Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Widya Praja Volume 51, No. 1, Mei 2025: 1-29
p-ISSN: 0216-4019 e-ISSN: 2614-025X

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DETERMINANT AND ITS IMPACT ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TABALONG DISTRICT

Dedeh Maryani[1], Etin Indrayani[2], Siti Zulaika[3], Cucu Maemunah[4]
[1,2,3,4]Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia
Email: dedehmaryani@ipdn.ac.id, etin@ipdn.ac.id, Siti_Zulaika50@yahoo.com, cucu@ipdn.ac.id

***ABSTRACT*.**
The purpose of this research is to explanation of regional revenue and capital expenditure on regional financial performance and its impact on economic growth. A quantitative method with hypothesis testing through path analysis was employed. The research investigates four variables: regional revenue and capital expenditure as independent variables, regional financial performance as the intervening variable, and economic growth as the dependent variable. The sample comprises complete data over a ten-year period (2012–2023). The findings indicate that regional revenue and capital expenditure significantly influence regional financial performance, accounting for 74.30% of the variance, while regional financial performance strongly affects economic growth, contributing 81.00%. This study proposes a novel conceptual framework that integrates the dynamic interrelationships among these variables. It advances previous research by highlighting the collective and interdependent effects of fiscal factors on regional development, offering new theoretical insights and practical implications for regional policy and financial management.

Keywords : Regional income, capital expenditure, regional financial performance , economic growth, new concept.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth in a region is one of the goals that must be achieved through good financial performance. The development of financial performance is the ability of a region to maintain and improve its success that has been achieved from one period to the next. To find out whether there has been an increase, a financial analysis can be carried out first, after knowing the results you can also find out whether the performance is good or bad (Puspitasari, et al, 2015:2).

Financial performance can be influenced by the components contained in the Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah realization report which consists of regional income and expenditure. From the many components contained in the Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah realization report, it can be said that financial performance is influenced by capital expenditure. This is because the more capital expenditure, the higher the economic productivity, in this case the performance of regional governments.

Capital expenditure or infrastructure investment cannot be separated from Regional Revenue, because Regional Revenue is a source of funds for regional governments for infrastructure investment in carrying out development and providing public services. Sufficient and sustainable regional income is an important factor in supporting capital expenditure and investment to encourage economic growth.

Tabalong Regency faces challenges and opportunities in analyzing capital expenditure and regional income. Factors such as budget constraints, limited resources, and changes in regulations can affect regional financial performance.

Table 1. Development of Capital Expenditures and Regional Revenues of the Regional Government of Tabalong Regency for 2017 – 2021

No	Tahun	Belanja Modal (Rp)	Pendapatan Daerah (Rp)
1	2017	399.208.770.071	
2	2018	342.675.726.079	1.487.197.626.000

DOI: https://10.33701/jipwp.v51i1.5256
Published: June 30th 2025

3	2019	372.820.378.105	1.436.158.602.000
4	2020	305.912.923.586	1.365.078.358.330
5	2021	254.822.134.515	1.258.365.467.000

Source: Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency Tabalong Regency

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the overall capital expenditure of the Tabalong Regency Government from 2017 to 2021 continues to decline, except in 2019. The lowest capital expenditure occurred in 2021 amounting to IDR 254,822,134,515 and the largest capital expenditure occurred in 2017 namely Rp. 399.208.770.071. Tabalong Regency's capital expenditure in 2018 decreased by 14.16%. Then in 2019 it increased by 8.05% to IDR 372,820,378,105, but decreased again in 2020 by 17.94%, and decreased again by 16.70% in 2021.

Factors that influence the decline in capital expenditure include: global crisis, such as inflation due to changes in commodity prices; fluctuations in regional income from certain sectors; and global health crisis, such as the COVID pandemic.

Through analysis of capital expenditure and regional income, this study will provide a deeper understanding of the importance of good financial performance in managing regional finances

The objectives to be achieved in this research are:

1. To obtain an explanation of the magnitude of the influence of regional income on regional financial performance in Tabalong Regency from 2012 to 2023;
2. To obtain an explanation of the influence of capital expenditure on regional financial performance in Tabalong Regency from 2012 to 2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The results of Kirana & Sulardi's (2020) research show that the level of regional wealth has a significant effect on regional financial performance. Regional wealth is an important factor in assessing regional government performance.

Regional Finance Theory

According to Mamesah (1995: 1), that: "Regional finance is all rights and obligations that can be valued in money, thus everything, whether in the form of money or goods, can be recognized as regional wealth as long as its ownership has not been recognized by the state or region. higher authorities and other parties in accordance with applicable laws and regulations."

Furthermore, Halim (2007: 330) stated that regional financial management is a whole process of activities which includes planning, administration, reporting, accountability and supervision of regional finances. Meanwhile, Sinurat (2018: 1), who strengthens Halim's opinion, states that:

Regional financial management is part of state financial management. Furthermore, basically, regional financial management is very important in measuring the capacity to implement regional autonomy and the organizational capabilities of regional governments, namely Provincial and Regency/City Governments throughout Indonesia. Then regional financial management is carried out based on the principles and principles of regional financial management which must be managed in an orderly manner, in compliance with statutory regulations, efficiently, economically, effectively, transparently and responsibly.

Effective and efficient regional financial management will also encourage the implementation of good fiscal decentralization. In accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 77 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, financial management now requires each Regional Apparatus Organization to be able to compile and report its financial position which is consolidated by Pejabat Pemegang Komitmen Daerah.

There are several financial reports that must be made by the Regional Government, namely:

1) Budget Realization Report, 2) Report on Changes in Excess Budget Balance, 3) Balance sheet, 4) Operational Report, 5) Cash Flow Statement, 6) Report of Changes in Equity, 7) Notes to Financial Reports

Factors that influence the quality of financial reports are as follows:

(1) According to Bayu Dharma Putra (2015), these include: competency, internal control system and government accounting standards; (2) According to Dewi Andini and Yusrawati (2015), these include: human resource competency and regional financial accounting systems;

(3) According to Dicky Rahman (2015), these include: utilization of information technology, implementation of regional financial accounting systems and implementation of government accounting standards ; (4) According to Restika Eklesia (2018), these include: utilization of information technology and implementation of the government's internal control system.

Financial performance measurements can be used to measure the level of organizational accountability. In the public sector, each work unit can have its performance assessed based on the public services provided. Accountability is responsibility for how public money is used for the public interest so that the public can assess how the public sector is managed economically, efficiently and effectively.

Bastian (2006: 274), states that performance is the achievement of implementation/programs/policies faced with the targets, objectives, mission and vision of an organization which are formulated in an organizational strategic scheme. This is also supported by Jumingan (2006).

The financial performance of regional governments can be seen from financial report analysis techniques, where regional governments will be held accountable for regional finances as part of the government (executive) drive for development and fulfillment of community services so that the suitability and quality of these services can be assessed.

The performance assessment should use objective measuring instruments with generally accepted rationality. The use of financial ratios against the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget is one way to assess government performance, whether it is in accordance with what is determined and what is implemented. The financial ratio to Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget can be used as:

1. Measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional income realization process.
2. Assess regional revenue expenditure in relation to regional government activities.
3. Measuring the level of implementation of regional autonomy in terms of the financial independence of regional governments.
4. Measuring the ability of local governments to fulfill obligations in debt payments.

Regional finance needs to be considered in its use because it concerns public finances which are entrusted to the government. Mahsun (2011: 135), reinforced by Halim (2012: 4), states that: "In the framework of transparent, honest, democratic, effective, efficient and accountable regional financial management, even though there are different accounting principles between the private sector and the public, in this case the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the use of financial ratios can be done as a trigger for a new understanding."

Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget financial ratio analysis can be carried out using time series or cross section methods. Mahmudi (2010: 142) states that: "Financial report analysis can be carried out using several methods, including income growth analysis, variance analysis of budget differences.

In this research, financial performance analysis will be carried out using various measures, namely:

1) Revenue Growth Analysis

According to Mahmudi (2010: 138) that: "The growth ratio can be used to determine the performance of local government budgets in one fiscal year or several fiscal year periods. Income growth can be positive or negative.

2) Analysis of Regional Financial Independence

Halim (2012) states that:

The Independence Ratio can be used to measure the level of regional dependence on external funding sources. Dependence on external sources of assistance (central government or provincial government)

is shown by the decreasing value of independence. Conversely, if the independence value is high then the level of dependence is low.

3) Analysis of Regional Original Income Effectiveness

According to Halim & Kusufi (2007) in Supriyadi and Ahmad (2021: 41) regarding the Regional Original Income effectiveness ratio is: "A ratio that shows the level of effectiveness of regional revenue management to increase Regional Original Income revenues beyond the expected target. This ratio is generated from comparing the realization of Regional Original Income revenue with the Regional Original Income revenue target (budgeted)."

4) Shopping Compatibility Analysis

The Harmony Ratio shows the ability of regional governments to prioritize the use of regional finances by prioritizing an optimal mix of Routine Expenditures and Development Expenditures. According to Halim (2012), the spending compatibility ratio states that: "There is a trade off between routine spending and development spending. "If the presentation of Routine Expenditure allocation is high then the percentage of Development Expenditure allocation (investment will be low. Vice versa, if the percentage of Routine Expenditure allocation is low then the percentage of Development Expenditure allocation is high."

