

Original Paper

Determinants of Internal Audit Effectiveness in Promoting Public Good Governance in Sidama Refion of Ethiopia

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Abstract

This study was examined the determinants of internal audit effectiveness in promoting public good governance of sector bureaus in the Sidama regional state. To this end, the researcher employed a quantitative research approach with an explanatory research design where the effect caused by the independent variable on the dependent variable is observed through regression analysis. The simple random sampling technique was employed by the researcher. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. Then, inferential statistics analysis has been done through SPSS version 20 to get reliable research findings. Accordingly, the result of regression analysis showed that independence of internal, audit quality, competency, management support, professional audit standard, and information technology have a positive and statistically significant effect on public governance in the Sidama region. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher forwarded possible recommendations for bureaus to work on statistically significant variables due to fact that they have a positive influence in improving public good governance.

Keywords

Internal Audit, Public Governance, Sector Bureaus, Sidama Region

1. Introduction

Over the recent years, public good governance has become a key focus in practice and academic literature since a failure in public good governance leads to public corruption and financial crisis due to misuse of public resources in government institutions (Maizatul et al., 2016). According to Mastruzzi et al. (2007), public good governance indicators such as (1) voice and accountability; (2) political

instability and violence-threat state overthrown, (3) government effectiveness, (4) regulatory burden, (5) rule of law; and (6) the perception of fighting of corruption are at the bottom line in developing countries like Ethiopia and erase the economic development of the country.

Public good governance relates to the exercise of legitimate authority in the conduct and management of public affairs and resources to guarantee the realization of sustainable human development, the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice, and personal security (Osborne, 2006; *Beshi & Kaur, 2020*). Public governance is essentially the management of the budget process; and where budgets are not well prepared, monitored, and executed the goals of governance may not be attained. Thus, internal auditing ensures effective and efficient public services deliverance and safeguarding public funds (Osisioma, 2013).

Prior studies like Asare (2009); Kontogeorgis (2018); Gebre (2018); Gift (2018); Ahmad et al. (2009); Alzeban and Sawan (2013); Asaolu et al. (2016); Wlsenbet (2019), Tesema (2018), Barasa (2015); Deyganto and Alemu (2019); Enofe et al. (2013); Leung et al. (2003); Hailemariam (2014); Raiborn et al. (2017); Taiwo et al. (2016); Suyono and Hariyanto (2012); Pilcher (2014); Muhammed (2016); Noor and Mansor (2019); and Unegbu and Kida (2011) suggested that the existence of effective internal audit is a useful instrument for improving public good governance. Consequently, the role of internal audit in promoting public governance becomes one of the hot issues of study which attracted the attention of researchers, academicians, public bodies, politicians, and individual civil servants in the sector bureaus of Sidama regional state.

Despite the large focus on research and practice on internal auditing in the public sector, empirical review by the researcher showed that most empirical findings across the world were focused on determinants of internal audit effectiveness other than the role of internal audit in promoting public governance. This makes the topic role of internal audit in promoting public governance becomes a burning issue in of Sidama regional state. Overall, there is no study conducted with the same topic in Sidama regional as it is a new region recently organized as the 10th regional state in Ethiopia. So conducting this study would fill the literature gap regards to this topic. This is the major motivating factor to study this topic in the region. This paper was organized into six sections. The first part is the introduction. The second section reviews different literature that relates to the topics of the study. In the third section, the research methodology was addressed. Section 4 covered the results and discussions and finally, section 5 concluded the paper and last section 6 provides direction for future research.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Concept of Internal Audit

The internal auditor and the external auditor, jointly, are indispensable for public good governance, with the internal auditor focusing on all nonfinancial information. According to (Sari et al., 2017) and (Trotman & Duncan, 2018), internal audit enables the public sector bureaus to effectively implement the internal control to achieve day to day activities of the organization. It is an independent examination

of activities of the organization and risk management practice of an organization to achieve the goal for which the organization was established for.

