

Profitability: be Trapped by Competence Bias Case Study in User Charge Tariff of Highway Public Transport Exit Permit at Highway Public Transport Station in East Java

Soko Wikardojo¹, Cipto Wardoyo², Nurika Restuningdiah³ Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia sokowikardojo@yahoo.co.id

Abstract: Highway public transport station is important transportation infrastructure. Physically to change transportation moda for passanger and place to consolidatian the vehicle. For government highway public transport station as place to put user charge. User charge used to finance local government. Hyman (2002:398-399) describe that user charge are prices determined through political rather market interaction. Political decision is action by manager. Manager must have competence (Spencer, 1993) managing efficienct market to be decision making policy so the government will get earning. The goal of this research is as the following. First to describe the profitability and competence bias for user charge tariff of highway public transport exit permit at highway public transport station in East Java. Second, how profitability and competence bias the user charge tariff of highway public transport exit permit at highway public transport station in East Java. This research use primary data with 192 person from informan group (77 highway public transport station manager, 77 driver and 38 transportation consument organization/ transportation board) to describe profitability and competence bias in user charge tariff of highway public transport station use discriptive analize and qualitative analize. Informan subyek needed from informan group until when enough to answer phenomena in this research. Decision making is ability to make consistent judgement with risk executive function (Missier at all, 2011). Efficient market hyphotesis will give information to predict opportunity (Timmermann and Granger, 2004). The competence biases lead to irrational behaviors and flawed decisions (Pompian, 2012, p.43), avoid flawed decisions local government must select person while recruit manager at highway public transport station. Selection based on especially knowledge competence, so station will get profitability by user charge tariff.

Keywords: profitability, competence bias, user charge tariff

Profitability is rhetoric. In application often occurred competence bias when efficiency market used in decision making. They can make deviation making decision process so lead irrational behavior and flawed decision (Pompian, 2012:43). Irrational decision taker use wrong method to problem solving (Peters, 2004). Efficient market hypothesis will make optimal predict base on complete information (Timmermann and Granger, 2004). User charge tariff is price by political decision making not market interaction (Hyman, 2002:398-399). Political decision making by government manajer. Influence factor in decision making is competence. Competense are motives, traits, self concept, knowledge and skills (Spencer, 1993).

Since January 1st 2001, local government have autonomy to manage their area so they must find local income to budget their operational. Since January 1st 2017, A type highway public transport station managed by Transportation Ministry, B type by Governor and C type by mayor or regent in local government.

Local government anbitious to reach big income from tranportation sector especially in highway public transport station is different with local condition in station, only under 2% local





income (Wikardojo, 2001). They can not get profit because flawed decision making by competence bias.

RESEARCH FOCUS

Profitability and competense bias descriptive in highway public transport station user charge tariff. How profitability and competence bias in highway public transport station user charge tariff.

GOAL

As input for local government in user charge tariff regulated, and idea for future study about user charge tariff profitability

RESEARCH METHOD

Approach

Research begin by exploration to find data, because knowledge about profitability, competence bias in user charge tariff not preparedness (Singarimbun, 1989:4). This is qualitative research, research for understanding profitability phenomena that occurred in user charge tariff in highway public transport station. The profitability phenomena as consequency of competence bias. By discritive to clear phenomena with scientific methods (Moleong, 2004:6). Qulitative method to understand meaning social and personal problem when station manajer must be judgement user charge tariff(Cresswell, 2014:4). By Freirian critical theory (Muhadjir, 2002:199) that highway public transport history have natural reality problem which public participate is important to decide user charge tariff. In other case public judgement without public participate make a decision flawed. So government agent have to involve people behavior when they want to make succesfull program.

Qualitative researcher is key instrument in his research, this researcher have knowledge experience about transportation and accounting, so can reconstruction profitability and bias competence in highway public transport user charge tariff. Researcher want to critic competence bias in profitability of user charge when decision making tariff, so researcher must be presence when collecting data and interview informan.

Research location in East Java Provinci is a good economic growth area. Economic growth will make transportation growth, but transportation growth not equivalent with user charge income (Wikardojo, 2001).

DATA AND RESEARCH

Profitability

Highway public transport station accounting performed by ability to reach target earning from local government income and expenditure budget. User charge is earning tool. User charge tariff decided by political judgement (Hyman, 2002), that recommendate by actor in highway public transport station as station manager and driver or vehicle owner.