Shopping compatibility analysis is useful for finding out the balance between purchases. It is hoped that this balance can provide insight into optimizing the distribution between shopping categories so as to create harmony. Shopping compatibility analysis includes:

a.Analysis of Operational Expenditures on Total Expenditures

Analysis of operating expenditure on total expenditure is a comparison between total operating expenditure and total regional expenditure. With this ratio analysis, the proportion of allocated operational expenditure can be explained. The Ratio Analysis of Operational Expenditures to Total Expenditures can provide information to stakeholders regarding the allocation of Operational Expenditures. Operational Expenditures are expenditures whose useful life will be consumed within one fiscal year. Operational expenditures are short term in nature and recur regularly every one year period. Operational expenditure always has a large portion in each fiscal year period, between 60-90% of total regional expenditure.

According to Mahmudi (2010: 164), there is a tendency for a high portion of operational expenditure in regional governments that have high income. Likewise, there is a tendency for a low portion of operational spending in local governments with low income levels.

b.Analysis of Capital Expenditures on Total Expenditures

Analysis of capital expenditure on total expenditure is a comparison between the realization of capital expenditure on total expenditure. This ratio provides information regarding the allocation of the portion of capital expenditure to total expenditure in the relevant budget year. According to Mahmudi (2010: 164), the analysis of capital expenditure states that:

There is no general standard for allocating capital expenditure to total expenditure, as well as operating expenditure. The amount of capital expenditure usually ranges from 5-20%. The amount of capital expenditure is based on the dynamics of development activities in the region. Not to mention the investment needs that are expected to support targeted economic growth. The role of local government in developing countries is very large. For this reason, it is hoped that the capital expenditure ratio aimed at development should be further increased.

Capital Expenditures

In the modern economy, the government is an increasingly important economic actor. Regional government economic activity is demonstrated by fiscal policy through the establishment of Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah plans. Yacoub (2012) states that:

The budget for regions is essentially a government work plan that will be carried out in one year (budget) which is stated in rupiah figures which includes revenue and expenditure. The regional budget is the realization of fiscal policy, including part of regional government policy in implementing development, so that regional budgeting policies must be implemented as well as possible.

Capital expenditure is expenditure related to how local governments acquire fixed assets and other assets that require budget expenditure. Capital expenditures provide benefits for more than 1 (one) accounting period for local governments. Capital expenditure consists of: (1) Expenditure on Land, (2) Expenditure on Equipment and Machinery, (3) Expenditure on Buildings and Structures, (4) Expenditure on Roads, Irrigation and Networks, (5) Expenditure on Other Fixed Assets, (5) Other Assets consists of fixed assets and intangible assets.

Regional government expenditures contained in the Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerahreflect the regional government's fiscal policy. If the local government has decided on a policy for the procurement of goods and services, then the government expenditure reflects the costs and becomes a burden for implementing the policy so that it needs to use a budget. According to Rostow and Musgrave (1996) in Mangkoesoebroto (2014: 170) stated, "Government spending is necessary because the government must provide services to the community such as infrastructure for education, health, transportation and other public services in greater quantity and better quality. better. Government investment is also needed to increase economic growth." Based on this understanding, government spending is allocated by taking into account the priority needs of the community. According to Wagner (1991) in Mangkoesoebroto (2014: 171) that: "Increasing per capita income in a region in the economy causes government spending to also increase relatively. Economic growth has an impact on relations between industries and increasingly complex relations between industry and society. So the role of the government becomes very large, because the government must regulate this relationship."

Oates in Pertama (2009), stated that regional governments can provide public goods and services that vary according to the wishes of local people so that they are more efficient than having to be provided by the government nationally and uniformly.

In contrast to private investment which aims to make a profit, government investment is based on other considerations, namely for the welfare of society, so it is also called social investment (Sukirno, 2000: 85).

Investments made by local governments are reflected in the size of capital expenditure.

According to Halim (2008), "The word investment has a broad meaning depending on the point of view and the contest.

The main requirement for capital expenditure is to increase the fixed assets owned by the regional government so as to provide additional potential for providing public services. This is in line with accounting policy according to PSAP 02-7 Number 37 which states that capital expenditure is budget expenditure that results in additional fixed assets and/or other assets that have a useful value of more than one accounting period.

Regional Head Regulations set a minimum limit for capitalization of fixed assets as the basis for capital expenditure charges. Provisions regarding capital expenditure in the Tabalong Regency Government are in line with Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards, especially PSAP No. 7, which contains rules regarding fixed asset accounting.

Then Dadang Suwanda (2013: 296-297) explains maintenance spending activities in order to maintain the condition of regional assets/goods, namely "Maintenance shopping is an activity or action carried out so that all regional property is always in good condition and ready to be used efficiently and successful use. .

Regional Income

Regional income is all rights owned by the region which result in an increase in the value of the region's net assets in one accounting year period. Regional income can be categorized according to regional government affairs, organizations, accounts, groups, types, objects and object details and sub-object details. Based on its source, Regional Income can be categorized into: (1) Original Regional Income, (2) Transfer Income, and (3) Other Legitimate Regional Income.

Financial Performance Theory

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, performance means something that is achieved, demonstrated achievement and work ability (regarding equipment). Performance can have meaning as an achievement or work result. Performance in the context of task implementation is a work achievement resulting from the completion of an activity. Performance in an organizational context is a measure of the success of an organization in achieving predetermined organizational goals. The definition of performance is a description of the extent to which an organization is successful in implementing a program/policy activity so that the goals, objectives, mission and vision of the organization as stated in an organization's strategic planning can be achieved.

Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management states that performance is an output/result of a program/activity that will or has been achieved in relation to the use of the budget which can be measured in quantity and quality. Based on this understanding, performance focuses on a result/output from the functions of a job. The work of a job function means processing input in order to produce output (work results).

Performance measurement is an assessment of the achievements of the results of implementing activities based on goals, objectives and strategies using certain tools or methods. The resource utilization efficiency approach is a traditional way to achieve good organizational performance. The limited efficiency approach is based on one point of view, namely input without paying attention to output. In its development, assessing performance changed from initially a cost (input) minimization approach to a comparison between cost utilization versus output results or comparing input and output.

This approach accommodates the optimization of resource utilization with output/results. Furthermore, the level of organizational flexibility in serving customers is also starting to be taken into account in performance measurement. In performance measurement, of course there are financial indicators to assess the performance of an organization. The basic premise of financial performance analysis is an analysis of the past performance of an organization so that a calculation can be obtained that describes the reality of the organization and allows for increased performance potential in the present or future.

Halim (2008), stated that financial analysis is the identification of an organization's financial reports by using financial analysis to determine the characteristics or characteristics of the organization. Furthermore, according to Sularso and Restianto (2011), stated that: "To measure financial performance within the scope of government organizations, several performance measures can be used, including the degree of decentralization, financial dependence, regional financial independence ratio, effectiveness ratio, efficiency ratio, harmony ratio, debt service coverage ratio, and growth."

The following is an explanation of regional financial performance measures in government organizations including:

Financial Independence

Financial independence is a necessity if we want to implement regional autonomy through complete decentralization. So it is not wrong to say that the level of a region's ability to implement regional autonomy can be seen from the regional financial independence.

According to Yacoub (2012), regarding financial independence, it states that:

Autonomous regions must be accompanied by giving authority to regions to be able to explore the potential of their own financial resources, have the authority and ability to explore their own financial sources, manage and use regional finances themselves so that they can provide sufficient funding for regional government administration.

According to Halim (2004: 22), there are main characteristics of a region that is said to be capable of implementing autonomy as follows:

a. Regional financial capacity, meaning that regions must be given the authority to be able to explore the potential of their own financial resources, regions are also capable of managing and using their own finances so that they can finance the administration of their government.

b. Dependence on central assistance must be minimal. This means that local original income (PAD) is used as the main source in administering regional government. In this way, regional governments have a greater role and authority for regional progress.

Economic Growth Theory

Economic growth is caused by the increase in goods and services produced in society in economic activities which causes society's prosperity to increase. There are several definitions of growth rate and various ways to measure it. According to (Durnbusch et.al 2008), the level of economic growth can be viewed from the condition of the real value of gross domestic product (GDP). Meanwhile, at the regional, provincial and district/city levels, GRDP is used (Sjafrizal, 2014: 181).

GRDP based on constant prices can be used to assess economic growth in a region from year to year (Sadono Sukirno, 2005). According to the views of classical economists (Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Robert Malthus and John Stuart Mill), as well as neoclassical economists (Robert Sollow and Trevor Swan), the factors that influence economic growth are as follows: - Total population, - Total stock of capital goods, - Land area and natural wealth,

- The level of technology used.

According to Todaro (1997) in Arsa (2015), the main factors that influence economic growth are:

The total amount of capital, population growth, and the size of the workforce are related both directly and indirectly to driving economic growth. Economic growth means increasing community economic activity in an area which will lead to an increase in the level of regional prosperity and independence. Economic growth can occur if there is cooperation from all stakeholders in the region in an effort to increase the quantity and quality of economic activities such as investment. Increasing independence can be achieved by utilizing the potential of regional resources in order to increase regional income in one way, namely by providing a greater proportion of capital expenditure, especially for development in productive sectors.