2.2 The Role of Internal Audit in Promoting Public Good Governance

According to (Mastruzzi et al., 2007) public good governance, whose authority is the government, relates to the process by which a society organizes its affairs and manages itself through democracy. Auditing is a cornerstone of good public sector governance (Guidance, 2012) public sector auditor's role supports the governance responsibilities of oversight, insight, and foresight. Oversight addresses whether public sector entities are doing what they are supposed to do and serves to detect and deter public corruption (Kontogeorgis, 2018). Auditors use tools such as financial audits, performance audits, investigations, and advisory services to fulfill each of these roles. Internal audit saves organizations money, protects reputations, and paves the way to success. At its simplest, an internal audit identifies the risks that could keep an organization from achieving its goals, alerts leaders to these risks, and proactively recommends improvements to help reduce the risks (Tesema, 2018; Gebre, 2018); Gift (2018); Taiow et al. (2016). Also, internal audit plays roles like detect wasteful spending, identify red flags, verify records and financial statements, assess compliance with rules and regulations, investigate fraud, promote ethics, inform senior management and the board and identify risks and assure controls (Dzomira, 2015).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review and Research hypotheses Development

To protect the public interest, every public sector entity requires independent audit services. Hence, the role of internal audit in promoting public governance can be enhanced through key elements such as independence, audit quality, the competence of audit staff, management support, audit standards (IIA, 2012). Hence, the researcher adopted the variables as explanatory variables and critically review the empirical finding related to each variable. These include the following seven variables such as:

a) Independence of internal audit staff

Freedom of internal auditor to carry out his or her work freely and in an objective manner. Accordingly, the regression results of Jachi and Yona (2019); Hailemariam (2014); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Kontogeorgis (2018); Tesema, (2018) and Kirima, (2016) were evidenced that independence of internal audit has a positive effect on public good governance. Hence, the hypothesis is developed as:

Hypotheses one: Independence of the internal auditor has a positive and statistically significant effect on public governance in sector bureaus of the Sidama region.

b) Quality of Internal audit

Audit quality is a means of using techniques to recognize misstatements in government organizations' accounting system and report the misstatement to respective authority that has a positive effect on promoting public governance (Sayyar et al., 2015). Empirical evidence by Roussy and Brivot (2016); George et al. (2015); Hailemariam (2014); Abdullah et al. (2018); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Merkinch et al. (2019); Deyganto (2014); and Bovaird and Löffler (2003) found out that internal audit quality has a positive and significant effect on public governance. Hence, the student

researcher developed the following hypotheses:

Hypotheses two: Audit quality of internal audit work has a positive and statistically significant effect on enhancing public governance

c) Competency of the internal audit staff :

Internal audit staff competence means qualifications possess by internal auditory to carry out the responsibilities by confidence. Hence empirical evidence by Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Tesema (2018) Kebede and Chufamo (2019); and Drogalas et al. (2015) suggested that professional competency of internal audit has a positive influence on public governance. So the tentative statement has developed as:

Hypotheses Three: Competency of internal audit staff has a positive and statistically significant impact on public governance

d) Management support for internal audit staff :

The support by the management of public sector bureaus to internal audit. The findings of Drogalas et al. (2015); Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Tesema (2018) found out that management support of internal audit unit has positive public governance. Accordingly, it can be guessed as:

Hypotheses Four: Management support to internal audit unit has a positive influence on public governance

e) Internal Audit Standards:

Professional audit standards support the implementation of the internal audit work. Audit activities should conduct their work following recognized standards. According to research conducted by Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede and Chufamo (2019). , and (Tesema, 2018) the audit standards have a positive and significant influence on public governance. So that, the researcher has motivated to guesses that:

Hypotheses Five: Audit standards have a positive and statistically significant influence on public governance

f) Information communication technology:

Information technology facilities are the base for conducting internal audit activities. The research findings of Al-Refaee and Ahmad (2013); Hagendijk and Irwin (2006); Roztocky and Weistroffer (2015); Moorthy et al. (2011); Shilla (2014), and Veerankutty et al. (2018), suggested that information technology has a positive and statistically significant effect on the internal audit which intern has a positive influence on public good governance.

