哇岛地区部署必须的财力和人力,可能会较为有效改善 IMADC。

【关键词】印度尼西亚强制会计信息披露合规性　议员特征

1.INTRODUCTION

Government regulation Peraturan Pemerintah Number 58/2005 makes provision for financial accoun-

收稿日期:2011-02-28
作者简介:a Faculty of Economics Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia.
b Accounting Academy YKPN, Indonesia.
c School of Accounting, Curtin Business School Curtin University, Australia, and Zhongnan University of Economic and Law, China.

tability of Indonesian local governments. One of its strictures is that local government must prepare financial statements as part of its accountability. This effort has been actualized within Governmental Accounting Standard (Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah, SAP). SAP urges all public institutions to provide financial statements to improve the accountability (Kawedar, 2008) .[①]

The relation between parliament and legitimacy theory lies in the function of parliament as the principal that must ensure it is accountable to its agents (Gray, Owen and Adams, 1996). To ensure this, parliament must legitimize its activities (O'Donovan, 2002). Lawrence (1998) suggests that one such legitimizing technique is to ensure an entity has qualified professionals; that is, key personnel of the entity have the knowledge, skills, or competence to be a member of those professions through the critical attainment of high levels of education. In the case of parliament, it is obliged to legitimate the financial statement issued by government agents through mandatory accounting disclosures in financial statements (Jacobs and Jones, 2009). In other words, parliament must ensure that government agents' financial statements comply with mandatory accounting disclosure.

This research aims at investigating the effects of members of parliamentary characteristics on Indonesian Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance. The characteristics are related to the educational qualifications of parliamentary members who enter the parliamentary profession (Lawrence, 1998; Winarna and Murni, 2007). Other parliamentary characteristics, apart from educational level, are educational background, gender, age, and previous profession (Winarna and Murni, 2007). The research contributes to the theory of legitimacy and the literature on public governance.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Legitimacy theory is derived from the concepts of organizational legitimacy (O'Donovan, 2002). Legitimacy theory has its roots in the idea of social contract between the corporation and society (Magness, 2006). The social contract itself contains both explicit terms, spelled out in the form of legal requirements, and implicit terms, which include the non-legislated societal expectations (Gray et al., 1996). The implicit terms may eventually be enshrined in clearly defined legislation, but until that occur managers can vary in their interpretation of these terms, and in their response. The idea of 'legitimacy' can be directly related to the concept of social contract. It can be considered that an entity's survival will be threatened if society perceives that organization has breached its social contract, and then society will effectively revoke the organization's contract to continue its operation (Deegan, 2002; Deegan and Rankin, 1996).

Legitimacy theory implies both a growth in community awareness (Suhardjanto, 2007) and disclosure through legitimizing activities (Wilmshurst and Frost, 1999; Patten, 2000; Milne and Patten, 2002;

---

① Normaton(2009) states that public accountability is the chief hallmark of democracy, providing facts and open debate to laymen and their elected representatives. This perspective adopts a strongly functionalist approach towards these social institutions, presenting a regulative and possibly a normative argument for the nature and function of these institutions. Parliament is seen as pillar to the legitimacy of political institutions (Jacobs and Jones, 2009).

O'Dwyer,2001;Brown, 2008).

Public sector reform initiatives (Hood 1991, 1995), innovations, in financial and accounting techniques (Olson, Guthrie and Humphrey, 1998), rationalism in the public realm (Meyer, 1998) and extensive changes to publish annual reports (Coy, Dixon, Buchanan, and Tower, 1997) have attempted to improve organizational accountability and decision-making by Parliamentary institutions of oversight and audit have important roles in the creation of legitimacy by ensuring public compliance of the procedures by which laws are produced (Jacobs and Jones, 2009; Luthardt and Zimmermann, 2008). There is a call for parliament to examine the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by parliament to meet public expenditure (Jacobs and Jones, 2009).

