
The Effect of Local Original Revenue and General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth With Capital Expenditure as an Intervening Variable (Central Kalimantan Study)

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Abstract

Economic growth is still an important sign of a country's prosperity. The Republic of Indonesia has abundant natural resources that must be effectively explored by the government because they are used to create wealth for the people. The important point is when the central government grants local governments the authority to manage their own resources via regional autonomy. As a result, the local government is given the opportunity to maximize and develop its local potential until public wealth is attained. The study employs a quantitative, scientific approach to managerial and economic issues. The data was transformed into critical information for Central Kalimantan provincial decision-makers. Furthermore, the population is made up of 14 districts/cities (14x7 years = 98 samples). As a result, locally owned source revenue and general allocation funds have a favorable and considerable impact on capital spending. Capital expenditure, on the other hand, has no or only a minor impact on economic growth. Furthermore, capital expenditure cannot mediate the impact of locally owned revenue on economic growth. Similarly, capital expenditure cannot offset the impact of general allocation funds on economic growth in Central Kalimantan from 2017 to 2023.

Keywords: Economic growth, locally-owned source revenue, general allocation funds, and capital expenditure.

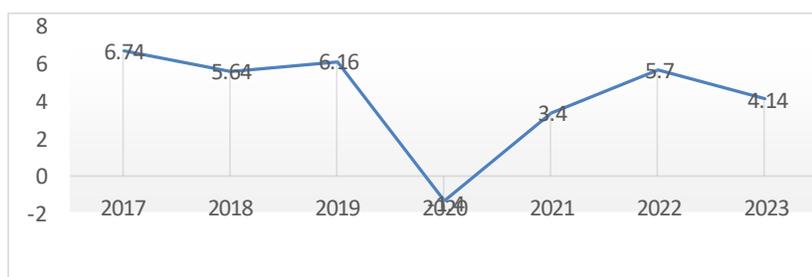
1. Introduction

A country's economic life greatly requires the involvement of the government. The government is expected to be able to manage existing resources appropriately to finance various state needs and requirements. This includes building infrastructure, providing public facilities, and providing assistance and other expenditures, thereby achieving prosperity for the country's citizens. This means the government has an absolute obligation to collect funding sources (revenue) to finance all government expenditures. These sources of revenue will then be managed appropriately with

the aim of increasing prosperity people. In order to manage resources well and on target, the government implements fiscal policy by compiling the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) for the central government, while for the regional level it is called the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Fiscal decentralization has been regulated in Law No. 27 of 1999 concerning the balance of finances between the central and regional governments which was refined by Law No. 33 of 2004. According to Law No. 33 of 2004, the sources of revenue used to fund regional governments in implementing fiscal decentralization include: Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), Tax/Non-Tax Revenue Sharing Funds, regional loans and other legitimate revenues.

Central Kalimantan Province is one of the provinces that participates in the implementation of fiscal decentralization in Indonesia, consisting of 13 districts (West Kotawaringin Regency, East Kotawaringin Regency, Kapuas Regency, South Barito Regency, North Barito Regency, Katingan Regency, Seruyan Regency, Sukamara Regency, Lamandau Regency, Gunung Mas Regency, Pulang Pisau Regency, Murung Raya Regency, East Barito Regency) and 1 city (Palangkaraya City) so that each region has the right to regulate and develop economic activities in their respective regions. Central Kalimantan Province also participates in implementing regional autonomy, where the right to manage regional potential and development is fully given to the regional government. In order for development and economic growth in Central Kalimantan Province to increase further, the regional government is required to further increase its regional income by being given full authority to manage the potential in the region.

Economic growth is one indicator of the success of national development (Parsiyo and Madya, 2013). This means that the greater the progress of national development, the greater the prosperity of a country's people. The following is a summary of economic growth in Central Kalimantan province over the past few years:



Source: Central Statistics Agency, Central Kalimantan Province, 2025.

Figure 1 Economic Growth of Central Kalimantan (Percent) 2017-2023.

It is known that the economic growth of Central Kalimantan has fluctuated in recent years, especially in 2020. This was due to the Covid-19 pandemic which began to hit at the end of 2019. In 2020, regional income was optimized for the health sector and to help overcome Covid-19, so that many regional developments were delayed and in addition, the regional income post

also experienced a decline due to disruptions to community economic activities, decreased purchasing power of the community and delays in regional development.