Hypotheses Six: The information communication technology has a positive and statistically significant influence on public sector good governance

2.5 Conceptual Frame Work of the Study

This section provides a conceptual framework for this study based on an empirical literature review. It explains the key variables and relationships among them. The conceptualization helps to answer the

study's research questions. Hence; the following conceptual framework was developed to serve as a road map to analyze the entire study. Hence, in the below model variables such as independence, audit quality, competence, Management support, audit standard, and information technology are independent variables incorporated in the model and public governance is the dependent variable.

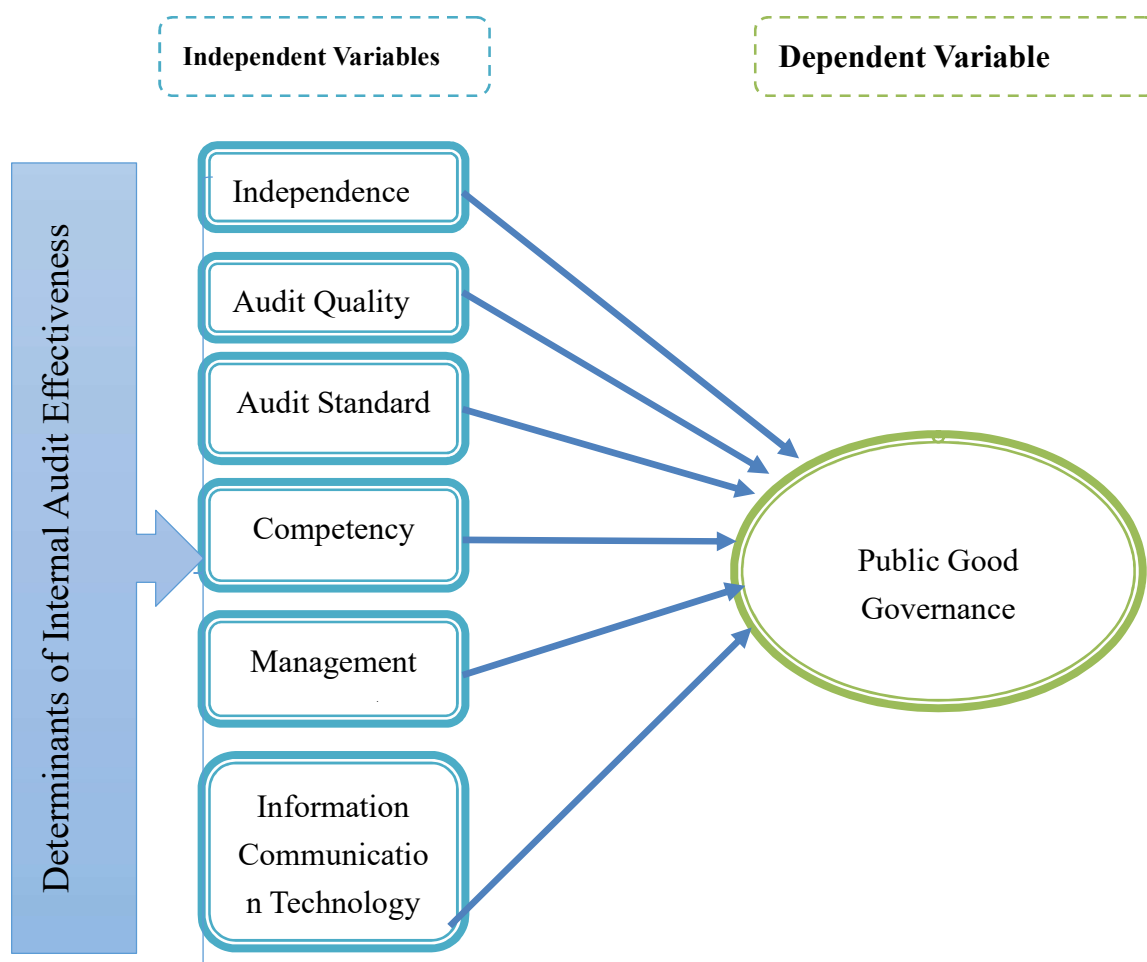


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

Source: Own construction, 2021.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design & Approach

