DETERMINANT MODEL OF DISTRICT/CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN SUMATERA UTARA PROVINCE

M. Firza Alpi¹, Baihaqi Ammy²

1,2Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
E-mail: ¹m.firzaalpi@umsu.ac.id, ²baihaqiammy@umsu.ac.id

Abstract

The results showed that Capital Expenditure had no partial effect on Financial Performance, Size of Local Government partially affected Financial Performance, and the Remaining Budget Financing partially affected Financial Performance. Partially, Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Budget Financing together have an effect on the Financial Performance of district/city governments in North Sumatra Province. The R-Square value is 0.815 or 81.5%. This shows that the variables of Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Budget Financing are able to explain the Financial Performance variable of 81.5%. While the remaining 18.5% is explained by other variables outside the study.

Keywords: Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, Silpa.

1. INTRODUCTION

Capital expenditure is also used as an independent variable in this study because capital expenditure activities also affect regional revenue growth which is a projection of local government financial performance. The results of the study (Yulia, Astiti DN, 2016) show that the allocation of funds for more capital expenditures can later help the regions to obtain financial sources so as to generate regional income, so this has implications for improving the financial performance of local governments. One of the capital expenditure activities is infrastructure development. High infrastructure development can be said to be able to increase the growth of local government financial performance (Puspitasari, NLP Lindri., M. Pradana Adiputra., 2015). According to (Andirfa, Mulia., Hasan Basri., 2016), it is hoped that the infrastructure contained in an area will be able to create efficiency in various sectors, increase community productivity so that this will have implications for better local government financial performance. (Mulyani, 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. Community productivity increases so that this will have implications for better local government financial performance. (Mulyani, 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. Community productivity increases so that this will have implications for better local government financial performance. (Mulyani, 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. (Mulyani, 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. (Mulyani, 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports.
capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. 2017) also found that capital expenditure had a significant positive effect on local government financial performance. In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports.

The size of the local government is a large or small variable of a particular local government which is generally measured by total revenue. Size Local governments with large assets are considered to have the potential to serve the community better. Automatically local government performance will increase according to the size of its assets (Alvini, 2018). The size of the regional government is indicated by the size of the assets owned by a region. Assets can represent how big the government is, the bigger the assets, the more capital invested (Nosihana, A & Yaya, 2016). Another source of funding for the allocation of capital expenditures for the provision of various public facilities is regional revenues sourced from the Excess Budget Financing (SiLPA) of the previous fiscal year. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) No. 13 of 2006, SiLPA is the remaining funds obtained from the actualization of regional budget revenues and expenditures for one period. (Liliana, Bunescu, 2011) stated that the relationship between government revenues and government expenditures is important, given its relevance for policy, especially with regard to the budget deficit.