Economic growth is one way to increase regional financial capacity. Saragih (2003) in Sularso (2011) stated that an increase in a region's PAD is a derivative effect of regional economic growth. This is reinforced by the statement by Bappenas (2004) in Arsa (2015) which states that the sensitivity of PAD growth is influenced by regional economic growth.

Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that increasing PAD can be directly influenced by regional policy priorities that direct productive sectors in an effort to create higher regional growth.

Tarigan (2006:13) stated that the goal of the economy is to build prosperity. Meanwhile, the indicator of regional economic development is prosperity as shown by income. Furthermore, Tarigan (2006:13) stated that regional income is the level of income of the people in the region or area being analyzed. Tarigan (2006:13) describes several concepts of regional income or revenue as follows: (1). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on market prices, (2). Net Regional Domestic Product (PDRN) based on market prices, (3). GRDP on the basis of factor costs, (4). Income, (5) Regional Income at Current Prices and at Constant Prices, (6) Per Capita Income. Meanwhile, Piter Abdullah (2002:102) said that the regional economy can be shown by the following 22 indicators: (1). GRDP, (2) Economic growth rate, (3) GRDP per capita, (4). GDP growth rate per capita, (5). Income distribution, (6). Domestic investment, (7). Percentage of domestic investment to GRDP, (8). Investment growth rate, (9). Savings, (10). Percentage of savings to GRDP, (11). Savings growth rate, (12). Household consumption expenditure per capita, (13). Per capita household consumption growth rate, (14).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is a quantitative method.

Variable Operationalization

In this research, there are four variables that will be discussed, namely two independent variables, regional income which are given the notation (X1) and capital expenditure (X2); one variable between regional financial performance which is given the notation (Z) and one variable depending on economic growth which

is given the notation (Y). Each variable is described into several dimensions/subvariables and these dimensions are translated into indicators whose magnitude will be measured.

Table 2.Variable Operationalization

VARIABLES	DIMENSION	INDICATOR
Regional Income (X1)	Regional original income	a.local tax b.regional levies c.the results of the management of separated regional assets d.other legitimate regional original income.
	Transfer Income	a.Central Government transfers, inter-regional transfers
	Others Legitimate income	a.grant b.emergency funds, other income in accordance with statutory provisions
Capital Expenditure (X2)	Fixed assets	Capital Expenditure Allocation = Capital Expenditure x 100% Total Capital Expenditures
Regional Financial Performance (Z)	Degree of Decentralization	Regional Original Income x 100% Total Regional Income
	Financial Dependency	Transfer Income x 100% Total Regional Income
	Financial Independency	Regional Original Income x 100% Central+Provincial Transfer+Loan
	Effectiveness of Original Regional Income	Realization of Original Regional Income x100% Regional Original Income Target
	Degree of Contribution of Regional Owned Enterprises	Receipt of Profit Share of Regionally Owned Enterprises x 100% Receiving Original Regional Income
Economic Growth (Y)		a.Gross Regional Regional Production b.Per capita expenditure c.Economic growth figures

In this research, the primary variables analyzed are Regional Income, Capital Expenditure, Regional Financial Performance, and Economic Growth. Regional Income is defined as the total income received by residents within a specific geographic area, encompassing wages, salaries, and other compensation, and serves as a critical indicator of the economic well-being of the region (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2023). Capital Expenditure pertains to government spending on acquiring, maintaining, or enhancing fixed assets such as infrastructure, buildings, and equipment, which are vital for increasing the productive capacity and service delivery capabilities of the region (Musgrave & Musgrave, 1989). Regional Financial Performance reflects the ability of local governments to efficiently manage financial resources, including revenue mobilization, expenditure control, and achieving fiscal sustainability, thereby supporting regional development objectives (Henderson, 2005). Economic Growth, commonly measured by the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), represents the increase in the value of goods and services produced within the region over time and is a fundamental measure of regional development (OECD, 2021).

Specifically, on financial reports to examine the development of regional income, the development of capital expenditure in realizing good or effective financial performance which is expected to have an impact

on regional economic growth from 2012 to the second quarter of 2023, and was used to test the hypothesis of the influence of income regional and capital expenditure on regional financial performance and its impact on regional economic growth. The data analysis used is a quantitative analysis of the influence of capital expenditure on regional financial performance and its impact on regional economic growth. In this regard, hypothesis testing uses path analysis with the help of the SPSS version 25 application program. However, before testing the hypothesis, the validity and reliability of the data is first tested.

RESEARCH RESULT

a. Regional Original Income consists of Regional Taxes, Regional Levi, the results of separate regional financial revenues, and other Regional Original Income Legitimate

Original Regional Income is an important source of financial revenue for regional governments in order to support government administration and development. Regional Original Income consists of several components, including regional taxes, regional levies, regional liability deductions deposited to the center (the results of separate regional financial revenues), as well as other legitimate sources of Regional Original Income.

1). Regional Tax

Regional Tax is a mandatory contribution that must be paid by residents or business entities located in regional government areas, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. These types of taxes can include property taxes, restaurant taxes, hotel taxes, and so on.

Regional governments must always monitor and evaluate tax policies and maintain a balance between economic growth, fiscal policy and public services.

2). Regional Levy

Regional levies, on the other hand, are payments for the use or receipt of benefits from services or facilities provided by the regional government. Examples of levies include parking fees, building permits, or health services.

3). Results of Separated Regional Wealth Management (the results of separate regional financial revenues)

The results of separate regional financial revenues is funds obtained by regional governments from deductions from regional obligations which should be deposited with the central government. This is in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations that regulate the distribution of tax revenues between the central and regional governments.

4). Other Legitimate Regional Original Income

Apart from these three main components, regional original income can also come from other legitimate sources in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Understanding and implementing statutory regulations is key in maintaining the sustainability and success of regional original income management, so that local governments can utilize it effectively to meet the development and welfare needs of the community.

A. Total regional original income

a. **Transfer Income :** 1). Central Government Transfers, 2). Inter-Regional Transfers, 3) Total Tarasphere

b. **Miscellaneous Legitimate Income :** 1). Grant, 2). Emergency Fund, 3). Total Other Legal Regional Income

B. Capital Expenditure Indicators

a. Fixed assets

C. Regional Financial Performance Indicators

a. Degree of Decentralization, b. Regional Financial Dependency, c. Regional Financial Independence, d. PAD effectiveness, e. Degree of Regionally Owned Enterprises Contribution

D. Economic Growth Indicators

a. Development of GRDP, b. Development of Per Capita Expenditure, c. Economic Growth Figures

The Influence of Regional Income and Capital Expenditures on Financial Performance and Their Impact on Regional Economic Growth in Tabalong Regency from 2012 to 2023

To answer the problem formulation, researchers will test the hypothesis and analyze the magnitude of the influence of regional income and capital expenditure on regional financial performance and its impact on regional economic growth using path analysis with the help of the SPSS version 26 program.

The stages of hypothesis testing and path analysis are as follows:

1. Heteroscedasticity Assumption Results

The heteroscedasticity test is intended to test whether in the model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. The model must meet the assumption that heteroscedasticity does not occur. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test for sub-structure path 1 using SPSS 26 software.

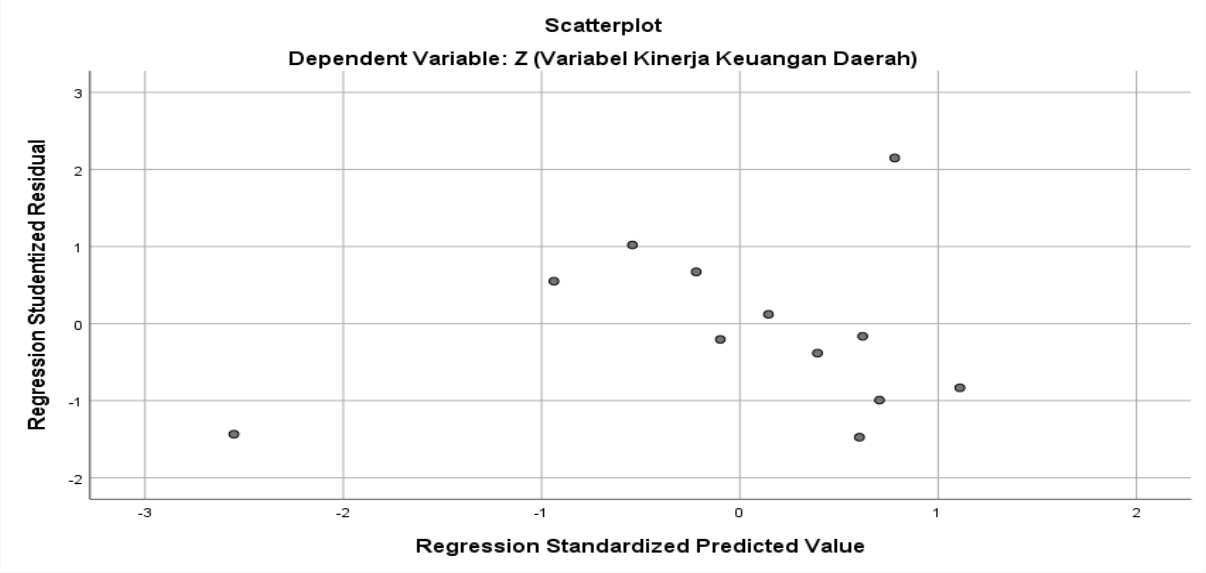

Figure 1. Results of the Heteroscedasticity Assumption of Variable Z

Table 3

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	70.822	64.878		1.092	.303
	X1	7.211E-12	.000	.130	.394	.703
	X2	-.031	.052	-.196	-.593	.568

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES1

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

From the Scatterplot graph, it can be seen that the results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the points do not form a clear pattern or the data emission does not pay attention to a particular pattern. These points are spread randomly both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. Based on the Coefficients table which states the results of the Glejser test, it also states the same results, where all variables have a significance

value (Sig.) above 0.05 as the significance limit. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the model.