This study has examined the determinants of internal audit effectiveness in enhancing public good governance concerning all sector bureaus in the Sidama region. To do this, the researcher employed an explanatory design which enables to explain the cause and effect relationship between (6) six independent variables such as independent and objective audit, internal audit quality, competence, management support, internal audit standards, and one dependent variable which is public governance. The research approach employed in this study is the quantitative research approach because of the nature of the data used to prepare the reported study

3.2 Data Sources, Method of Data Collection, and Analysis

The type of data used to prepare the report of this research is quantitative. Hence, the structured questionnaire is used as the means of data collection from the targeted group of respondents in the bureaus. Thus, sources of primary data are internal auditors. The secondary data was also used to develop the background of the study, statement of the problem, and literature review. After accomplishment of the data collection procedure, the researcher used both descriptive and inferential statistics with the SPSS version 20.

3.3 Target Population, Sample Size, and Selection Techniques

The target population of the study consists of (188) one hundred eighty-eight internal auditors from 47 sectorial bureaus of the Sidama region. To determine sample size from the total 188 internal auditors in each 47 sector bureaus, the researcher used a simple random sampling technique. The scientific formula of (Yamane, 1967) takes 95% of the confidence interval for the sample size selected of the population. This is calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (e)^2 * N}$$

Where: n = sample size

N = population size

e = Precision level or sampling error = 0.05

$$n = \frac{188}{1 + (0.05)^2 * 188} = 128$$

After obtaining 128 ample sizes by the aforementioned formula. The proportion was taken from each bureaus using Israel's (1992) formula see appendix-A. Hence, the representative sample size for this study is 128 experts who have a sufficient understanding of the role of internal auditing in promoting public governance.

3.4 Operational Definition of Variable and Their Scale of Measurement

Table 2. Summary of Variables Definition and Scale of Measurement

Variables incorporated	Sym bol	Unit measurement	of Sign Expected
Dependent variable			
Public Good governance: Public good governance refers to arrangements that determine how public decisions are made and how public actions are carried out for the common good (<i>Beshi & Kaur, 2020</i>).	PG.	Likert scale	
Explanatory variables			
Independence of internal audit: Freedom of internal auditor to	I	Likert scale	+

carry out his or her work freely and in an objective manner (Jachi & Yona, 2019).

Audit quality of Internal audit: Audit quality is a means of using techniques to recognize misstatements in government organizations' accounting systems and report the misstatement to respective authority that has a positive effect on promoting public good governance (Teoh et al., 2017).

Likert scale

AQ +

Competency of the internal audit staff: The audit activity needs a professional staff that collectively has the necessary qualifications and competencies to conduct the full range of audits required by the mandate (Julius & Mulyungi, 2020).

Likert scale

PC +

Management Support: the legitimacy of the audit activity and its mission should be understood and supported by a broad range of elected and appointed public sector officials (Bello et al., 2018).

Likert scale

MS +

Internal Audit Standards: international professional practices framework (IPPF) promulgated by the IIA, support the implementation of the previous elements and provide a framework to promote quality audit work that is systematic, objective, and based on evidence (Mexmonov, 2020).

Likert scale

AS +

Information communication technology: Information technology facilities are the base for conducting internal audit activities (Adero & Otinga, 2019).

Likert scale

ICT +

Source: Own construct, 2021.

3.5 Econometrics Model

The dependent variable (Public good Governance) (PG) is a linear function of Independence (I), quality of audit (AQ), Professional Competence (C), Management Support (MS), Audit Standard (AS) are independent variables incorporated in the model and public governance (PG) is the dependent variable. Designating the regressed by (PG), the independent variables by I, AQ, C, MS, AS, ICT, and the error- by u , the model is given by the following Equation as:

$$PG = \beta_0 + (\beta_1 * I) + (\beta_2 * AQ) + (\beta_3 * C) + (\beta_4 * MS) + (\beta_5 * AS) + (\beta_6 * ICT) + U$$

Whereas:

PG = Public governance

β_0 = Constant term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4 \dots \beta_6$ refers to coefficients

I = Independence

AQ = Audit Quality

PC = Professional competency

MS= Management Support

AS= Audit standards

ICT= Information Communication Technology

\ddot{U} = Error term

3.6 Reliability and Validity and Test

Reliability: The reliability test of the questionnaire was measured by using a pilot test was carried out by the student researchers before the actual data collection. Reliability refers to random error in measurement. To measure the consistency of the questionnaire particularly the Likert-type of scale the reliability analysis is essential in reflecting the overall reliability of constructs that it is measuring. To carry out the reliability analysis, Cronbach's Alpha (α) is the most common measure of scale reliability and a value greater than 0.7 is very acceptable Cronbach's, (1951) reliability value (α) greater than 0.6 is also acceptable.