In an Indonesian context, the government passed Rule Number 32 Year 2004 which positioned parliament as part of local government[①] to counter Rule Number 22 Year 1999's unstable effect on local government, particularly between local government chiefs and local parliaments (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah, DPRD). The DPRD (or local parliament) gained equal status as the local government chief. An ambiguity of Rule Number 32 Year 2004 lies in the responsibility of local government or executive leaders (major or regent) that seems to be the right of central government (Piliang, 2006). Article 27.2 of Rule 32 Year 2004 mentions that the responsibility of local government leader is only informing the report without any consequence. According to Article 19.2 of Rule 32 Year 2004 the parliament is treated as equal to or as partner of local government leaders.

Majalahdepkumham (2007) recognises the weaknesses of those parliamentary members who possess relatively limited knowledge, skill, and understanding of local government administrative activities. Such parliamentary members may also have limited access and information about local government activities (Priyono, 2009), relying on popularity and fund-raising (Jurnal Nasional, 2007) rather than technical expertise.

PP Number 22 Year 2003 Article 41 recognizes three functions of parliament which are crucial to the smooth running of government: legitimacy, budgeting, and controlling[②]. However, each of these functions may be compromised by parliamentary members' shortcomings. Difficulties in the legitimacy function may arise, for example, because most of the Perda (Peraturan Daerah, local regulation) are low quality local government initiatives which fail to contextualize crucial local government issues. Similarly, the budgeting function may be weakened by parliamentary members' lack of understanding of the budgeting system, while the controlling function is also open to mishandling given the moral handling (Priyono, 2009) and skilled evaluation required of such a function.

---

① Indonesian public accounting uses of Standar Akuntansi Publik (Public Accounting Standard, PAS), which becomes the standard-setting for parliament to legitimize financial statement. Public Accounting Standard mentions four parts of financial statements that must be presented. They are: Budget Realization, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow, and Note of Financial Statement.

② Parliament has an important role in the legitimacy of financial reports. Jacobs and Jones (2009) argued that parliament must examine the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by parliament to meet public expenditures. Moreover, parliament must have elements of control over the accounting system (Luthardt and Zimmermann, 2008). It must also ensure that financial statement complies with mandatory accounting disclosure (Mobus, 2005).

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

3. HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Champbell and Siegel (1967) argue that a bachelor or master degree are expected to provided benefits such as a high level of professional acumen that they can bring to a parliamentary position. Sugiyarso (2009) finds that there is expectation gap between parliamentary members and other financial statement users. This gap is caused by a low educational level of parliamentary members who possess neither a bachelor or master degree. Murni and Winarna (2007), for example, find that educational level significantly influenced parliament awareness towards budgeting control. This paper argues that increased levels of education of parliamentary members will influence compliance levels of mandatory accounting disclosure. This is because relatively highly educated parliamentary members will have the knowledge, skills, or competence to legitimize financial statement (Patten, 2000). As such the following hypothesis is posed:

H_1: Possession of high levels of education by parliamentary members positively influences Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance.

Lawrence (1998) mentions that one who is qualified for a particular profession must fulfill the requirements of that profession. Legislative members are supposed to have competence and skill in accordance with their profession. As discussed in the preceding section, one of parliament's functions is budgeting and it is incumbent on parliamentarians to possess economic knowledge in order to understand budgeting process. The understandability of this process may be enhanced if parliamentary members have a business or economic background. Thus, the following hypothesis is posed:

H_2: Possession of an accounting/business background by parliament members positively influences Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance.

There is also a considerable literature on the contribution of women to the level of compliance of accounting information (Scott, 2004; Roberts, 1992). Kirkham and Loft (1993), for example, argue that women may hold extensive sway in the execution of accounting tasks if opportunities are given to them for representation on boards. Thus, this paper argues that, percentage of female representation will influence the compliance level of parliament. As a consequence, the third hypothesis is expressed as follows:

H_3: A higher female parliamentary membership positively influences Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance.

