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Factors Influencing the Application of Regional Management Information System-Regional Owned Agency in the Kolaka District Health Service

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Along with the rapid development of information technology, there is also the development of an increasingly sophisticated accounting information system in the world of health care, without exception in terms of goods management. Therefore, the management of information systems is an activity that must be carried out in order to ensure that an application of the information system used by the Government agencies as a tool of goods management can provide adequate guarantees of control.

Method: The data used is statistical testing using Warp PLS software to find out the factors which affect the implementation of the information system of regional management - goods owned by the District of Kolaka District.

Result: The study was conducted in the Kolaka district health department in southeastern Sulawesi province from March to June 2024. The population in this study was an officer who worked in the management of local property in the Kolaka district health department so they obtained a sample of 54 people.

Conclusion: The conclusion in this journal is that Planning, Procurement, Use, Entrepreneurship, Exploitation, Maintenance and Elimination influence the Quality of Management of Local Property. It is recommended that each instance's asset manager be included in order to improve their skills in operating Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency applications and to be able to compile a room inventory card at each of those instances.

Introduction

Along with the rapid development of information technology, there is also the development of an increasingly sophisticated

accounting information system in the world of health. In this regard, each individual needs the ability to use and understand the Accounting Information System to produce a qualified

Regional Financial Report. The quality of regional financial statements can be measured and assessed from the performance of a regional government. However, there are still many civil government officials who do not have a good knowledge of accounting, which affects the quality of the un-maximum financial report as well as the timeliness of completion. The low capacity of every human resource financial field also leads to a minimum of accounting knowledge.^[1]

Information systems are a necessity for an entity in carrying out its activity. Organizational survival is very difficult without the use of information systems technology. Information systems are becoming crucial in helping organizations cope with the rapid current of the global economy. At the same time, organizations must be alert and open to the influence of information systems in order to benefit from new technologies. Information systems are becoming vital for running daily business as well as achieving business goals and strategic goals. In the same way as the information system needs in the private sector, in the government sector the information systems needs in government maintenance and the objectives to be achieved have begun to use computer-based information systems (computer-based information system) without exception in terms of goods management. Therefore, the control activities of information system management is an activity that must be done to ensure an application of information systems used by the Government agencies as a tool of management goods can provide adequate guarantees of control.^[2]

Regional Management Information System Application developed by Financial and Development Supervisory Agency and known as Regional Management Information System Application is one of the products of information system technology used by many regional governments in Indonesia in organizing the management of financial and goods in their regions, areas in the work environment of regional devices.^[3] Regional Management Information System application developed with attention and implementation of Government Internal Control System. Therefore, the control of applications has become a must to be a guideline for local governments in implementing. The local government has been demanded to be able to

produce Village Consultative Body Performance Report with a high level of accountability and transparency. To produce such a report, it requires adequate means and means, accompanied by learning about the human resources owned by the local government in order to understand and implement the new system in its management.^[4]

In carrying out the tasks of Asset and Property Management of the District, the Kolaka District Health Service has only one managing officer at the District level, and each health center and other Regional Technical Implementation Unit that make the management of goods belonging to the District especially health goods become inefficient.^[5]

The property owned by the State is mostly obtained from the State budget which is people's money so the responsibility of State Property entrepreneurs must be in accordance with the legislative regulations – an absolute invitation necessary to increase accountability and transparency in the management of the State's finances. Given State Property is very important in the continuation of government finances and from various languages, then in this study researchers are interested to choose the Kolaka District Health Department as the object of research. The purpose of the research is to know the factors that influence the application of the information system of management of the area in the Health Department of Kolaka district.

Method

The data analysis method used in this study is using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) approach with the Partial Least Square (PLS) method using the software Warp PLS PLS – SEM used to simultaneously test the relationship between latent structures in linear or nonlinear relationships with many indicators both reflective, formative and MIMIC. Unlike conventional multivariate analysis, PLS is more powerful because it can be used to build research models with many variables and indicators.