Table 3. Reliability Test of the Variables

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
Public governance (PG)	0.836	6
Independence (I)	0.853	4
Audit quality(AQ)	0.850	4
Competence (C)	0.849	3
Management support (MS)	0.711	4
Audit standard(AS)	0.727	3
Information Communication technology(ICT)	0.944	4

Source: Personal survey, 2021.

This indicates that all the variables under consideration accounts above the scientifically accepted threshold and the data incorporated in SPSS is reliable.

Validity: The validity of the questionnaire was determined through face, content, and constructs validity. First, the question was framed in such a manner that it was easily understood and exactly conveyed its sense and purpose to the respondents. Moreover, the draft questionnaire was given to the academic staff of Dilla university to view in the light of research hypotheses, its relevance, the adequacy of the questionnaire items, and question coverage.

4. Results and Discussion

The questionnaire is distributed to targeted 128 respondents out of which 110 of them were properly filled and returned questionnaire on the specified period. Hence, the response rate is 86% which implies

the majority of the respondents have participated in the process of data collection. Then, the analysis of the descriptive statistics and regression analysis.

4.1 Summary of Descriptive Statistics

Table 4. Summary of Descriptive Statistics

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PG	110	1.00	5.00	2.6455	1.23842
I	110	1.00	5.00	2.8182	1.25750
AQ	110	1.00	5.00	3.1273	1.30707
PC	110	1.00	5.00	2.6000	1.11042
MS	110	1.00	5.00	3.0250	0.73495
AS	110	1.00	5.00	3.2992	0.94178
ICT	110	1.00	5.00	0.94178	0.97427

Sources: Survey data, 2021.

As indicated in table 2, a maximum of 5 and a minimum of 1 Likert scale value for all variables are incorporated in the model. The public good governance has a mean value of 2.6455 and a standard deviation value is 1.23842 which indicates there was a variation of actual responses from the mean. About the independent variables, independence and Objectivity of Internal audit (IOA), the overall mean was 2.8182 with SD of 1.25750, quality of internal audit mean value 3.1273 with SD value 1.30707, professional competence has a mean value of 2.6000 and standard deviation of 1.11042, management support has a mean value of 3.0250 with SD of the value of 0.73495, audit standards has a mean value of 3.2992 with SD value of 0.94178, and information technology means the value of 0.94178 with SD 0.97427. In summary, all variables incorporated in the model have an average and positive contribution to public good governance.

4.2 Pearson Correlation Matrix

Correlation analysis measures the relationship between two items. Correlation is a way to index the degree to which two or more variables are associated with or related to each other (Brooks, 2008). The correlation matrix for this study was computed as follow

Table 5. Correlation Analysis

Variable	PG	I	AQ	PC	MS	AS	ICT
PG	1						
I	0.347**	1					
AQ	0.198*	-0.443**	1				
PC	0.410**	-0.118	0.269**	1			

MS	0.056*	-0.018	-0.177	0.063	1	
AS	0.232*	0.019	0.018	0.140	0.277**	1
ICT	0.429**	0.402**	0.084	-0.171	-0.162	0.002 1

Source: Survey data, 2021.

Table 3 shows the relationship between the dependent variable which is public good governance (PG) and independent variables with a coefficient of correlation 1 indicates that each variable is perfectly positively correlated with each other. The result shows that independence (I), competency (C), and information communication technology (ICT) were positively correlated at a 1% significance level (as $P < 0.01$) with public good governance. Whereas, variables such as internal audit quality (AQ), management support (MS), and audit standard (AS) were positively correlated with public governance and statistically significant at a 5% level of significance for the reason their $P < 0.05$.