In 2021, economic growth began to creep upward, although not significantly. This was due to the easing of the pandemic and the improvement in community economic activity, followed by the resumption of regional development. The Central Kalimantan economy grew cumulatively by 4.14 percent in 2023. Growth occurred in almost all business sectors, except for the Manufacturing Industry, which experienced a contraction. The business sectors with the highest growth were Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security at 9.18 percent, followed by Mining and Quarrying at 9.12 percent, and Water Supply at 8.85 percent.

In addition, the reason researchers added the Capital Expenditure variable as an intervening variable is because Regional Original Income and General Allocation Funds cannot directly affect Economic Growth but must be allocated first in the Capital Expenditure post which includes regional economic development and then Capital Expenditure will affect economic growth in a region. This is in line with research conducted by Novianto and Hanafiah (2015) which shows that Regional Original Income and General Allocation Funds have a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure Allocation, and the capital expenditure variable has a significantly positive effect on Economic Growth (Prantini, 2014).

Increasing regional revenue, whether from local revenue or central government funds, in this case general allocation funds, can free up regional governments to undertake regional development through capital expenditures to boost economic growth. However, in reality, the government is focusing more on operational spending, which has little impact on improving the quality of public services and prioritizes unilateral interests (Haryuli, 2014). Therefore, it can be concluded that regional governments are still being unwise in determining regional spending allocations, which should be allocated more for capital expenditures, in addition to unexpected expenses for handling the pandemic.

Furthermore, the researcher expressed interest in conducting this research due to the fluctuations in economic growth in Central Kalimantan that have occurred in recent years. Furthermore, many previous studies using the same variables yielded different results, both partially and simultaneously, thus revealing an empirical gap. Based on the above background, the researcher was motivated to conduct a study entitled "The Effect of Regional Original Revenue and General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth with Capital Expenditure as an Intervening Variable (Study in Central Kalimantan 2017-2023)."

2. Method

The author used a quantitative approach in the research. Quantitative methods are research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used for research on specific populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative or statistical data analysis, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2017).

Population is a general area consisting of subjects who have certain qualities or characteristics determined by researchers to be further observed and then conclusions drawn from the results of the research. The population used in this research is the report data from all regencies and cities in Central Kalimantan Province.

2.1 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique used was saturated sampling. This technique utilizes the entire population as the research sample (Saptutyningasih and Setyaningrum, 2019: 137). The sample used in this study consisted of all reports on regional revenue realization, capital expenditure realization, and economic growth from district and city governments in Central Kalimantan Province, sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The observation period for this study was 7 years, from 2017 to 2023. Therefore, the total number of observations was 98 (14 districts/cities x 7 years).

2.2 Participant (Subject) Characteristics

Appropriate identification of research participants is critical to the science and practice of psychology, particularly for generalizing the findings, making comparisons across replications, and using the evidence in research syntheses and secondary data analyses. If humans participated in the study, report the eligibility and exclusion criteria, including any restrictions based on demographic characteristics.

2.2 Data collection technique

2.2.1 Data Type

The data used by the authors in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data sourced from agencies and service providers (Saptutyningasih and Setyaningrum, 2019: 87).

2.2.2 Data Sources

The data is sourced from official publications, including data on Regional Original Revenue, General Allocation Funds, and Regional Expenditures, sourced from published Financial Statistics Reports of Regency and City Governments in Central Kalimantan Province.

2.2.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used in this study involved analyzing and checking regional financial statistics reports for the period 2017–2023. The researchers then analyzed these reports to calculate the independent variables, intervening variables, and dependent variables.

2.3. Research Variables and Operational Definitions of Variables

A variable is an attribute, characteristic, or value of a person, object, or activity that has certain variations determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2017). This study uses two independent variables, one intervening variable, and one dependent variable.