There is a major reason why PLS is used in a study. First, PLS is a data analysis method based on the assumption that samples should not be large, i.e. the number of samples less than 100 can be analyzed and residual distribution. Secondly,

PLS can be used to analyze the theory that is still said to be weak, because PLS may be used for prediction and also does not imply that the data should be distributed normally. Thirdly, the PLS enables algorithms to use series analysis ordinary least square (OLS) so as to obtain efficiency in calculating the algorithm. Fourthly, on the PLS approach it is assumed that all variance measurements can be used to explain. In addition to being used to confirm the theory, PLS can also be used to explain the absence of a relationship between latent variables. PLS can simultaneously analyze formed structures with reflective and formative indicators. This can't be done by a SEM based covariance because it's going to be an unidentified model.

Result

Table 1 shows that the largest distribution of respondents was between the sexes of 35 females (64.8%) and 19 males (35.2%). The most age-based distribution of respondents was in the age range 36-41 years with a percentage of 29.6%, while the least was within the age interval 24-29 years with 7.4%.

Table 2 show the square root value of the average variance extracted (AVE) is shown in the diagonal direction, while the number below is the interdimensional correlation value. According to the table, the AVE value of each dimension is greater than its interdimensional correlations, thus showing good discriminatory validity.

Table 3 shows the final step of the structural model evaluation is to look at the P-Value significance value to determine the influence between variables based on the hypothesis built through the resampling procedure.

At this stage, there are 7 hypotheses, namely:

- H1: Planning has an influence on the quality of local property management (PER→KP)
- H2: Procurement has an influence on the quality of the management of property belonging to the region (PGD→KP)
- H3: Usage influences the quality of management of local property (PGN→KP)
- H4: Entrepreneurs influence the quality of local property management (PTS→KP)
- H5: Exploitation affects the quality of management of property owned by the region (PMF→KP)
- H6: Maintenance affects the quality of local property management (PML→KP)
- H7: The removal affects the quality of the management of local property (PHP→KP)

Testing these hypotheses is also intended to prove the truth of the supposed research or hypothesis. The result of correlation between structures is measured by looking at path coefficients and their degree of significance. The significance level used in this study is 5%. Here are the data output path coefficients and P values obtained from the data processing can be seen in the following table.

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender, Age, and Education

Characteristics of Respondents	n	%
Gender Type		
Male	19	35,2
Female	35	64,8
Age		
24-29	4	7,4
30-35	8	14,8
36-41	16	29,6
42-47	12	22,2
48-53	6	11,1
54-59	8	14,8
Education		
Diploma	7	13,0
S1	35	64,8
S2	12	22,2
Total	54	100,0

Table 2.
Coefficients Among Latent Variables vs. with sq. rts. of AVEs

	PER	PGD	PGN	PTS	PMF	PML	PHP
PER	0.814	0.620	- 0.438	- 0.486	0.625	- 0.606	0.594
PGD	0.759	0.856	- 0.365	- 0.455	0.804	- 0.803	0.509
PGN	0.254	0.328	0.882	0.656	- 0.381	0.406	- 0.336
PTS	0.291	0.333	0.656	0.814	- 0.571	0.540	- 0.557
PMF	0.343	0.268	- 0.381	0.667	0.800	- 0.650	0.461
PML	0.525	0.490	0.406	0.678	0.397	0.812	- 0.761
PHP	0.323	0.421	- 0.336	0.312	0.404	0.487	0.806

Table 3.
Output Path Coefficients

Variable	Path coefficients	P value
Planning → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.193	0.004
Acquisition → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.202	0.001
Usage → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.186	0.008
Entrepreneurs → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.206	<0.001
Usage → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.205	<0.001
Maintenance → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.199	<0.001
Delete → Management Quality Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency	0.196	< 0.001

Discussion

Planning has an influence on the quality of local property management (PER → KP)

The test of the hypothesis 1 (H1), which states that the planning against BMD management in the Kolaka District Government is acceptable and proved correct, where the results are proven from the output Path Coefficients and P values that describe the coefficient value of the path is 0.193 (with a positive direction) means that there is a direct relationship between PER and KP, that is, if the PER increased then KP increases. The P-value

value is 0.004 then H0 is rejected, meaning that planning affects the quality of the management of goods belonging to the region in a positive way.