Next is the heteroscedasticity test on sub-structure path 2. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test on sub-structure path 2 using SPSS 26 software:

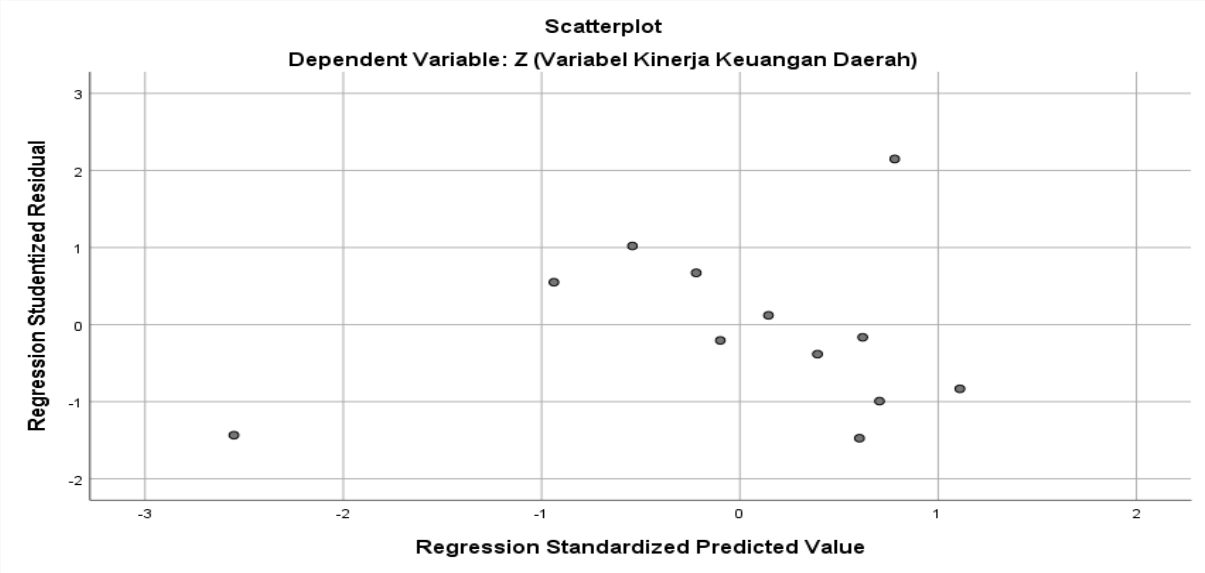

Figure 2. Results of the Heteroscedasticity Assumption of Variable Z

Table 4. Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-3642765.895	5328820.545		-.684	.514
	X1	-6.031E-7	.000	-.181	-.660	.528
	X2	5332.149	2686.802	.566	1.985	.082
	Z	17269.452	9651.642	.504	1.789	.111

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES2

Source: SPSS 26 Data Processing Results, 2023

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

From the Scatterplot graph, it can be seen that the results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the points do not form a clear pattern or the data emission does not pay attention to a particular pattern. These points are spread randomly both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. Based on the Coefficients table which states the results of the Glejser test, it also states the same results, where all variables have a significance value (Sig.) above 0.05 as the significance level limit. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the model.

2. Results of Multicollinearity Assumptions

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between the independent variables. The general limit used to determine the presence of multicollinearity is that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is no greater than 10, this indicates that there is no multicollinearity between variables in the regression model. The results of the VIF value analysis for sub-structure path 1 can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Pendapatan Daerah	.968	1.033
	Belanja Modal	.968	1.033

a. Dependent Variable Regional Financial Performance

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Source: SPSS 26 Data Processing Results, 2023

From the Scatterplot graph, it can be seen that the results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the points do not form a clear pattern or the data emission does not pay attention to a particular pattern. These points are spread randomly both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis. Based on the Coefficients table which states the results of the Glejser test, it also states the same results, where all variables have a significance value (Sig.) above 0.05 as the significance level limit. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the model.

3. Results of Multicollinearity Assumptions

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between the independent variables. The general limit used to determine the presence of multicollinearity is that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is no greater than 10, this indicates that there is no multicollinearity between variables in the regression model. The results of the VIF value analysis for sub-structure path 1 can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Pendapatan Daerah	.966	1.035
	Belanja Modal	.891	1.122
	Kinerja Keuangan Daerah	.911	1.097

a. Dependent Variable: Regional Economic Growth

Source: SPSS 26 Data Processing Results, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the results of calculating the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value which consists of regional income is 1,035, capital expenditure is 1,122 and regional financial

performance is 1,097. The VIF value shows that the independent variable does not have a VIF value of more than 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

4. Sub-Structure Path Analysis 1

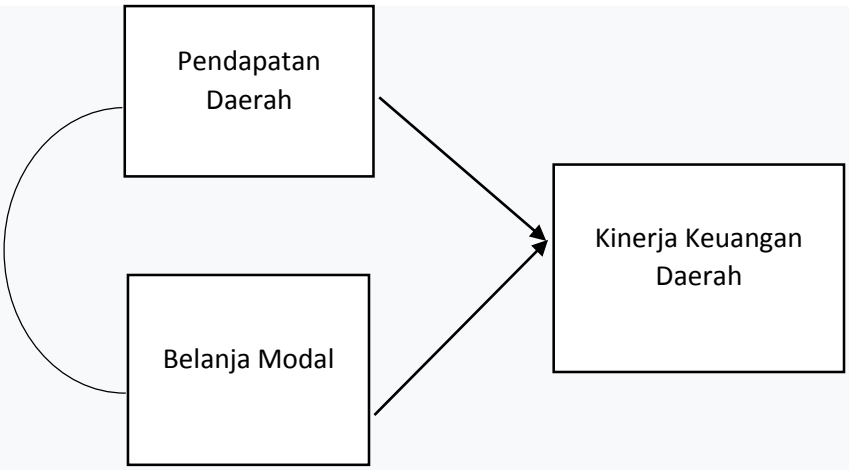

Figure 3. Sub-Structure Path Analysis 1

5. Hypothesis Testing F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables included in the regression equation simultaneously (together) have an effect on the dependent variable. The research hypothesis is as follows:
H_0: There is no influence of the Regional Income and Capital Expenditure variables simultaneously on the Regional Financial Performance variable.
H_1: there is an influence of the Regional Income and Capital Expenditure variables simultaneously on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

The test criteria use the condition if the sig value. < α=0.05 then H_0 is rejected. The following are the results of research regarding the influence of Regional Income and Capital Expenditure variables simultaneously on Regional Financial Performance variables:

Table 7. F Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	58395673.125	7438307.978		7.851	.000
	X1	4.555E-6	.000	.373	2.172	.049
	X2	-29212.486	5925.012	-.847	-4.930	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Z

b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Source: SPSS 26 Data Processing Results, 2023

The results show a sig value. equal to 0.002 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the Regional Income and Capital Expenditure variables on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

6. Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

Analysis of the coefficient of determination is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, so the coefficient of determination is used by squaring the coefficient. In this case, the influence of the Regional Income and Capital Expenditure variables on the Regional Financial Performance variable. By using SPSS 23 software, the following output is obtained:

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.862[a]	.743	.686	7192815.58794

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Source: SPSS 23 Data Processing Results, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it can be seen that the magnitude of the influence of the Regional Income and Regional Expenditure variables on the Regional Financial Performance variable is 0.743 or 74.3%, while the remaining 25.7% is the influence exerted by other factors which were not examined.

7. Hypothesis Testing t Test (Partial)

The partial t test is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually for each independent variable. The research hypothesis is as follows:

Hypothesis t Test (Partial) Regional Income on Regional Financial Performance

H_0: There is no influence of the Regional Opinion variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

H_1: There is an influence of the Regional Opinion variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

Hypothesis t Test (Partial) Capital Expenditures on Regional Financial Performance

H_0: There is no influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

H_1: There is an influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

The test criteria use the condition if the sig value. < α=0.05 then H_0 is rejected. The following are the results of research regarding the influence of the Regional Income variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable and the influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable:

Table 9. t Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	58395673.125	7438307.978		7.851	.000
	X1	4.555E-6	.000	.373	2.172	.049
	X2	-29212.486	5925.012	-.847	-4.930	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Z

Source: SPSS 23 Data Processing Results, 2023

8. Conclusion of the t test (partial) regional income on regional financial performance

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The resulting regional income is 0.049. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.049 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So

it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Regional Opinion variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

9. Conclusion of t Test (Partial) Capital Expenditures on Regional Financial Performance

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The resulting capital expenditure is 0.001. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.001 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Financial Performance variable.