A decision or a law is seen as just and legitimate when its effect on the entity is to raise the amount of happiness of the individuals concerned (Esquith, 1999). As a result, the procedure of majority rule is by far the best because it results in the adoption of a solution that corresponds to the happiness of the greatest number (Esquith, 1999). Such a doctrine assumes that it might be legitimate to sacrifice the objectives or the liberty of some, if such a sacrifice increases the sum total of social happiness (Rousseau and Sieyes, 1987)[①]. The dominant party in parliament may affect compliance levels. In conducting the legitimacy, parliament must carefully evaluate local governments' financial report. The complexities of

[①] Rousseau and Sieyes (1987) show that it is impossible coherently to reconcile the majority principle with the requirement for unanimity that seems to derive from a rigorous form of individualism. In the context of parliament, the individualism can be created by the dominancy of parties in parliament (Manin, et.al., 1987).

local government's financial report can be discussed in the floor. However, this discussion cannot attain appropriate checks and balances if parliament is dominated by a certain party which supports local government's action. In the light of this, the following hypothesis is posed:

H_4: A higher percentage of dominant party parliamentary representation negatively influences Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance.

Organisational size may be positively related to both legitimacy and reputation (Deephouse and Carter, 2005). Larger organizations usually have more contractual and social ties than other stakeholders, which increases their visibility, status, and taking-for-granted assumptions (Fombrun and Shanley, 1990; Meyer and Rowan, 1977; Meznar and Nigh, 1995; Phillips and Zuckerman, 2001). The responsibility of a social contract will contribute to improved control mechanism towards the compliance of the mandatory accounting disclosure. Parliamentary members may be able to carefully examine the financial report of local government for compliance element. Therefore, the fifth hypothesis is expressed as follows:

H_5: Larger size local governments positively influence Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

This study empirically tests the influence of parliamentary characteristics on mandatory accounting disclosure compliance elements. This study also examines whether or not the location of local government and the type of local government affect mandatory accounting disclosure. The data taken consists of secondary data published and provided within Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK RI) and local government website. Financial statements were taken from www.bpk.go.id, and the parliamentary member data were taken from each of local government websites. This study focuses on the financial statements of Indonesial local parliament of 2007 since those financial statements were the latest version available whilst conducting the research.

The population of the study is all Indonesian local parliaments and their accompanying local government financial statements. Indonesia has 33 provinces consisting of 362 local governments (Nasution, 2008). This research uses purposive random sampling technique. Criteria used were: (1) the local governments issued financial statement in the year 2007 and published the financial statement in BPK RI website (www.bpk.go.id); (2) financial statements were chosen from the local governments publishing their parliamentary members' details on their website; (3) the parliamentary membership data had to fulfill the requirements of the study, such as: publishing the educational background and educational level of the parliamentary members, mentioning the party where parliamentary members came from, mentioning the gender of parliamentary members, and mentioning the proportion of the parties in parliament.

The sample taken was 118 local governments' financial reports and their accompanying parliamentary member data. Rosche (1975) mentions that multiple regression requires minimum samples of ten tim s of its independent variable. Therefore, the sample of 118 local government financial reports adequately

fulfills the minimum sample requirements. Total number of samples can be seen at Table 1.

Table 1 The Population and Sample of Observation

Criteria	Total
Local government's financial report	362
Intended data samples	153
Local government having incomplete data	(35)
Sample taken	118

Source: www.bpk.go.id

As shown in Table 1, there are 362 local governments in Indonesia which means there are 362 financial statements and 362 parliamentary sets of data which can be used. Based on the criteria decided before, only 153 local government authorities were intended to be analyzed in this study. There were 35 local government authorities which had incomplete parliamentary members' data which did not publish some information needed. Finally, the total numbers can be used only 118 samples.