4.3 The Regression Results (Inferential Statistics)

Before, processing the regression analysis, the researcher assessed all OLS assumptions. In this section, the researcher interoperated the model and discussed the finding in comparison with the empirical studies reviewed.

Table 4. Regression Results (PG) through SPSS

R = 0.735a, R² = 0.540, Adj. R² = 0.509, Std. Error of the Estimate = 0.86817, Durbin-Watson (d) = 2.026, F-statistic = 17.144, P-value = 0.000, ANOVA with (p-value of 0.000

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-2.537	.615		-4.127	.000	-3.757	-1.318		
IOA	.357	.086	.363	4.167	.000***	.187	.527	.595	1.682
AQ	.230	.081	.243	2.840	.005***	.070	.391	.615	1.627
PC	.463	.082	.415	5.675	.000***	.301	.624	.844	1.185
MS	.309	.162	.183	1.910	.059*	-.012	.630	.489	2.045
AS	.165	.093	.125	1.766	.008**	-.020	.350	.894	1.119
ICT	.442	.102	.348	4.336	.000***	.240	.644	.701	1.426

a. Dependent Variable: Public governance (PG), N= 110

b. ***is Significant at 1 % significance level, ** is significant at 5 % significance

Source: Survey data, 2021.

The result is presented in table 4 above, which showed R-squared measured the goodness of fit of the explanatory variables in explaining the variations in public good governance bureaus in SNNPRS. R-squared and the Adjusted-R-squared statistics of the model were 54 percent and 50.9 percent respectively. This implies that 50.9 percent variation in the dependent variable was explained by the explanatory variables in the model. That means the explanatory variables (such as independence of internal audit (IA), internal audit quality (AQ), competency (C), management support (MS), audit standard (AS), and information communication technology (ICT) jointly explain about 50.9 percent of the variation in the public good governance of the bureaus. The remaining 49.1 percent of the variation in the public good governance of the bureaus (as measured by the Likert scale) explained by other variables which are not included in the model. Besides, the, F- statistics (17.144) the model summary and ANOVA with (p-value of 0.000) which is used to test the overall significance of the model was presented and indicate that the model was wholly significant at a 1% level of significance. The coefficients of Independence and objectivity of Internal Audit (IOA) 0.357, internal audit quality (AQ) 0.230, competency (C) 0.463, management support (MS) 0.309, audit standard (AS) 0.165, and information communication technology (ICT) 0.442 percent increase in public governance respectively. The t-value of variables such as independence of internal audit (IA), internal audit quality (AQ), competency (C), management support (MS), audit standard (AS), and information communication technology (ICT) is outside the lower and upper bound of the coefficient. This implies that variables are statistically significant.

Discussion of results

- I. **Independence & Public Good Governance:** The result of this study shows that independence of audit with an unstandardized coefficient of regression [$\beta = 0.357$] has a positive and statistically significant value at a 1% level of significance since p-value indicates $0.000 < 0.05$. Hence, hypothesis one is accepted. This finding is consistent with the findings of other studies' results Jachi and Yona (2019); Hailemariam (2014); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Drogalas et al. (2015), Kontogeorgis (2018); and Tesema (2018) were evidenced that independence of internal audit has a positive effect on public governance. This implies that the independence of the internal audit has positive contributes to public governance.
- II. **Internal Audit Quality & Public Good Governance:** The result of this study about internal audit quality showed that unstandardized coefficient of regression [$\beta = 0.230$] has a positive and statistically significant value at a 1% level of significance since p-value of $0.005 < 0.05$. Hence, the researcher accepted hypothesis three. This finding is consistent with the findings of other studies such as Drogalas et al. (2015), Sayyar et al. (2015), Okaro et al. (2015; Roussy and Brivot (2016); George et al., (2015); Hailemariam (2014); Abdullah et al. (2018); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Merkinah et al. (2019); Deyganto (2014); Merkinah (2019); and Bovaird and Löffler (2003) found out that internal audit quality has a positive and significant effect on public governance. This

implies that internal audit quality positive contribution to the public good governance of public sector bureaus of the Sidama region.