10. Conclusion Sub-Structure 1

Based on the results of these values, a path diagram is obtained for Sub-Structure 1 which can be described as follows:

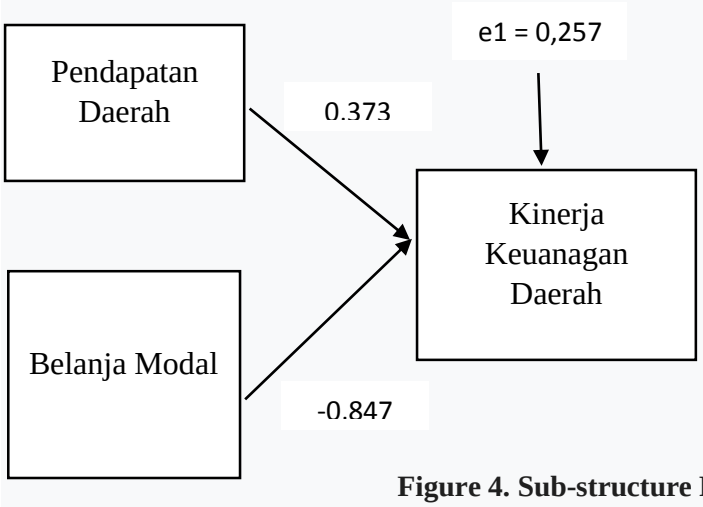

Figure 4. Sub-structure Path Diagram 1

Thus, the structural equation for sub-structure 1 can be obtained as follows:
Y=0.373-0.847+ 0.257

11. Sub structure path analysis 2

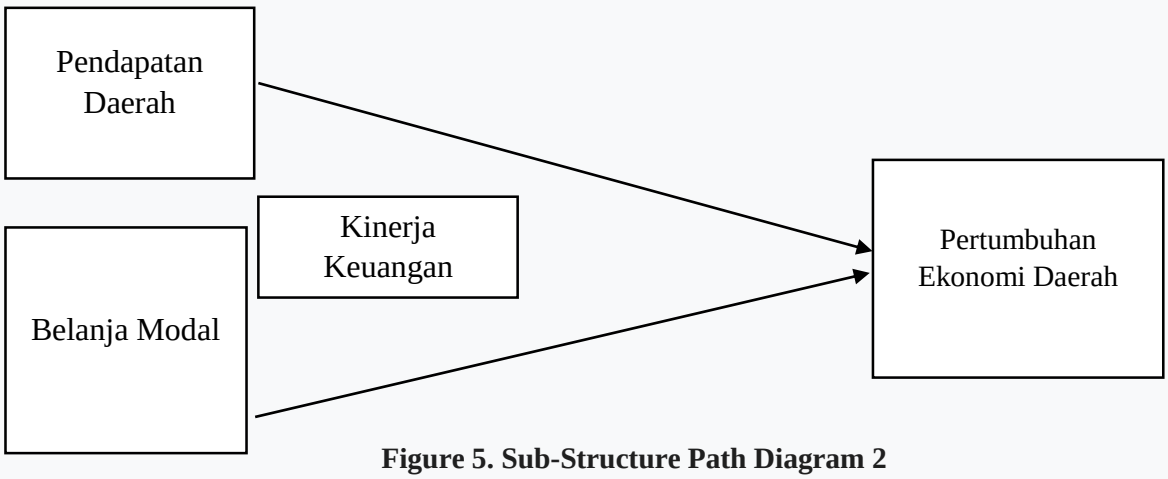

Figure 5. Sub-Structure Path Diagram 2

12. Hypothesis Testing F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables included in the regression equation simultaneously (together) have an effect on the dependent variable. The research hypothesis is as follows:
H_0: There is no influence of the Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables simultaneously on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

H_1: There is a simultaneous influence of the Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

The test criteria use the condition if the sig value. < α=0.05 then H_0 is rejected. The following are the results of research regarding the regional income, capital expenditure and regional financial performance variables simultaneously on the regional economic growth variable:

Table 10. F Test Results

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1467387970578724.000	3	489129323526241.400	11.336	.003[b]
	Residual	3451858186555326.200	8	43148227331915.770		
	Total	1812573789234050.200	11			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Z, X1, X2

Source: SPSS 23 Data Processing Results, 2023

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The result is 0.003. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.003 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

13. Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

Analysis of the coefficient of determination is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, so the coefficient of determination is used by squaring the coefficient. In this case, the influence of the Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables on the Regional Economic Growth variable. By using SPSS 23 software, the following output is obtained:

Table 11. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.900[a]	.810	.738	6568731.02904

a. Predictors: (Constant), Z, X1, X2

Source: SPSS 23 Data Processing Results, 2023

Based on the calculation results above, it can be seen that the magnitude of the influence of the Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables on the Regional Economic Growth variable is 0.810 or 81.0%, while the remaining 19.0% is the influence exerted by other factors which were not examined.

14. Hypothesis Testing t Test (Partial)

The partial t test is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually for each independent variable. The research hypothesis is as follows:

Hypothesis t Test (Partial) Regional Income on Regional Financial Performance

H_0: There is no influence of the Regional Income variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

H_1: There is an influence of the Regional Income variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

Hypothesis t Test (Partial) Capital Expenditures on Regional Economic Growth

H_0: There is no influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

H_1: There is an influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

Hypothesis t Test (Partial) Regional Financial Performance on Regional Economic Growth

H_0: There is no influence of the Regional Financial Performance variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

H_1: There is an influence of the Regional Financial Performance variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

The test criteria use the condition if the sig value. < α=0.05 then H_0 is rejected. The following are the results of research regarding the influence of Regional Income, Capital Expenditure and Regional Financial Performance variables on the Regional Economic Growth variable:

Table 12. t Test Results

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	43545099.709	11187084.567		3.892	.005
	X1	4.710E-6	.000	.386	2.457	.040
	X2	-26551.031	5640.542	-.769	-4.707	.002
	Z	338530.487	202622.420	.270	1.671	.013

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS 23 Data Processing Results, 2023

15. Conclusion of the t test (partial) regional income on regional economic growth

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The resulting regional income is 0.004. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.005 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Regional Income variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

16. Conclusion of t Test (Partial) Capital Expenditures on Regional Economic Growth

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The resulting capital expenditure was 0.040. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.040 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Capital Expenditure variable on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

17. Conclusion of t Test (Partial) Regional Financial Performance on Regional Economic Growth

Based on the results of processing the table above, it can be seen that the sig. The resulting Regional Financial Performance was 0.013. So the results show a sig value. equal to 0.013 < 0.05 then it is stated that H_0 is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of Regional Financial Performance on the Regional Economic Growth variable.

Conclusion Sub-Structure 2

Based on the results of these values, a path diagram is obtained for Sub-Structure 2 which can be described as follows:

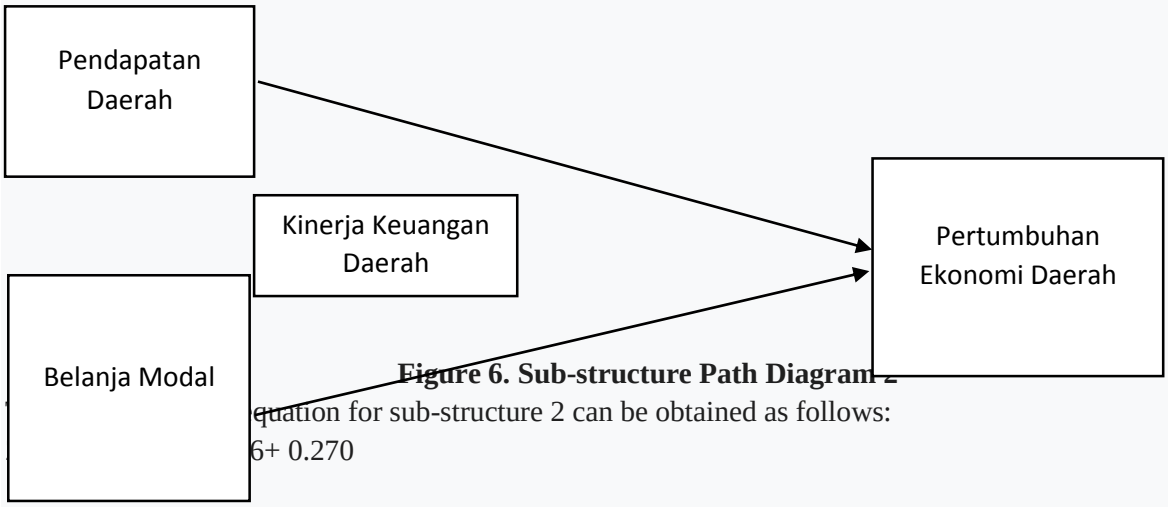

Figure 6. Sub-structure Path Diagram 2

quation for sub-structure 2 can be obtained as follows:
6+ 0.270

CONCLUSION

The influence of Regional Income and Capital Expenditures on regional financial performance is very large and significant, namely 74.30%. Likewise, the influence of regional financial performance on economic growth is very large and significant, namely 81.00%.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions outlined above, the Research Team recommends the following:

1. Because Original Regional Income fluctuates and is relatively slow, it is necessary for the Tabalong Regency government to create appropriate intensification and extensification programs for sources of Original Regional Income. Apart from that, it is necessary to create an application system with integrity from all OPDs which functions to carry out collections from sources of Regional Original Income with the application center technically controlled by the Kominfo office and functionally by BPKAD. In this way, supervision will be more controllable. This is expected to be able to anticipate and prevent leaks.
2. It is necessary to change the pattern of allocation of capital expenditure on fixed assets to larger patterns for activity programs that are able to directly encourage economic growth in society, as well as increasing the amount of budget allocation for capital expenditure on fixed assets.
3. Because financial performance indicators in general still show low conditions except for the effectiveness of regional finances, it is necessary to gradually allocate budgets to reduce dependence on the central government and increase regional financial independence through various programs, especially digitalization of regional finances which are expected to be able to streamline operationalization local government functions. Apart from that, apparatus resource management is to improve HR performance in carrying out its main duties by continuing to enforce rewards and punishments for all employees so that employee work motivation can also increase.
4. Based on the conclusion above, economic growth is still fluctuating and relatively slow, averaging below 5%. Therefore, because the results of the analysis regarding the influence of capital expenditure on fixed assets and the influence of regional financial performance are very large and significant on economic growth, the Tabalong Regency Government needs to change its policy regarding the pattern of allocation of capital expenditure to be enlarged for programs and activities that directly touch economic activities. public.
5. It would be necessary for revenue management to immediately implement an integrated application program among all OPDs which functions to carry out the collection of original regional income sources so as to improve the quality of service to taxpayers and levies which will ultimately have an effect on increasing the collection of original regional income. Apart from that, there is a need to change the pattern of fixed asset capital expenditure by increasing the percentage allocation of all regional expenditure, especially for programs that directly touch the community's economy. Apart from that, the professionalism of ASN or Tabalong

Regency Government employees needs to be improved through various education and training that can support the smooth implementation of their main duties and improve the performance of these employees.

REFERENCES

Fazaalloh, A.M. (2024). FDI and economic growth in Indonesia: a provincial and sectoral analysis. Journal of Economic Structures, 13, 1-22.

Handayani, K.B., Hakim, L., & Aisyah Tri Rahay, S. (2024). Foreign Direct Investment, Financial Development, and Economic Growth in ASEAN Countries. International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research.

Ali, Q., Rusgianto, S., Parveen, S., Yaacob, H., & Zin, R.M. (2023). An empirical study of the effects of green Sukuk spur on economic growth, social development, and financial performance in Indonesia. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 1-27.

Sari, Y.P., Handra, H., & Yonnedi, E. (2024). An Analysis of the Impact of Regional Taxes, Social Assistance Expenditures, and Income Inequality on Economic Growth in Regencies/Cities in Aceh Province. MARGINAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING GENERAL FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES.

Sintanu, M.A., Afifi, M., & Karismawan, P. (2024). The Influence of Regional Original Income, Capital Expenditures and Labor Force Participation Levels on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Districts/Cities of West Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) in 2018-2022. Socio-Economic and Humanistic Aspects for Township and Industry.

Yasin, M. (2019). ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME LEVELS IN REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE. American Book Review, 7, 222-229.

Dilliana, S.M., Gayatri, G., Ratnadi, N.M., & Wirajaya, I.G. (2019). Regional financial performance mediates the effect of regional balance funds and expenditures on economic growth. International research journal of management, IT and social sciences.

Asteriou, D., Spanos, K.A., & Trachanas, E. (2023). Financial development, economic growth and the role of fiscal policy during normal and stress times: Evidence for 26 EU countries. International Journal of Finance & Economics.

Aswanto, A., & Arif, E. (2024). The Effect of Local Original Income and Economic Growth on the Human Development Index. Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research.

Yasin, M. (2019). ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME LEVELS IN REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE. American Book Review, 7, 222-229.

Onifade, S.T., Çevik, S., Erdoğan, S., Asongu, S.A., & Bekun, F.V. (2019). An empirical retrospect of the impacts of government expenditures on economic growth: new evidence from the Nigerian economy. Journal of Economic Structures, 9, 1-13.

Ng, C.P., Law, T.H., Jakarni, F.M., & Kulanthayan, S. (2019). Road infrastructure development and economic growth. IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 512.

Dagne, G. (2024). Impact of Foreign Aid on Economic Growth of Ethiopia. The Indian Economic Journal.

Miar, M., Rizani, A., Pardede, R.L., & Basrowi, B. (2024). Analysis of the effects of capital expenditure and supply chain on economic growth and their implications on the community welfare of districts and cities in central Kalimantan province. Uncertain Supply Chain Management.

Mukhtar, Afiah. 2017. *Pengaruh Kompetensi terhadap Kinerja Karyawan pada PT. Bank BRI Syariah KC. Makasar*. PAMJou, Vol. 1 Issue 2, October 2017.

Mulyadi. 2011. *Sistem Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Manajemen*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Musgrave, Richard A. & Musgrave, Peggy B. 1980. *Public Finance in theory and Practice, edisi ke-3,*

McGraw Hill International Book Company, Tokyo.

Oates, W. E. 1993. *Fiscal decentralization and economic development*. National Tax Journal, 26 (2): 237-243.

Oates, W E. 1999. *An Essay on fiscal federalism*. Journal of Economic Literature, 37(3): 1120-1149.

Rahim, Abdul Rahman. 2017. *Manajemen Strategi*. Lembaga Perpustakaan dan Penerbitan UMM. Makasar.

Rasdianto, Erlina. 2013, *Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah Berbasis Akrual*, Medan, Brama Ardian.

Reksohadiprodjo, Sukanto dan Gitosudarmo. 2009. *Manajemen Produksi Edisi 4*. Yogyakarta: BPFE YOGYAKARTA.

Rostow dan Musgrave, 1996. *Pembangunan Ekonomi*. *Ekonomi Perencanaan Pembangunan*. PT. Raja Grafindo Pustaka, Jakarta

Saragih, Juli Panglima. 2003. *Desentralisasi Fiskal dan Keuangan Daerah dalam Otonomi*. Bogor: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia.

Sinurat, Marja. 2018. *Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.

Sjafrizal. 2014. *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dalam Era Otonomi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Sukirno, Sadono. 1996. *Pengantar Teori Mikroekonomi*, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

_____. 2000. *Makro Ekonomika Modern*, PT. Rasa Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.

_____. 2005. *Pengantar Mikro Ekonomi*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Suwanda, Dadang. 2013. *Optimalisasi Pengelolaan Aset Pemda. Jakarta: Penerbit PPM.*

_____. 2022. *Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah untuk Mendapatkan Opini WTP dari BPK*. Bandung: CV. Cendekia Press.

_____. 2022. *Strategi Manajemen Keuangan Daerah Berbasis Risiko dalam Meningkatkan Akuntabilitas dan Transparansi Sektor Publik.* Bandung: CV. Cendekia Press.

Todaro, Michael P. 1997. *Economic Development*. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley

_____. 2000. *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga* (H. Munandar, Trans. Edisi Ketujuh ed.). Jakarta: Erlangga.

_____ and Smith Stephen C. 2003, *Economic Development*, Eighth Edition, United Kingdom: Pearson Education Limited.

_____ dan Smith Stephen C. 2003. *Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga. Edisi kedelapan. Jilid 2.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

_____ dan Smith, S.C. 2006. *Pembangunan Ekonomi.* Jilid I Edisi Kesembilan. Haris Munandar (penerjemah). Erlangga, Jakarta.

Afiyanti, Y. 2008. *Focus Group Discussion (Diskusi Kelompok Terfokus) Sebagai Metode Pengumpulan Data Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jurnal KeperAwatan Indonesia, Vol. 12 No.1: 58-62 http://jki.ui.ac.id/index.php/jki/article/view/201/312

Ardianto, Y. 2020. Artikel DJKN. *Memahami Metode Penelitian*.

Arsa dan Setiawina. 2015. *Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan terhadap Alokasi Belanja Modal dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota se- Provinsi Bali Tahun 2006 s.d 2013*. Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi. Vol. 20 No. 2.

Merriam, Sharan, B. & Brockett, Ralph, G., 2007. *The Profession and Practice of Adult Education: An Introduction. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass*

Sasana, Hadi. 2009. *Peran desentralisai fiskal terhadap kinerja ekonomi di kabupaten/kota provinsi Jawa Tengah*, Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Vol. 10, No.1, Juni.

Sularso, Havid dan Restianto, Yanuar E. 2011. *Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Alokasi Belanja Modal dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten/Kota di Jawa Tengah*. Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Bakrie, Media Riset Akuntansi, Vol. 1 (2): 109-124, Agustus 2011, ISSN 2088-2106.

Supriyadi dan Ahmad. 2021. *Analisis Rasio Efektifitas PAD terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Kota Jakarta Periode 2015-2019*. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Vol. 8, No. 1, April 2021.

Yacoub, Y. 2012. *Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat*. Jurnal EKSOS Vol. 8, Nomor 3, Oktober 2012, 176-185.