The results of this research are in line with the results of the research conducted by^[6] show that the existing planning factors that are the implementers of the Regional Property Management will affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the policy of management of regional assets.

Preliminary planning, in asset management, as well as intellectual and physical capabilities are

critically needed by the government apparatus to secure and optimize its assets.^[7] Stated that human resources are also the key holders of all such planning activities. The amount of capital accumulated will be lost meaninglessly if it is poorly planned and the management process does not have the proper capacity to manage the capital.^[8] Moreover, it is believed that human resources are the most important and central asset for the success of such a plan. Here, ability is understood as an individual capacity in doing a job. In the context of local asset management, many tasks are carried out by the local government's human resources. Starting from planning, submission of asset acquisition to the methods of mining assets and disposal of the assets concerned. The pattern of maintenance of such assets, not only covers the element of supervision but also covers aspects of optimization of its use to realize the vision and mission of the local government.^[9]

However, this study is backward with the^[10], which show that planning has no influence on asset management because many goods managers have qualified for a certain education, has achieved socialization of goods manager has known its duties and functions related to the management of local property, and local regulations on management of regional property have been prepared in advance in detail and adjusted to the conditions of the region in regulating the administration of the local property in the Government.^[11]

Procurement affects the quality of management of property owned by the region (PGD → KP)

The test of the hypothesis 2 (H2) stated that the procurement of BMD management in the Kolaka District Government, in the relationship of PGD to KP, the coefficient value of the line is 0.202 (with a positive direction) means that there is a similar relationship between PGD and KP. That is, if PGD increases then KP increases. The P- value is 0.001 then H0 is rejected, that is, the provision affects the quality of the management of goods belonging to the region in the positive direction. Procurement variables partially have a significant influence on the management of Property of the Area, with the existence of a good understanding and response by the manager of Properties of the Region to the existing procurement as well as the rules in force can

improve the quality of management of the Proprietary of the District. This demonstrates a significant impact between Procurements and local asset management, as Procurement is a tool for the apparatus in carrying out its tasks and functions to support the implementation of the management.^[11]

In order to keep the State running smoothly, the laws and regulations are made for the benefit of the people. They also regulate the maintenance of the State (government), which means that every government and organizer of the country is restricted by the rules of the laws, or in other words the government cannot have absolute, unlimited power.^[12] There is a need for consistently responsible implementers to support the achievement of a regional property management policy, as this attitude becomes crucial in determining the success of a policy implementation and action in the acquisition of such goods.^[13]

Usage affects the quality of management of local property (PGN → KP)

The test of the hypothesis 3 (H3) stated that the use of Regional Owned Agency management in the Kolaka District Government, in the relation of PGN to KP, the coefficient value of the line is 0.186 (with positive direction) means that there is a directional relationship between PGN and KP. That is, if the PGN increases then the KP increases. The P-value value is 0.008 then H0 is rejected, that is, the use affects the quality of management of goods belonging to the region in a positive direction.

