









Suska, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance





Background

- Phenomenon of popular local leaders
- With cutting-edge, innovative and creative approaches supported by the use of social media
- Several institutions including government and news network have prize these leaders with various types of awards (*Parasamnya Purnakarya Nugraha, Leadership Award, Kepala Daerah Teladan-Tempo Media Group, Kepala Daerah Inovatif Koran Sindo*)
- How are the performances of these leaders in terms of regional social welfare

Innovative programs

- Smart city
- Public open space
- Waste recycling
- Technology based agriculture
- Ecotourism
- Social media use















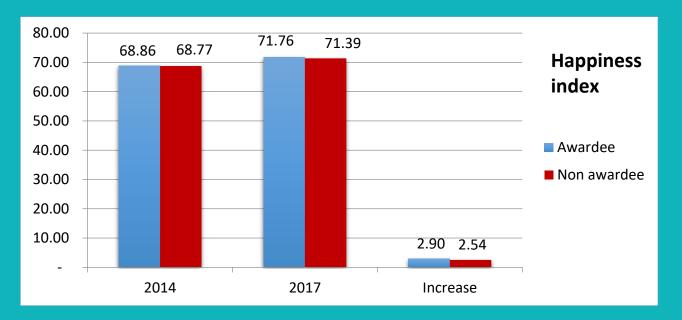
Literature and Methodology

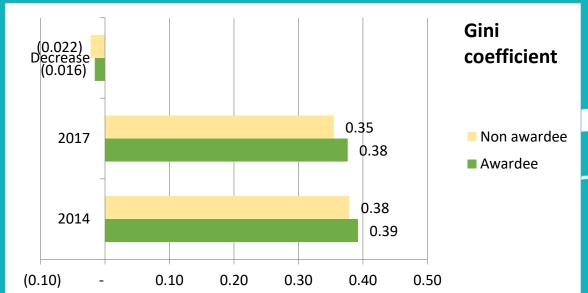
- Fizbean (1997): innovative leadership as the results of decentralization in Colombia encourage the program to enhance the capability of community
- Sujarwoto and Tampubolon (2014): fiscal decentralization increased the probability of happiness of individuals, political decentralization did not have significant effect
- Comparative analysis (descriptive statistics and two sample t-test) on the regions with popular leaders and without popular leaders
- Variables : happiness index, GDP per capita, HDI, Gini coefficient
- To determine popular leaders, governors and mayors are categorized between awardee and non awardee



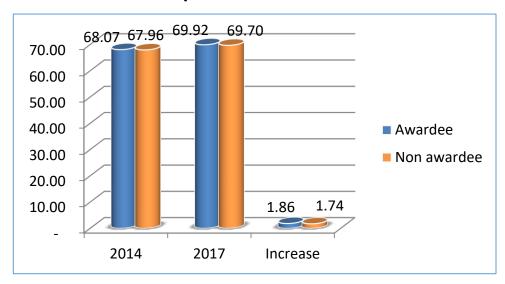
Happiness Index and Inequality

- Happiness index is slightly higher in both years and increased more in regions with awardee governors
- Inequality is higher in both years and decreased less in regions with awarded governors

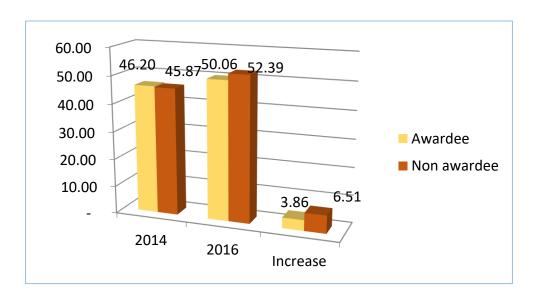




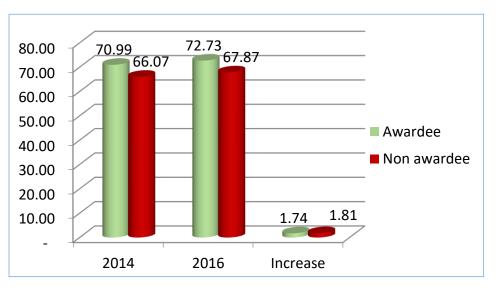
HDI- provincial level



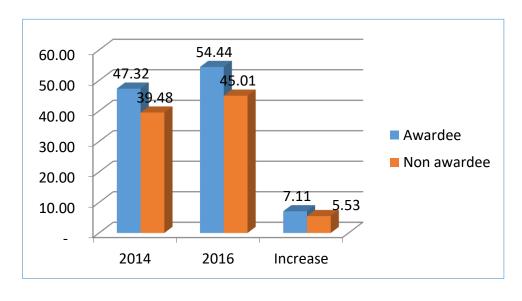
GDP per capita-provincial level



HDI- city/district level



GDP per capita- city/district level





Conclusion

- At provincial level, higher happiness index inequality and Human Development Index are found in the regions with the awardee local leaders
- Greater positive difference is found at city/district level in terms of GDP per capita in cities/districts with awardee local leaders, while at provincial level is the opposite. This indicates the inequality in development between cities/districts inside the province
- Two samples t-test results show there are no significant differences in change of HDI and GDP per capita between regions with awardee and without awardee at provincial level, but there are significant differences in cities/districts level
- This implies that innovative leaders have more impact at local level



Terima kasih