Table I Data on Capital Expenditures, Size of Local Governments, Excess Budget Financing and Financial Performance of Local Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/City</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure</th>
<th>Local Government Size</th>
<th>Remaining More Budget Financing</th>
<th>Financial performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regency. South Tapanuli</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>277,972,000,000</td>
<td>1,022,992,164,000</td>
<td>513,235,000,000</td>
<td>98,438,745,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>317,665,584,012</td>
<td>1,228,589,046,294</td>
<td>521,022,085,585</td>
<td>90,666,249,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>251,102,481,128</td>
<td>1,191,626,643,686</td>
<td>502,785,089,674</td>
<td>81,435,846,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>288,503,471,683</td>
<td>1,243,242,590,237</td>
<td>484,939,012,817</td>
<td>110,678,075,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>347,972,064,954</td>
<td>1,470,808,838,761</td>
<td>526,800,806,019</td>
<td>138,751,607,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regency. Middle Tapanuli</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>169,627,000,000</td>
<td>860,362,124,000</td>
<td>502,078,000,000</td>
<td>47,720,444,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>248,422,863,200</td>
<td>1,168,384,127,000</td>
<td>544,891,590,000</td>
<td>64,005,291,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>172,251,621,000</td>
<td>1,068,524,630,924</td>
<td>499,089,733,464</td>
<td>72,369,935,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>293,563,418,000</td>
<td>1,212,955,189,000</td>
<td>495,825,877,300</td>
<td>100,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>186,108,916,165</td>
<td>1,235,671,868,000</td>
<td>729,390,246,579</td>
<td>115,002,518,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regency. North Tapanuli</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>166,666 million</td>
<td>961,198,432,813</td>
<td>568,381,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to (Halim, 2008) the ratio of regional income growth can show how much ability the local government has to maintain or increase its revenue growth from one period to the next. The higher growth of regional income and a positive value every year indicates that the regional government has been able to increase the growth of its regional income. Regional income growth has increased every year causing local governments to be able to meet all regional needs and provide an indication that regional finances have been able to be managed properly by local governments.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Capital Expenditure
Capital expenditures are closely related to investments made by local governments. (Halim, 2008b) states that the word investment can be interpreted in various ways depending on the point of view or context in which it is interpreted. In the language of macroeconomics investment can be interpreted differently from the language of microeconomics, and can also be interpreted differently from the language of accounting. In the language of accounting in the context of the type of expenditure/cost, investment can arise from the difference between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Investments included in the definition of capital expenditures are capital expenditures, which are defined as expenditures/costs/expenditures that provide benefits for more than one year. In PP No. 58 of 2005 stated that capital expenditures are expenditures made in the context of purchasing/procuring fixed assets and other assets that have a useful life of more than 12 (twelve) months to be used in government activities.

2.2 Local Government Size
The size of the local government is one of the variables in the size of the government of a region which can be measured by total assets, number of employees, total income and productivity levels (Damanpour, 1991). The size of the local government shows how big the local government is. With a larger number of assets/employees/productivity, it is expected to have better financial performance than smaller areas (Patrick, 2007) in Lesmana (2010). In this study, total revenue was chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total income was chosen because its value is more stable than the number of employees or the total production of an area. Lesmana (2010), Sumarjo (2010), Yulianiingtyas (2011) and Syafitri (2012) use the size of total assets in measuring the size of the government.
2.3 Remaining More Budget Financing

Exceeding the SiLPA target sourced from exceeding the regional revenue target and efficiency is highly expected, while those originating from the absence of development programs/activities, especially in unreasonable amounts, are very detrimental to the community. SiLPA is also used for crucial issues that were previously approved by the legislature. SiLPA, which tends to be large, shows the weakness of the executive in planning and managing funds. Most of the SiLPA is used for direct expenditures in the form of capital expenditures that directly touch the needs of the community. The amount of direct expenditure can be in the form of infrastructure development, asset procurement, and so on. SiLPA according to Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 is the excess of the realization of budget revenues and expenditures during one budget period.

3. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The sample in this study amounted to 6 regencies/cities in the province of North Sumatra at the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance. Publish financial reports and annual reports for 2015-2019 which can be accessed through the website of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (http://www.djkp.kemenkeu.go.id/portal/data/tkdd). The type of data used in this study is quantitative data, in the form of an explanation of the financial statements. The source of data in this study is secondary data. Descriptive statistics are used to analyze data by describing a sample of data that has been collected in actual conditions, without the intention of making generalized conclusions and generalizations.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 T-Test Results (Partial Test)

Test t is used to determine the ability of each Independent variable individually (partial) in explaining the behavior of the dependent variable. The test was carried out using a significance level of 0.05 (α = 5%). The rejection or acceptance of the hypothesis is carried out with the following criteria: If the significance value is less than or equal to 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted which means that partially X1, X2 and X3 variables affect Government Financial Performance. If the significance value is more than 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected, which means that partially X1, X2 and X3 variables have no effect on Government Financial Performance.