Competence Bias

Station manager selection base on especially by traits competence. Manager selection in government institution often not recommended by knowledge competence, so occure knowledge competence bias.

Criticism: Profitability

Measurent of successfull earning by ability to reach the earning target not perform a good accounting. If cost more than earning so make defisit for finance. In some cases defisit finance will be closed by debt.

Competence Bias

Competence bias on knowledge competence make the decision making flawed. Someone nothing have knowledge for decision making, they depend on another person.

CONCLUSION

Measurement of succesfull earning in station base on ability to reach the earning target not profitability from earning minus operational cost

Competence bias of station manager occurred on knowledge competence

Recommendations

The station manager make a report contain an operational cost to reduce earning so we can look profitability earning

Recruitment system for station manager must base on competence especially knowledge

REFERENCES

- -----, (2014) UU NO 23 Th 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah
- -----, (2012) Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah, State University of Malang, Malang
- -----, (2001) Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 66 Tahun 2001 tentang Retribusi Daerah, Direktorat Jenderal Otonomi Daerah Departemen Dalam Negeri, Jakarta.
- -----, (2001) Peraturan Daerah Kota Malang Nomor 3 tentang Perubahan Peraturan Daerah Kotamadya Daerah Tingkat II Malang Nomor 3 Tahun 1999 tentang Retribusi Terminal, Pemerintah Kota Malang.
- -----, (2000) UU No 22 Th 1999 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, J&J Learning, Yogya.
- -----, (2000) UU No 25 Th 1999 Tentang Perimbangan Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah, J&J Learning, Yogya.
- -----, (2000) UU No 34 Th 2000 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang No 18 Tahun 1997 Tentang Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah.
- -----, (1999) Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Malang Nomor 4 Tahun 1999 tentang Retribusi Terminal di Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Malang, Pemerintah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Malang.
- -----, (1995) Keputusan Menteri Perhubungan No 31 Th 1995 Tentang Terminal Transportasi Jalan, Departemen Perhubungan, Jakarta.





Anderson, J.E. 2006. Public Policy Making: An Introduction, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company

Bhandari, R.D. 2006. The Demographics of Overconfidence, V. 7, N. 1.

- Bowmandkk. 1999. Loss Aversion in a consumption saving model, *Journal of Economic* Behavior and Organization, v.38, I 2, February 1 1999, p. 155-178.
- Bruton. 1981. Introduction to Transportation Planning, Hutchinson Technical Education.
- Creswell, J.W. 2014. *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed,* Yogyakarta, Pustaka Belajar.
- Croley, S.P. 2008. Regulation and Public Interests: The Possibility of Good Regulatory Government, Princeton: Princeton University Press
- Cudd, et. al. 2006. Mimicking Behavior in Repurchase Decisions, V. 7, I, 4
- Dumairy. 1999. Perekonomian Indonesia, Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Dye, T.R 2005. *Understanding Public Policy*, Eleventh Edition, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall
- Endah, S. 2005. *Pengembangan SDM Berbasis Kompetensi*: Solusi Untuk Meningkatkan Kinerja Organisasi.
- Fischer, F., Gerald, J.M. & Mara S.S. 2007. *Handbook of Public Policy Analysis: Theory, Politics and Methods*, (Eds.).Boca Raton: CRC Press
- Gerston, L.N. 2002. Public Policy Making in a Democratic Society: A Guide to Civic Engagement, Armonk: M. E. Sharpe
- Grable, et. al. 2004. Projection Bias and Financial Risk Tolerance, V. 5, I. 1.
- Hilton. 2001. The Psychology of Financial Decision Making: Applications to Trading, Dealing, and Investment Analysis
- Handoko, H. 1984. Manajemen. BPFE, Yogyakarta.
- Hyman, D.N. 2002. Public Finance, Thomson South Western, Ohio
- Kahneman, et al. 2001. Anomalies: The Endowment Effect, Loss Aversion, and Status Quo Bias, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 15 (1): 193-206
- Kaimuddin, N. 2004. Pelatihan dan Pengembangan SDM, Merdeka University, Malang.
- Kamayanti, A. 2016. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Akuntansi, Yayasan Rumah Peneleh, Jakarta.
- Larch, M. & Martins, J. N. 2009. Kebijakan Fiskal Membuat di Uni Eropa Sebuah Kajian Praktek dan Tantangan Kini, Routledge.
- Missier, T., Mantyla, W.B. de Bruin. 2012. Decision Making Competence, Executive Functioning, and General Cognitive Abilities, *Journal of Behavioral Decesion Making*, *V.25, I.4, October 2012, p. 331-351.*
- Mizutani dkk. 2009. Overconfidence Makes Men Compete More. Journal of Behavioral Economics and Finance, V. 2, 2009, p 60-73.
- Moleong, L.J. 2004. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Edisi Revisi. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Musgrave, R.A. 1959. Theory of Public Finance, McGraw-Hill, New York
- Musgrave, R.A., Peacock, A. T. 1958 *Classics in the Theory of Public Finance*, Cromwellcollier, New York
- Nofsinger. 2005. Social Mood and Financial Economics, V. 6, I. 3.
- Olson. 2006. A Literature Review of Social Mood, V. 7, I. 4.
- Ogata, M., Kohara, F. Ohtake. 2012. The Product of One's Effort or Result of Luck? The Japanese Beliefs about the Determinants of Social Succes, *Journal of Behavioral Economics and Finance, V. 5, p 137-151*
- Peacock, A.T., & Wiseman, J. 1961. *The Growth of Public Expenditure in the United Kingdom*, Oxford University Press, London