The dependent variable, here, is the Indonesian Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance (IMADC) elements in accordance with Standar Akuntasi Pemerintah (SAP) regulation. IMADC comprises elements of the Budget Realization (BR) and Note of Financial Statement (NFS) (see Appendix One). Indonesian local governments and parliaments are supposed to be familiar with the requirements of BR and the NFS. The analysis is done by encoding the compliance of all the IMADC elements. Score '1' is given to an element which fulfills the mandatory accounting disclosure regulation. Score '0' is given to an element which violates the mandatory accounting regulation and/or it does not exist in local government reporting. Street and Gray (2001) and Al-Shiab (2003, 2008) mention that there are two approaches to measure compliance with mandatory disclosure requirements, namely dichotomous approach (un-weighted disclosure) and alternative approach (Partial Compliance/PC un-weighted disclosure). This study uses un-weighted disclosure. The formula used in this theory is:

$$C_j = \frac{T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i}{M = \sum_{i=1}^{m} d_i} \quad (1)$$

C_j is the total compliance score for each organization and $0 \leqslant C_j \leqslant 1$, T is the total number of items disclosed (d_i) by organization j, where M is the maximum number of applicable disclosure items for organization j that could have been disclosed.

Educational Background is operationalized by Milne and Patten (2002) as the educational level attained by an entity's officers. Lawrence (1998) suggests that legitimacy is fulfilled when one is qualified for a particular profession. The more educated or higher educated the parliament members are, the better compliance towards mandatory accounting disclosure (Lawrence, 1998). For the purposes of this study, the number of parliamentary members who have bachelor or and higher degree is divided by total number of parliamentary members. Milne and Patten (2002) state that individuals who possess a significant degree of experience in

accounting/business are more likely to understand financial reporting practices and accounting information contained in the annual report. Consequently, accounting/business background may influence the understanding of financial statement. Consistent with Sugiyarso's (2009) study, this research uses the number of parliamentary members that have economic/accounting/business background divided by the total number of parliamentary members.

Scott (2004) suggests female participation is important. Studies of the emergence of the profession have sought to explore the effect of gender on professional closure (Roberts, 1992; Kirkham and Loft, 1993), further this study uses the female participation rate in parliament. The number of female parliamentary members is divided by total number of parliamentary members.

Dominant party is interpreted as the party that has the biggest proportion in parliament (according to KPU regulation). The classification is based on the percentage of a number of parties members divided by total number of parliament members. Deephouse and Carter (2005) suggested that size of an entity may be positively related legitimacy. Larger organizations usually have more contractual and social ties to stakeholders (Phillips and Zuckerman, 2001). This study uses size of local parliamentary governments. The total number of parliament members is counted in the model.

Following Cheng and Warfield (2005) in Miranti (2008), control variables are used to avoid bias that might happen by other factors. In this study, the first control variable is type of local government if they are towns (cities) (code '1') and regencies (code '0'). The second control variable is location of local government as dummy variables if they were in Java Island (code '1') and out of Java Island (code '0').

Linear regression is used to test the influence of independent variable towards dependent variable. This study aimed at estimating or predicting mean of population or mean of dependent variable based on independent variable value (Ghozali, 2006). The model of multiple regression is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Note:

Y =compliance of mandatory accounting disclosures
α =coefficient constantan
β =Regression coefficient
X_1 =Educational Level
X_2 =Educational Background
X_3 =Female
X_4 =Dominant Party in parliament
X_5 =Size of Parliament
X_6 =Location of Local Government
X_7 =Type of Local Government
ε =error coefficient

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the initial analysis are shown in Table 2 which depicts the main descriptive statistics.

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Indonesia's Mandatory Accounting Disclosure Compliance	20.60	96.30	60.64	15.60
Higher Education Level	16.00	80.00	51.47	13.34
Accounting/Economic Background	0	34.15	12.27	7.30
Female Participation Rate	0	20.00	8.20	5.59
Dominant Party	10.71	72.00	32.04	11.48
Size of Entity	15.00	99.00	36.48	11.04

The average compliance level of the mandatory accounting disclosure elements within the BR and the NFS is 60.64%[①], a relatively low score given that compliance is mandatory. The local government with the highest compliance level is Kendal Regency with 96.30%. The local government having the lowest compliance level is Boalemo Regency with a compliance score of 20.60%.