2.3.1 Independent Variable

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is the sum of all revenues received by a region from the utilization of regional resources, expressed in rupiah. Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is revenue derived from the original sources of each region and is obtained based on regional regulations in accordance with laws and regulations. PAD is derived from Regional Tax Revenue (HPD), Regional Levies (RD), Revenue from Regional Company Profits (PLPD), and Other Legitimate Revenues (LPS). As derived from Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Autonomy and Regional Government, it is formulated as follows:

$$PAD = HPD + RD + PLPD + LPS$$

Note:

PAD = Regional Original Revenue

HPD = Regional Tax Revenue

RD = Regional Levies

PLPD = Revenue from Regional Company Profits

LPS = Other Legitimate Revenues

2.3.2 Independent (free) Variable

The General Allocation Fund (DAU) is a block grant provided to all regencies and cities to fill the gap between their fiscal capacity and needs. It is distributed based on a specific principle, stating that underprivileged or underdeveloped regions should receive more than more capable regions, expressed in rupiah. The General Allocation Fund (DAU) for provincial and district/city regions, as derived from Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning the financial balance between the central government and regional governments, is formulated as follows:

$$DAU = \text{Fiscal Gap} + \text{Basic Allocation}$$

Note:

Fiscal gap = fiscal need - fiscal capacity

2.3.3 Intervening Variables

Capital Expenditures are financing for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period, including expenditures for maintenance costs that maintain or extend the useful life, as well as increasing the capacity and quality of assets, expressed in Rupiah. This is based on Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005, Law Number 23 of 2014, and Law Number 22 of 2022, which regulate regional spending, including capital expenditures. The formula for calculating capital expenditures is as follows:

Capital Expenditures = Net increase in fixed assets + Depreciation expense

Net increase in fixed assets = Fixed assets at the end of the year – Fixed assets at the beginning of the year

2.3.4 Dependent Variable

Economic Growth is the total gross value added arising from all economic sectors in a region, calculated in rupiah. The purpose of GDP and GRDP is to summarize all economic activity in a specific monetary value over a specific time period.

Economic growth is expressed in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). According to the calculation guidelines published by the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the formula for calculating economic growth is as follows:

$$\text{Economic Growth} = (\text{GRDPt} - \text{GRDPt-1}) / (\text{GRDPt-1}) \times 100\%$$

Note:

GRDPt = Gross Regional Domestic Product of the current year

GRDPt-1 = Gross Regional Domestic Product of the previous year

2.4 Data Analysis Method

In this study, analysis will be conducted after all data has been collected. This research is quantitative, so the data analysis tool uses statistics. The technique used to test the hypothesis is path analysis. Data is processed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) application.

3. Results

In this study, the hypothesis analysis technique used was the t-test and the Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R²) as follows:

3.1. T-test

The t-statistical test is used to determine whether the independent variable has a partial significant effect on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016). The test used a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$).

The results of the t-test analysis using SPSS 25 to test the hypotheses in this study are as follows:

a. The Effect of Regional Original Income on Economic Growth

Table 1 Results of the t-test of PAD against PE

		Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
1	PAD - PE	107971989.48 91	72247621.9 952	8635242.47 65	12.50 4	97	.000

(Source: SPSS 25 Paired Samples Test Output)

Based on the SPSS output results presented in the tables above, the t-statistical test clearly demonstrates the influence of the PAD variable on PE, as indicated by the Sig. (2-tailed) and t-values. The t-statistical test table above shows that the sig. value indicating the influence of PAD on PE is 0.000, or lower than 0.05. This indicates that the first hypothesis (H1) that local revenue influences economic growth in Central Kalimantan from 2017 to 2023 is accepted.

In addition to the Sig. (2-tailed) value, the t-test hypothesis can also be seen through the calculated t-value obtained by comparing it with the t-table value for the existing df value. Based on the SPSS output, the calculated t value for the influence of PAD on PE is 12,504, with a t value in df 97 of 1.67, so it can be stated that the calculated t value is greater than the t table, so that the first hypothesis (H1) which states that local revenue has an effect on economic growth in Central Kalimantan in 2017-2023 can also be accepted. Because the calculated t value is positive, it can be concluded that the influence given is a positive influence.

b. The Influence of General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth

Table 2 Results of the t-test of DAU against PE

		Paired Differences			t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
1	DA U-PE	600480637.4 749	122836829. 2343	14681809.2 581	40.9 00	9 7	.000

(Source: SPSS 25 Paired Samples Test Output)