- Peters. 2004. Simple and Complex Market Inefficiencies: Integrating Efficient Markets, Behavioral Finance, and Complexity, V. 4, I. 1,
- Qien. 2012. Regret Aversion and Informational Cascade in Sequential Trading Model, *Journal* of Behavioral Economics and Finance, V. 5, 2012, p 60-71
- Rabin, dkk. 2001. Anomalies: Risk Aversion, Journal of Economic Perspectives, 15 (1), 2001: 219-232
- Sanusi, A. 2011. Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis, Salemba Empat, Jakarta.
- Sehity dkk. 2002. Hindsight Bias and Individual Risk Attitude within the Context of Experimental Asset Markets.
- Siebenmorgan dan Weber. 2004. The Influence of Different Investment Horizons on Risk Behavior, V.5, I, 2.
- Simon, H. 1957. Administrative Behavior, Macmillan, New York.
- Singarimbun, M., dan Effendi, S. 1989. Metode Penelitian Survai, LP3ES, Jakarta.
- Smith, K.B. & Christopher W.L. 2009. *the Public Policy Theory Primer*, Boulder: Westview Press
- Spencer, L.M. & Spencer S.M. 1993. Competence at Work, USA, John Willey and Sons Inc.
- Stewart D. & David. 1980. The Theory and Practice of Transport, Heinemann
- Tamin, O. Z. 1997. Perencanaan dan Pemodelan Transportasi, ITB, Bandung.
- Tamin. 1999. Evaluasi Tarif Angkutan Umum dan Analisis 'Ability to Pay' (ATP) dan 'Willingnes to Pay' (WTP) di DKI Jakarta, Jurnal Transportasi FSTPT, vol 1 no 2, 121
- Timmermann dan Granger. 2004. Efficient Market Hypothesis and Forecating, *International Journal of Forecasting*, V. 20, I. 1, January-March 2004, p. 16-27.
- Vroom, V.H. & Yetton, P.W. 1973. *Leadership and Decision Making*, University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh
- Vuchic, V.R. 1981. Urban Public Transportation, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Walpole, M. 1995. Ilmu Peluang dan Statistika Untuk Insinyur dan Ilmuwan, ITB, Bandung.
- Warpani, S. 1990. Merencanakan Sistem Perangkutan, ITB, Bandung.
- Wicaksono, A. 1997. Perilaku Penumpang Bus Antar Kota: Model Pemilihan Tempat Naik dan Moda Akses Studi Kasus Kota Probolinggo. *Simposium II FSTPT di ITS*, Surabaya.
- Wikardojo, S. 2001. Analisis Pergerakan Orang dan Kendaraan di Terminal Bus yang Mempengaruhi Retribusi Terminal Bus (Studi Kasus Terminal Bus di Jawa Timur). Tesis, Unibraw, Malang.
- Wikardojo, S. 2012. Pengaruh Kompetensi, Kebijakan dan Modal Operasional Ekonomi terhadap Tarif Retribusi Jasa Pemberangkatan Bus di Terminal Bus di Jawa Timur. Disertasi, Unmer, Malang