About half the parliamentary members (51.47%) possessed a bachelor degree or higher. The relatively under-qualified parliamentary membership has the potential to create challenges in understanding the intricacies of accountability processes of parliamentary activities. (Sulaiman, 2009; Utomo, 2002; Priyono 2009). Table 2 shows that the highest educational level by a province is 80.00% (Malang city with 36 parliamentary members with bachelor and post graduate degree). Bantul Regency has 32 parliament members with higher degree, and its parliament members who mostly possess a bachelor degree. Boalemo Regency has the lowest proportion of qualified members. It only has four (out of 25) parliamentary members with bachelor degree.

Only 12.27% of parliamentary members possess an accounting/economic background. This low number reflects that most Indonesian parliamentary members do not use recruitment system rules which deem that a certain number of parliament members must have suitable educational background. In short, parliamentary members must have the capability to understand financial and legal issues. The low mean of accounting/economic background makes problematic the capability of parliament members in fulfilling legitimacy, budgeting, and control functions. Strikingly, one local government does not have any parliamentary members with an accounting/economic background (Bolaemo at 0.00%).

The mean female proportion is 8.20% in the 118 entity sample, well below the 30% regulation. There are some local governments that do not have any female representation. They are Aceh Tengah, Gayo Luwes, Bantul, Pekan Baru, Natuna, Metro, Dumai, Sumbawa city, Sumbawa regency, Kuningan, Pontianak, Hulu

[①] Level of mandatory accounting disclosure both in BR and NFS are presented in Appendix.

Sungai, Manggarai Barat, Buru, Mojokerto, Tapanuli Utara, and Hulu Sungai Selatan. The highest female proportion of membership rests in Cirebon City, Purbalingga, and Indramayu Regency.

Table 2 shows the mean for dominant party is 32.04% average of dominancy of 118 samples. The highest level of dominancy is 72.00% (Mojokerto Regency) and the lowest is 10.71% (OKU Selatan).

The average size of parliamentary membership is 36.48. Table 2 indicates that the parliamentary member size varies from 20 to maximum 45. The highest number of parliament members is 99 (Depok Regency) and the lowest is 15 (Tabalong Regency). Control variables consist of the location (44.92 % of the samples come from Java Island and 65.08% from Non-Java) and the type of local government (33.90% of the samples are city).

Table 3 shows that the F value (value of 4.301 and p-value of 0.000) is significant for the model at the level of 5%.

Table 3 Regression Model

	Value	p-value
R	0.464	
R^2	0.215	
Adjusted R^2	0.165	
Standard error	14.26	
F	4.301	0.000*

* Significant at 0.05

Table 3 shows that the adjusted R2 (Gujarati, 2003) is 0.165 (16.5%). The results of the multiple regression are depicted in Table 4.

Table 4 Results of Multiple Regression

Variable	Expected sign	Coeff	T	p-value
Constant		46.477	5.672	0.000
Education level	+	0.245	1.963	0.052**
Educational background		-0.176	-0.774	0.441
Female	+	-0.323	-1.239	0.218
Dominancy	-	-0.200	-1.648	0.102
Size	+	0.248	1.621	0.108
Location	+	8.364	2.451	0.016*
Type	+	-0.028	-0.010	0.992

*significant at 0.05; **significant at 0.1

Educational Level ($\beta = 0.245$ and p-value of 0.052) is positively significant for mandatory accounting disclosure compliance. This result is consistent with previous research (Murni and Winoto, 2003; Winarna and Murni, 2007; Sugiyarso, 2009; Lawrence, 1998; Champbell and Siegel, 1967).

The second hypothesis is rejected: educational background ($\beta = -0.176$ and p-value of 0.441) as it

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com