Based on the SPSS output results presented in the table above, the t-statistical test clearly demonstrates the influence of the DAU variable on PE, as indicated by the Sig. (2-tailed) and t-values. The table above shows the t-statistical test, which shows the sig. value indicating the

influence of DAU on PE, is 0.000, which is also lower than 0.05. This indicates that the second hypothesis (H2), which states that general allocation funds influence economic growth in Central Kalimantan from 2017 to 2023, is accepted. Furthermore, based on the SPSS output, the calculated t-value for the influence of DAU on PE is 40,900. This value is also above the t-table value in df 97, which is 1.67. Therefore, it can be stated that the calculated t-value is smaller than the t-table. Thus, it can be concluded that through a comparison of the t-values, the second hypothesis (H2) which states that general allocation funds have an effect on economic growth in Central Kalimantan in 2017-2023 based on the t-test can also be accepted.

3.2 Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

The coefficient of determination test aims to measure the model's ability to explain variation in the dependent variable. A small R2 value indicates that the independent variables' ability to explain variation in the dependent variable is very limited.

The author conducted the coefficient of determination (R2) test using SPSS 25, with the following output:

Tabel 3 Coefficient of Determination Test (R Square)

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.803 ^a	.646	.635	9.33523

a. Predictors: (Constant), PAD, DAU, BM

b. Dependent Variable: PE

(Source: SPSS 25 Multiple Linear Regression Test Output)

From Table 3, the coefficient of determination (R Square) test above shows that the R Square value is 0.646, thus it can be stated that the PAD, DAU, and BM variables simultaneously influence the PE variable by 64.6%. While the remaining (100% - 64.6% = 35.4%) is influenced by other variables outside the regression equation that were not examined.

Multiple linear regression analysis is a method for studying phenomena that include more than two variables, including the dependent variable (Y). The multiple linear regression analysis in this study used the SPSS 25 application with the following data output:

Tabel 4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Anova^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	61.271	3	20.424	6.262	.001 ^a
	Residual	215.252	66	3.261		
	Total	276.524	97			

a. Dependent Variable: PE

b. Predictors: (Constant), PAD, DAU, BM

(Source: SPSS 25 Multiple Linear Regression Test Output)

Based on Table 4, the SPSS output shows a significance value of 0.001. This value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. It can be concluded that the regression model fits the observation data, so it is suitable for use for further analysis.

3.3. Path Analysis

The Effect of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and General Allocation Funds (DAU) on Regional Property

Based on the SPSS analysis of the effect of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and General Allocation Funds (DAU) on Regional Property, the following results were obtained:

Table 6. Direct Effect of Variables X1 and X2 on Z

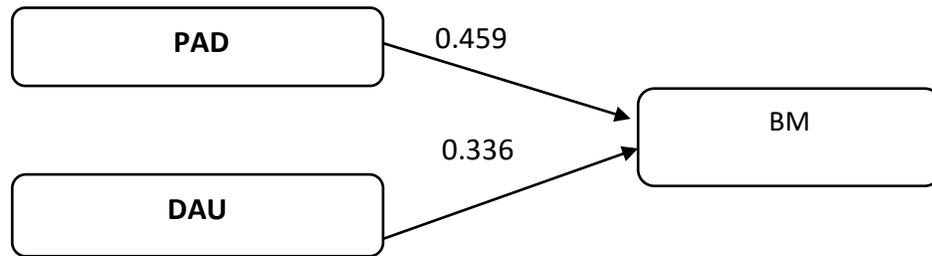
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	1.091E7	3.374E7	
	PAD	.458	.098	.459
	DAU	.197	.057	.336

Dependent Variable: PE

(Source: SPSS 25 Multiple Linear Regression Test Output)

From the table above, it is known that the beta value of the influence of PAD on BM is 0.459 and the beta value of the influence of DAU on BM is 0.336, so based on these results, the path analysis of model 1 can be described as follows.



$$Z = \rho ZX_1 + \rho ZX_2 + e_1$$

Figure 4. Path Analysis of Model 1

3.3.1 The Influence of PAD, DAU, BM on PE

Based on the results of the SPSS analysis regarding the influence of the variables PAD, DAU, BM on PE, the following results were obtained:

Table 7 Constanta Regresi

		Coefficients ^a		
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	3.045	1.086	
	PAD	2.581E-9	.000	.093
	DAU	6.628E-9	.000	.407
	BM	-1.475E-8	.000	-.531