The results of this study are in line with the research carried out by Darno (2017) and Haryanto (2018) which show that there is a significant influence between the use of Regional Management Information System information technology on the quality of regional asset reporting.^[14]

Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency Application is an application program used for management of local goods including planning, procurement, entrepreneurship, disposal and accounting of regional goods. "System analysis is the decomposition of an integrated information system into its components with the aim of identifying and evaluating problems, opportunities, obstacles and expected needs so that improvements can be proposed". In addition to the need for system

analysis, in the application of Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency also requires system development to improve performance in asset reporting systems or assets belonging to the district of Kolaka, System development means compiling a new system to replace an entire old system or to improve an existing system.^[15]

The lack of availability of data in the field is one of the problems in the entrepreneurship of assets or goods belonging to the area.^[16] Accordance with the opinion of other research has not done the inventory of the entire assets of the area this is due to the use of disorderly surveillance, there are records but no goods.^[17] The existence of inventory data asset or property belongs to the region differs between those in the work unit with the data contained in the general part of OPD, and in the Asset Field of BPKAD; no record is made about mutations of goods and the lack of adequate security.^[18] In addition to the problem of the availability of data in the field, the weak coordination in the use and supervision over the management of assets or property belonging to the region is a very influential thing in the process of entrepreneurship of asset or property owned by the region through Regional Management Information System. In this case, the lack of human resources in the background of information technology in particular for Regional Management Information System operators, causing weak coordination for the management process of property or goods belonged to the area via Regional Management Information System. With a lack of quality of human resource in information technology field that is the basic knowledge for the application of Regional Management Information System, then will result in the weaker coordination of the enterprise process through the Regional Management Information System asset.^[19]

Entrepreneurs influence the quality of local property management (PTS→KP)

The test of the hypothesis 4 (H4) shows that the entrepreneur also has a significant influence on the management of Regional Owned Agency, where the value of the PTS relationship to KP, the coefficient value is 0.206 (with positive direction) means that there is a similar relationship between PTS and KP. That is, if PTS increases then KP increases. The P-value value is < 0.001 then H_0 is rejected, which means that the Entrepreneur

influences the quality of management of goods belonging to the region in a positive direction.

Property entrepreneurs in the district of Kolaka are already in compliance with the provisions in force. The registration and registration of goods belonging to the region is carried out in the User Power List according to the classification and codification of the goods. The recording of the property belongs to the area is loaded in the Inventory Card of Goods in accordance with the format. All property belonging to the district in its enterprise must comply with PP. No. 6 Year 2006 on the management of State / Territorial Property, in its implementation the Revenue, Financial Management and Assets of Kolaka District has been in accordance with the rules in force. It will be taken into account for the management of property belonging to the area ahead. It is known that, the Entrepreneurship Section has carried out training against the managers or managers of the property of the area in all health institutions that exist in the making of the inventory book, the mother book of inventory, the manufacture of the room inventory card and the card inventory of goods. This activity is intended so that the reports of the goods presented can provide accurate information in the procedures of the management of property belonging to the area.

The implementation of the entrepreneurship carried out at the Health Department of Kolaka district also has an obstacle in the process of its entrepreneur, i.e. there is no sense of responsibility of each staff or officers in the management of the property of the district where there are several instances that are often late in the submission of good reports while it has been often reminded back so that for the Health Service of the District Kolaka will have an impact on the presentation of the report of goods belonging to the area that is inaccurate. In addition, in the execution of the enterprise that becomes an impediment in its management is in addition to human resources in terms of quantity and quality. This fact must of course be taken into consideration and appropriate solutions are needed so that the process of management of property belonging to the region in the stage of entrepreneurship of goods owned by the region is running well so that there is created a professional apparatus in dealing with the problem of the management of the goods of the region.

Usage affects the quality of local property management (PMF → KP)

The test of the hypothesis 5 (H5) shows that the usage has a significant influence on the management of Regional Owned Agency, where the value on the relationship of PMF to KP, the value of the path coefficient is 0.205 (with a positive direction) means there is a directional relationship between PMF and KP. That is, if the PMF increases then the KP increases. The P-value is < 0.001 then H_0 is rejected, that is, the Usage affects the quality of management of goods belonging to the region in the positive direction.