- III. **Competency of Internal Audit & Public Good Governance:** the competency of internal audit staff with a coefficient of regression [$\beta=0.463$] there is a positive and more statistically significant relationship with p-value $0.000 < 5\%$, level of significance. Therefore, hypothesis four is accepted. This finding is consistent with that of Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Tesema (2018) Kebede and Chufamo (2019); and Drogalas et al. (2015); Tesema (2018), and Drogalas et al. (2015) who found out that the competency of internal audit staff has a positive and significant effect on public governance. This indicated that the competent internal audit team in the organization has a positive influence on public governance.
- IV. **Management Support & Public Good Governance:** The result of this study also shows that management support with an unstandardized coefficient of regression [$\beta=0.309$] has positive and statistically significant since (p-value of $0.059 < 10\%$). So, the researcher accepted hypothesis four. These findings are consistent with Drogalas et al. (2015); Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede and Chufamo (2019); Tesema (2018) who supported that management support for internal audit staff have a positive contribution to public governance. This implies that management support has a positive effect on public good governance of public sector bureaus of the Sidama region.
- V. **Audit Standard & Public Good Governance:** International professional practices framework promulgated by the IIA, supports the implementation of internal audit work that is systematic, objective, and based on evidence. The regression result of this study evidenced that [$\beta=0.165$] has a positive and significant effect on public governance. So the researcher accepted hypothesis five According to research conducted by Hailemariam (2014); Kontogeorgis (2018); Kebede & Chufamo (2019). , and (Tesema, 2018) the audit standards have a positive and significant influence on public governance. So that, the researcher has motivated to guesses that:
Hypotheses Five: Audit standards have a positive and statistically significant influence on public sector governance
- VI. **Information Communication Technology & Public Good Governance:** The result of this study shows that information communication technology (ICT) with an unstandardized coefficient of regression [$\beta=0.442$] has positive and statistically significant with a p-value of $0.000 < 5\%$, level of significances. Hence, hypothesis six was accepted. This finding is consistent with the research finding of Al-Refaee and Ahmad (2013); Hagendijk and Irwin (2006); Roztocki and Weistroffer (2015); Moorthy et al. (2011); Shilla (2014), and Veerankutty et al., (2018), suggested that information communication technology has a positive and statistically significant effect on public good governance. The findings imply that an increase in information communication technology facilities has a positive and statistically significant impact on public governance.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings from the regression analysis of the model, the researcher concluded that the public good governance was best explained by the explanatory variables included in the model. This means an effective internal audit function promotes public good governance. The conclusion that can be drawn from the findings in the first hypothesis is that hypothesis one is the independence of the internal audit has a positive and significant effect on public good governance of public sector bureaus of Sidama which means an increase in the value of independence of internal audit unit leads to an increase in public good governance of bureaus in Sidama regional state, Ethiopia. The conclusion that can be drawn from the findings in the second hypothesis pointed out that internal audit quality has a positive and significant effect on public governance. This means an increase in the value of internal audit quality of the public sector bureaus enables an increase in public governance of the sector bureaus in the region. Regards to the third hypothesis, the finding suggested that of competency of internal audit staff has a positive and significant effect on public good governance. This implies an increase in the value of quality of internal audit leads to an increase in public good governance. The result of this study concerning hypothesis fourth also shows that management support has a positive and statistically significant effect on public governance. This implies that management support has a positive effect on public good governance of public sector bureaus of the Sidama region. The regression result of this study on fifth evidenced that audit standard has a positive and significant effect on public governance. This implies that the existence of audit standards has a positive contribution to the improvement of public good governance. Based on the findings related to the last hypothesis evidenced that there is a positive relationship between information technology & public governance which means information technology has a positive influence on public good governance.

6. Future Research Suggestions

Further studies are recommended in the area by the comprehensive scope of this study. For instance, independent variables incorporated in the model have only explained 50.9 % of the model. The remaining 49.1% of changes in the public governance were explained by other explanatory variables that are not included in the model. The other researcher should incorporate more variables to improve adjusted R². In another way, the findings of this study may be difficult to generalize about all bureaus in all regional states in Ethiopia and at the national level. Hence, this study can be improved if further studies are conducted in other parts of the country (regions).

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