Dependent Variable: PE

(Source: SPSS 25 Multiple Linear Regression Test Output)

From the table above, it is known that the beta value of the influence of PAD on PE is 0.093 and the beta value of the influence of DAU on PE is 0.407, while the beta value of the influence between BM on PE is -0.531 so that based on these results, the path analysis of model 2 can be described as follows:

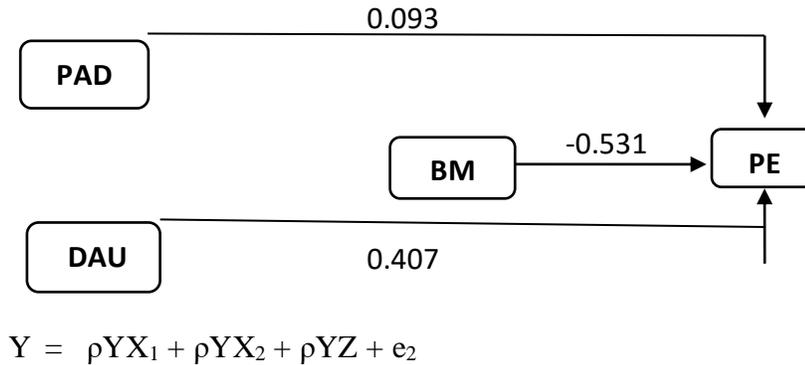
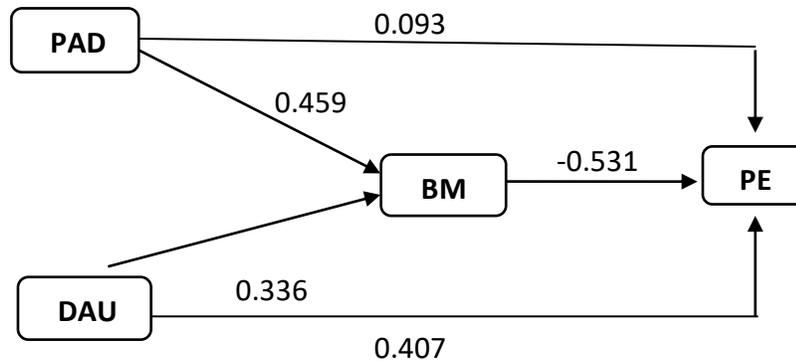


Figure 5. Path Analysis Model 2

From the two path analysis models above, the following path analysis of the influence of PAD and DAU on PE through BM is obtained:



$Y = \rho YX_1 + \rho YX_2 + \rho YZ + e_2$

Figure 6. Path Analysis

Based on the figure above, it is known that the indirect effect of PAD to PE through BM is $0.459 \times (-0.531) = -0.244$. Then the indirect effect of DAU to PE through BM is $0.336 \times (-0.531) = -0.178$. So the total effect of PAD on PE is $0.093 + (-0.244) = -0.151$ and the total effect of DAU on PE is $0.407 + (-0.178) = 0.229$. Based on the overall calculation above, it can be concluded that Capital Expenditure cannot mediate the effect between Regional Original Income on Economic Growth, this is because the value of the direct effect between Regional Original Income on Economic Growth is 0.093 which is greater than the value of the indirect effect (-0.151).

Furthermore, Capital Expenditure cannot mediate the influence between General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth, this is because the value of the direct influence of General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth of 0.407 is greater than the indirect influence of 0.229. Based on these two things, it can be concluded in this study that states that Capital Expenditure is

able to mediate the influence between Regional Original Income on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan province for the period 2017-2023 and Capital Expenditure is able to mediate the influence between General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan province for the period 2017-2023 is not proven and cannot be accepted.

Discussion

Based on the research results obtained by the author, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. Regional Original Revenue has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan in the 2017-2023 period.
2. General Allocation Funds have a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan in the 2017-2023 period.
3. Capital Expenditures have a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth in Central Kalimantan in the 2017-2023 period.
4. Capital Expenditures do not mediate the effect of Regional Original Revenue on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan in the 2017-2023 period.
5. Capital Expenditures do not mediate the effect of General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan in the 2017-2023 period.

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