In the implementation of Regional Owned Agency management, utilization is one of the most important factors and the greatest influence in support of implementation that has been carried out and that is applicable related to the management of the Regional Owned Agency. In addition, support from the officers below and the human resources capacity of the related technical units to be able to respond promptly to the execution of the utilization and management of BMW. So, the government that has a high leadership commitment produces the management process of the BMW that does not encounter many obstacles.

Usage is the use of goods belonging to the territory used according to the main tasks and functions in the form of borrowing, rental, cooperation of use, building for giving, building to give without changing the status of ownership. The use of goods belonging to the area in the form of land or buildings is carried out by the administrator after obtaining the approval of the Head of the District, other than the land or building carried on by the user after obtaining the consent of the Administrator.

Maintenance affects the quality of local property management (PML → KP)

The testing of the hypothesis 6 (H6) shows that maintenance has an influence on BMD management, where the value on the relationship PML to KP, the value of the line coefficient is 0.199 (with positive direction) means there is a directional relationship between PML and KP. That is, if PML increases then KP increases. The P-value value is < 0.001 then H_0 is rejected, that is, maintenance affects the quality of management of goods belonging to the region in a positive direction.

Regarding the maintenance of goods belonging to the district, the assistant administrator, the user and/or the user authority are responsible for maintenance of the goods in the area under his control as per the rules as well as the maintenance is guided by the list of maintenance needs of the property in the territory, on another occasion we are also told that as assistant managers of the cargo is tasked to examine the report of the inventory of the results of the maintenance goods and compile the result of maintenance of items carried out in 1 (One) year of the budget according to the existing rules. Regarding the maintenance at each institution, based on research the author knows that the activity is not maximum because there are still many agencies that do not submit the Plan of Property Needs of the Territory which will affect the asynchronization of the costs of maintenance of the Regional Properties, it is shown that there are maintenance costs which do not correspond to the property of the territory owned.

Elimination affects the quality of management of local property (PHP → KP)

The test of the hypothesis 7 (H7) stated that the elimination of Regional Owned Agency management in the Government of Kolaka district is acceptable and proved true where the results are proven from the results on the relationship of PHP to KP, the coefficient value of the path is 0.196 (with positive direction) means that there is a directional relationship between PHP and KP. That is, if PHP increases then KP increases. The P-value value is < 0.001 then H_0 is rejected, that is, the deletion affects the quality of the management of goods belonging to the region with positive direction.

Implementation of information technology systems requires a good removal system to provide adequate hardware, software and network equipment for the smooth removal process of local property. Communication in the implementation of local property management also requires leadership commitment. According to Sugito in Belo et al., that the head of the SKPD as the user of the property of the district lack a good disposal system in the management of the goods of the area. The head of SKPD want to be committed in the administration of property, should be able to coordinate in the disposal of goods and sex

accounting to communicate first before issuing a report by reconciliation.^[20]

Therefore, it can be concluded that elimination can strengthen the application of information technology systems with the quality of the distribution of goods belonging to the region so that the better the system of elimination is implemented as well as by the implementation of the information technology system then the Quality of the management of the goods owned by the region is increasing.

The removal activities have been carried out on the proposal of the goods manager of each instance with the knowledge of the Chief of Service. Removal should also be done, as stated by the Head of the Assets Branch of the Revenue Service, Financial Management and Assets of the District of Kolaka that removal of property belonging to the district is done on goods belonged to the heavily damaged area such as computers, printers, tables, chairs should be done because to minimize the cost of maintenance of the year concerned, because if the property has been damaged and there is no removal, then the maintenance costs will remain before there is a proposal for removal from each of the instances.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it is known that Planning, Procurement, Use, Entrepreneurship, Utilization, Maintenance and Elimination influence on the Quality of Management of Property of the Territory. It is recommended that each instance's asset manager be included in order to improve their skills in operating Regional Management Information System - Regional Owned Agency applications and to be able to compile a room inventory card at each of those instances. Further researchers are expected to conduct interviews to obtain additional information.

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