Table 1 T-Test Results (Partial Test) Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Collinearity Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>-32,352</td>
<td>6.514</td>
<td>-4.966</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>.416</td>
<td>.212</td>
<td>.238</td>
<td>1.962</td>
<td>.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Size</td>
<td>.539</td>
<td>.159</td>
<td>.385</td>
<td>3.384</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining More Budget Financing</td>
<td>1.183</td>
<td>.332</td>
<td>.418</td>
<td>3.559</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance

The results of regression testing for the first hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether Capital Expenditures have an effect on Financial Performance. The test results show that the regression coefficient value of the Capital Expenditure variable (X1) is t = 0.416 with a significance value of 0.061. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of Sig. > 0.05 then Ha is accepted, i.e. Capital Expenditure has no effect on Financial Performance in Regency/City Governments in North Sumatra Province.
The results of regression testing for the second hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether the size of the local government has an effect on financial performance. The test results show that the regression coefficient value of the Regional Government Size variable (X2) is $2 = 0.539$ with a significance value of 0.002. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is rejected, i.e. the size of the local government affects the financial performance of the district/city government in the province of North Sumatra.

The results of regression testing for the third hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether the remaining excess of budget financing has an effect on financial performance. The test results show that the regression coefficient value for the variable Remaining Budget Financing (X3) is $3 = 1.183$ with a significance value of 0.001. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is rejected, i.e. the remaining budget financing has an effect on the financial performance of the district/city government in the province of North Sumatra.

4.2 F Test Results (Test)

Test this is done to test the independent variables on the dependent variable together. The test was carried out using a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$). If the significance value is less than or equal to 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, which means that the variables X1, X2 and X3 together have an effect on the Government Financial Performance variable. If the significance value is more than 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected, which means that the variables X1, X2 and X3 together have no effect on the Government Financial Performance variable. The results of the F test can be seen in Table IV.6 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 F Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANOVAa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Predictors: (Constant), Remaining Budget Financing, Size of Local Government, Capital Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of regression testing for the fourth hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether Capital Expenditures, Size of Local Governments, and Excess Budget Financing together have an effect on Financial Performance. The test results show the F count value of 38.234 with a significance value of 0.000. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is accepted, namely Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Over Budget Financing together affect the Financial Performance of Regency/City Local Governments in North Sumatra Province.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Effect of Capital Expenditure on Financial Performance

The results of regression testing for the first hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether capital expenditures have an effect on financial performance. The test results show that the regression coefficient value of the Capital Expenditure variable (X1) is $1 = 0.416$ with a significance value of 0.061. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is accepted, i.e. Capital Expenditure has no effect on Financial Performance in Regency / City Governments in North Sumatra Province. (Bojanic, 2013) and (Chude, 2013) argues that capital expenditure can increase the level of people belonging to the lower classes. The high capital expenditure causes the higher the productivity of the economy which in this case is the performance of the local government (Saputra, 2014). Although capital expenditures can accelerate economic
growth, local governments still have to control and adjust their regional expenditures so that they do not exceed their income. An increase in funds used for government spending without a corresponding increase in revenue can lead to a budget deficit (Nwosu, Damian C., 2014).

### 5.2 The Effect of Local Government Size on Financial Performance

The results of regression testing for the second hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether the size of the local government has an effect on financial performance. The test results show that the regression coefficient value of the Regional Government Size variable (X2) is $2 = 0.539$ with a significance value of 0.002. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is rejected, i.e. the size of the local government affects the financial performance of the district/city government in the province of North Sumatra. The size of the local government is one of the variables in the size of the government of a region which can be measured by total assets, number of employees, total income and productivity level (Damanpour, 1991). In this research, total assets or total assets of local government is chosen as a benchmark in determining the size of a local government. Total assets were chosen because their value is more stable than income, number of employees or total production of an area. Local governments with large sizes are required to carry out transparency in financial management as a form of public accountability through the disclosure of more information in financial reports.