Yovita, Farah Marta. 2011. *Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Pengalokasian Anggaran Belanja Modal (Studi Empiris pada Pemerintah Provinsi Se-Indonesia Periode 2008-2010)*. Diponegoro, Jurnal Of Accounting, UNDIP, Semarang.

Marbyanto, E. 2008. *Masalah dalam perencanaan: Refleksi singkat untuk kasus perencanaan dan penganggaran di Kalimantan Timur*. Diperoleh tanggal 30 Juli 2014, dari http://edy-marbyanto.blogspot.com/2008/07/masalah-dalamperencanaan.html

Wirachmi, Ajeng. 2022. *Daerah Penghasil CPO Terbesar di Indonesia, Ada Riau hingga Kaltim*, https://economy.okezone.com/ read/2022/03/21/320/2565418/daerah-penghasil-cpo-terbesar-di-indonesia-ada-riau-hingga-kaltim?page=1. Litbang Okezone, Diakses 06 Mei 2023.

ATTACHMENT

Table 13. Tabalong Regency Regional Taxes 2012-2023

Year	REGIONAL TAX	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	40.419.788.058,92	
2013	60.992.599.477,50	50,90
2014	112.640.753.786,90	84,68
2015	94.909.821.680,70	-15,74
2016	115.392.426.874,20	21,58
2017	132.508.793.882,00	14,83
2018	144.342.165.960,08	8,93
2019	170.219.932.846,00	17,93
2020	162.607.612.453,00	-4,47
2021	160.589.137.393,78	-1,24
2022	168.871.009.377,30	5,16
2023	49.810.900.139,00	-70,50

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 14. Tabalong Regency Regional Levy for 2012-2023

YEAR	REGIONAL LEVY	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
12	41.324.889.065,95	
2013	20.058.960.957,45	-51,46
2014	10.354.156.264,00	-48,38
2015	9.435.225.837,00	-8,87
2016	17.731.754.756,60	87,93
2017	14.731.367.288,00	-16,92
2018	17.134.083.499,00	16,31
2019	18.938.029.641,00	10,53
2020	20.984.519.173,25	10,81
2021	18.277.231.988,00	-12,90
2022	15.908.518.857,00	-12,96
2023	3.591.155.188,00	-77,43

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 1. Tabalong Regency HPKDYD 2012-2023

YEAR	HPKDYD	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	9.707.026.374,35	
2013	12.138.272.311,00	25,05
2014	18.595.954.343,35	53,20
2015	21.796.317.247,60	17,21
2016	21.646.910.160,20	-0,69
2017	21.998.275.569,00	1,62
2018	35.319.145.270,00	60,55
2019	23.246.884.055,00	-34,18
2020	34.961.976.808,50	50,39
2021	50.777.136.177,50	45,24
2022	55.223.193.907,00	8,76
2023	29.609.742.742,00	-46,38

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 2. Other Legal PAD for Tabalong Regency for 2012-2023

YEAR	OTHER LEGAL PAD	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	162.796.599.316,00	
2013	137.534.797.512,00	-15,52
2014	367.361.278.648,00	167,10
2015	519.407.051.787,00	41,39
2016	499.620.196.055,00	-3,81
2017	462.079.843.842,00	-7,51
2018	586.333.895.271,00	26,89
2019	648.614.139.436,00	10,62
2020	620.273.266.889,00	-4,37
2021	508.305.858.690,00	-18,05
2022	92.967.850.868,00	-81,71
2023	0	

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 3. Total PAD for Tabalong Regency for 2012-2023

YEAR	PAD	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	254.248.302.815,22	
2013	230.724.630.257,95	-9,25
2014	508.952.143.042,25	120,59
2015	645.548.416.552,30	26,84
2016	654.391.287.846,00	1,37
2017	631.318.280.581,00	-3,53
2018	783.129.290.000,08	24,05
2019	861.018.985.978,00	9,95

2020	838.827.375.323,75	-2,58
2021	737.949.364.249,28	-12,03
2022	332.970.573.009,30	-54,88
2023	83.011.798.069,00	-75,07

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 4. Tabalong Regency Central Government Transfer Revenue 2012-2023

YEAR	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER	PERCENTAGE OF ICREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	776.192.250.152,00	
2013	786.166.551.076,00	1,29
2014	1.986.998.811.129,00	152,75
2015	2.380.792.767.467,00	19,82
2016	3.409.759.014.275,00	43,22
2017	2.470.433.795.286,00	-27,55
2018	2.387.002.173.068,00	-3,38
2019	2.713.193.265.546,00	13,67
2020	2.480.084.862.153,00	-8,59
2021	2.267.274.774.935,00	-8,58
2022	3.260.362.758.442,14	43,80
2023	2.690.830.307.046,00	-17,47

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 5. Intern Regional Revenue Transfer of Kabupaten Tabalong for 2012-2023

YEAR	INTERN-REGIONAL TRANSFER	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	247.884.019.092,60	
2013	185.164.874.509,35	-25,30
2014	199.116.473.943,40	7,53
2015	182.297.272.803,60	-8,45
2016	219.238.194.710,55	20,26
2017	212.661.788.161,00	-3,00
2018	215.424.386.547,00	1,30
2019	335.326.755.608,00	55,66
2020	306.904.091.209,00	-8,48
2021	228.681.098.381,00	-25,49
2022	393.829.589.361,00	72,22
2023	188.446.461.518,00	-52,15

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 6. Tabalong Regency Total Transfers for 2012-2023

YEAR	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFER	INTER-REGIONAL TRANSFER	TRANSFER REVENUE	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	776.192.250.152,00	247.884.019.092,60	1.024.076.269.244,60	

2013	786.166.551.076,00	185.164.874.509,35	971.331.425.585,35	-5,15
2014	1.986.998.811.129,00	199.116.473.943,40	2.186.115.285.072,40	125,06
2015	2.380.792.767.467,00	182.297.272.803,60	2.563.090.040.270,60	17,24
2016	3.409.759.014.275,00	219.238.194.710,55	3.628.997.208.985,55	41,59
2017	2.470.433.795.286,00	212.661.788.161,00	2.683.095.583.447,00	-26,07
2018	2.387.002.173.068,00	215.424.386.547,00	2.602.426.559.615,00	-3,01
2019	2.713.193.265.546,00	335.326.755.608,00	3.048.520.021.154,00	17,14
2020	2.480.084.862.153,00	306.904.091.209,00	2.786.988.953.362,00	-8,58
2021	2.267.274.774.935,00	228.681.098.381,00	2.495.955.873.316,00	-10,44
2022	3.260.362.758.442,14	393.829.589.361,00	3.654.192.347.803,14	46,40
2023	2.690.830.307.046,00	188.446.461.518,00	2.879.276.768.564,00	-21,21

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 7. Tabalong Regency Grants for 2012-2023

YEAR	GRANTS	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	6.676.967.685,75	
2013	14.501.441.031,85	117,19
2014	10.354.202.566,10	-28,60
2015	10.090.600.024,85	-2,55
2016	12.207.314.401,55	20,98
2017	15.313.968.071,00	25,45
2018	26.254.450.805,00	71,44
2019	38.729.945.171,19	47,52
2020	110.901.816.672,00	186,35
2021	67.332.866.746,00	-39,29
2022	33.333.807.904,00	-50,49
2023	27.861.000,00	-99,92

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 8. Tabalong Regency Emergency Fund for 2012-2023

YEAR	EMERGENCY FUND	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	2.570.477.000,00	
2013	1.278.570.375,00	-50,26

2014	1.107.134.350,00	-13,41
2015	0	-100,00
2016	294.921.475,00	26,64
2017	0	-100,00
2018	11.174.680,00	3,79
2019	0	-100,00
2020	68.918.073.459,00	616.734,20
2021	17.698.452.730,00	-74,32
2022	3.342.586.560,00	-81,11
2023	0	-100,00

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 9. Total Other Regional Income for Tabalong Regency 2012-2023

YEAR	GRANTS	EMERGENCY FUND	TOTAL OTHER LEGAL REGIONAL INCOME	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
2012	6.676.967.685,75	2.570.477.000,00	9.247.446.697,75	
2013	14.501.441.031,85	1.278.570.375,00	15.780.013.419,85	70,64
2014	10.354.202.566,10	1.107.134.350,00	11.461.338.930,10	-27,37
2015	10.090.600.024,85	0	10.090.602.039,85	-11,96
2016	12.207.314.401,55	294.921.475,00	12.502.237.892,55	23,90
2017	15.313.968.071,00	0	15.313.970.088,00	22,49
2018	26.254.450.805,00	11.174.680,00	26.265.627.503,00	71,51
2019	38.729.945.171,19	0	38.729.947.190,19	47,45
2020	110.901.816.672,00	68.918.073.459,00	179.819.892.151,00	364,29
2021	67.332.866.746,00	17.698.452.730,00	85.031.321.497,00	-52,71
2022	33.333.807.904,00	3.342.586.560,00	36.676.396.486,00	-56,87
2023	27.861.000,00	0	27.861.000,00	

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 10. Tabalong Regency Fixed Assets 2012-2023

YEAR	FIXED ASSETS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)

2012	1.752.615.901.166,35	571.222.088.166,15	306,82
2013	1.902.941.244.800,50	380.980.162.988,55	499,49
2014	2.498.370.627.972,25	733.160.495.294,45	340,77
2015	2.909.676.239.620,10	848.126.857.935,50	343,07
2016	3.522.663.643.879,10	1.108.063.722.916,95	317,91
2017	2.645.451.805.010,00	582.953.975.131,00	453,80
2018	2.827.928.286.430,08	516.460.478.832,00	547,56
2019	2.964.676.147.072,90	487.769.101.703,00	607,80
2020	2.674.347.625.217,67	281.353.023.151,00	950,53
2021	2.819.140.268.635,51	342.330.380.504,00	823,51
2022	3.003.389.446.465,85	465.454.253.521,16	645,26
2023	823.456.305.961,00	51.158.640.102,00	1.609,61

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 11. Degree of Decentralization of Tabalong Regency in 2012-2023

YEAR	PAD	TOTAL REGIONAL EXPENDITURE	DEGREE OF DECENTRALIZATION %	CRITERIA
2012	254.248.302.815,22	1.287.572.018.757,57	19,75	Low
2013	230.724.630.257,95	1.217.836.069.263,15	18,95	Low
2014	508.952.143.042,25	2.706.528.767.044,75	18,80	Low
2015	645.548.416.552,30	3.218.729.058.862,75	20,06	Low
2016	654.391.287.846,00	4.295.890.734.724,10	15,23	Low
2017	631.318.280.581,00	3.329.727.834.116,00	18,96	Low
2018	783.129.290.000,08	3.411.821.477.118,08	22,95	Enough
2019	861.018.985.978,00	3.948.268.954.322,19	21,81	Enough
2020	838.827.375.323,75	3.805.636.220.836,75	22,04	Enough
2021	737.949.364.249,28	3.318.936.559.062,28	22,23	Enough
2022	332.970.573.009,30	4.023.839.317.298,44	8,27	Very Low
2023	83.011.798.069,00	2.962.316.429.656,00	2,80	Very Low

Table 12. Tabalong Regency Regional Financial Dependence in 2012-2023

YEAR	CENTRAL AND REGIONAL TRANSFER	TOTAL REGIONAL INCOME	REGIONAL FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE %	CRITERIA
2012	1.024.076.269.244,60	1.287.572.018.757,57	79,54	Very High
2013	971.331.425.585,35	1.217.836.069.263,15	79,76	Very High
2014	2.186.115.285.072,40	2.706.528.767.044,75	80,77	Very High
2015	2.563.090.040.270,60	3.218.729.058.862,75	79,63	Very High
2016	3.628.997.208.985,55	4.295.890.734.724,10	84,48	Very High
2017	2.683.095.583.447,00	3.329.727.834.116,00	80,58	Very High
2018	2.602.426.559.615,00	3.411.821.477.118,08	76,28	Very High

2019	3.048.520.021.154,00	3.948.268.954.322,19	77,21	Very High
2020	2.786.988.953.362,00	3.805.636.220.836,75	73,23	Very High
2021	2.495.955.873.316,00	3.318.936.559.062,28	75,20	Very High
2022	3.654.192.347.803,14	4.023.839.317.298,44	90,81	Very High
2023	2.879.276.768.564,00	2.962.316.429.656,00	97,20	Very High

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 13. Tabalong Regency Regional Financial Independence 2012-2023

YEAR	PAD	CENTRAL AND REGIONAL TRANSFER	LOAN	FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE %	CRITERIA
2012	254.248.302.815,22	1.024.076.269.244,60	0,00	24,83	Very Low
2013	230.724.630.257,95	971.331.425.585,35	0,00	23,75	Very Low
2014	508.952.143.042,25	2.186.115.285.072,40	0,00	23,28	Very Low
2015	645.548.416.552,30	2.563.090.040.270,60	0,00	25,19	Low
2016	654.391.287.846,00	3.628.997.208.985,55	0,00	18,03	Very Low
2017	631.318.280.581,00	2.683.095.583.447,00	0,00	23,53	Very Low
2018	783.129.290.000,08	2.602.426.559.615,00	0,00	30,09	Low
2019	861.018.985.978,00	3.048.520.021.154,00	0,00	28,24	Low
2020	838.827.375.323,75	2.786.988.953.362,00	0,00	30,10	Low
2021	737.949.364.249,28	2.495.955.873.316,00	0,00	29,57	Low
2022	332.970.573.009,30	3.654.192.347.803,14	0,00	9,11	Very Low
2023	83.011.798.069,00	2.879.276.768.564,00	0,00	2,88	Very Low

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 14. PAD Kabupaten Tabalong Tahun 2012-2023

TAHUN	REALISASI PAD	TARGET PAD	PAD EFFECTIVENESS %	CRITERIA
2012	60.481.490.748,00	52.912.470.860,00	114,30	Very Effektive
~~2013~~	~~90.778.706.787,00~~	~~69.674.967.080,00~~	~~130,29~~	~~Very Effektive~~
~~2014~~	~~958.848.342.897,00~~	~~168.813.347.200,00~~	~~567,99~~	~~Very Effektive~~
2015	247.803.776.568,00	211.270.638.000,00	117,29	Very Effektive
2016	309.373.815.809,00	501.001.195.600,00	61,75	Ineffektive
~~2017~~	~~363.863.522.051,12~~	~~307.259.294.000,00~~	~~118,42~~	~~Very Effektive~~
~~2018~~	~~355.423.962.434,08~~	~~663.400.950.430,00~~	~~53,58~~	~~Ineffektive~~
~~2019~~	~~432.081.910.375,60~~	~~391.006.164.632,00~~	~~110,51~~	~~Very Effektive~~
~~2020~~	~~419.471.618.696,46~~	~~551.338.829.250,00~~	~~76,08~~	~~Ineffektive~~
~~2021~~	~~367.376.169.371,54~~	~~345.229.679.250,00~~	~~106,42~~	~~Very Effektive~~
~~2022~~	~~548.154.816.764,96~~	~~548.913.748.766,00~~	~~99,86~~	~~Effektive~~
~~2023~~	~~0~~	~~204.958.186.337,00~~	~~00~~	~~Ineffektive~~

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 15. Degree of Contribution of Tabalong Regency BUMD in 2012-2023

YEAR	RECEIPT OF BUMD'S SHARE OF PROFITS	REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME RECEIPT	DEGREE OF REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME CONTRIBUTION	CRITERIA
2012	9.707.026.374,35	60.481.490.748,00	16,05	Very Low
2013	12.138.272.311,00	90.778.706.787,00	13,37	Very Low
2014	18.595.954.343,35	958.848.342.897,00	1,94	Very Low
2015	21.796.317.247,60	247.803.776.568,00	8,80	Very Low
2016	21.646.910.160,20	309.373.815.809,00	7,00	Very Low
2017	21.998.275.569,00	363.863.522.051,12	6,05	Very Low
2018	35.319.145.270,00	355.423.962.434,08	9,94	Very Low
2019	23.246.884.055,00	432.081.910.375,60	5,38	Very Low
2020	34.961.976.808,50	419.471.618.696,46	8,33	Very Low
2021	50.777.136.177,50	367.376.169.371,54	13,82	Very Low
2022	55.223.193.907,00	548.154.816.764,96	10,07	Very Low
2023	29.609.742.742,00	368.714.161.033,40	8,03	Very Low

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 16. Development of Tabalong Regency GRDP in 2012-2023

NO	YEAR	PDRB (CURRENT PRICE)	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASING/DECREASING (%)
1	2012	12.921.942,00	
2	2013	13.851.639,00	7,19
3	2014	15.246.182,00	10,07
4	2015	14.846.408,40	-2,62
5	2016	15.276.908,66	0,20
6	2017	16.211.699,57	6,12
7	2018	14.351.350,00	-11,48
8	2019	14.853.250,00	3,50
9	2020	14.481.310,00	-2,50
10	2021	14.954.330,00	3,27
11	2022	15.746.270,00	5,30
12	2023	NA	NA

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 17. Development of Per Capita Expenditure in Tabalong Regency in 2012-2023

YEAR	PDRB (MILLIONS RP)	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	CRITERIA
2012	12.921.942,00	228,05	56.662,51	Poor
2013	13.851.639,00	231,72	59.778,00	Poor
2014	15.246.182,00	235,78	64.663,57	Poor
2015	14.846.408,40	239,59	61.965,12	Poor
2016	15.276.908,66	243,48	62.744,77	Poor
2017	16.211.699,57	247,11	65.606,26	Poor

2018	14.351.350,00	250,81	57.220,24	Poor
2019	14.853.250,00	254,32	58.403,32	Poor
2020	14.481.310,00	253,31	57.169,46	Poor
2021	14.954.330,00	256,90	58.210,02	Poor
2022	15.746.270,00	261,35	60.249,05	Poor
2023	NA	265,76	NA	

Source : Research Team processing results 2023

Table 18. Tabalong Regency Economic Growth Figures for 2012-2023

NO	YEAR	ECONOMICS GROWTH FIGURES
1	2012	6.03
2	2013	5.41
3	2014	4.0
4	2015	2.36
5	2016	3.06
6	2017	3.76
7	2018	3.94
8	2019	3.71
9	2020	2.62
10	2021	3.27
11	2022	5.30
12	2023	NA

Source : Research Team processing results 2023