### 5.3 The Effect of Excess Budget Financing on Financial Performance

The results of regression testing for the third hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether the remaining excess of budget financing has an effect on financial performance. The test results show the regression coefficient value for the variable Remaining Budget Financing (X3) of $3 = 1.183$ with a significance value of 0.001. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is rejected, i.e. the remaining excess of budget financing has no effect on the financial performance of the district/city government in the province of North Sumatra. Excess Budget Financing (SILPA) based on Permendagri No. 13 of 2006 is the difference in the realization of budget revenues and expenditures during one budget period. SILPA of the previous fiscal year includes exceeding PAD receipts, exceeding balance fund receipts, exceeding other legitimate regional revenues, exceeding financing receipts, saving expenditures, obligations to third parties until the end of the year have not been resolved, and remaining funds for follow-up activities. SILPA is an indicator that describes the efficiency of government spending. SILPA is actually an efficiency indicator, because SILPA will only be formed if there is a surplus in the APBD and at the same time there is positive net financing, where the revenue component is greater than the financing expenditure component (NTT, 2008).

### 5.4 Effect of Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Budget Financing on Financial Performance

The results of regression testing for the fourth hypothesis in this study were conducted to determine whether Capital Expenditures, Size of Local Government, and Excess Budget Financing together have an effect on Financial Performance. The test results show the $F_{\text{count}}$ value of 38.234 with a significance value of 0.000. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ then $H_a$ is accepted, namely Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Over Budget Financing together have an effect on Financial Performance in Regency / City Governments in North Sumatra Province. The results of the coefficient of determination test obtained an $R^2$ value of 0.815 or 81.5%. This shows that the variables of Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Budget Financing is able to explain the Financial Performance variable of 81.5%. While the remaining 18.5% is explained by other variables outside the study. This research has also been conducted by (Sri Mulyani Hardiyanto Wibowo, 2017) where the results of the analysis show that the capital expenditure variable has a significant positive effect on the financial performance of the district/city government of Central Java Province. Meanwhile, the variables of intergovernmental
revenue, the size of the local government and the local revenue have a significant negative effect on the financial performance of the district/city government of Central Java Province in 2012-2015. Meanwhile, the variables of intergovernmental revenue, the size of the local government and the local revenue have a significant negative effect on the financial performance of the district/city government of Central Java Province. While the variables of intergovernmental revenue, the size of the local government and local revenue have a significant negative effect on the financial performance of the district/city government of Central Java Province in 2012-2015.

6. CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the effect of capital expenditure, the size of the local government and the remaining excess budget financing (SILPA) on financial performance by using multiple linear regression analysis. Based on the results of the study obtained the following conclusions. Capital Expenditures have no partial effect on the Financial Performance of district/city governments in North Sumatra Province. This result is obtained from the regression coefficient value of the Capital Expenditure variable (X1) of 1 = 0.416 with a significance value of 0.061. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of Sig. > 0.05 then Ha is accepted, i.e. Capital Expenditure has no effect on Financial Performance in Regency/City Governments in North Sumatra Province. The size of the local government partially affects the financial performance of district/city governments in North Sumatra Province. This result is obtained from the regression coefficient value of the Regional Government Size variable (X2) of 2 = 0.539 with a significance value of 0.002. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of Sig. < 0.05 then Ha is rejected, i.e. the size of the local government affects the financial performance of the district/city government in the province of North Sumatra. The Excess of Budget Financing partially affects the Financial Performance of district/city governments in North Sumatra Province. This result is obtained from the regression coefficient value of the variable remaining budget financing (X3) of 3 = 1.183 with a significance value of 0.001. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of Sig. < 0.05 then Ha is rejected, i.e. Remaining Budget Financing has an effect on Financial Performance in Regency/City Governments in North Sumatra Province. Remaining Capital Expenditures, Size of Local Governments, and Over Budget Financing together have an effect on Financial Performance in district/city governments in North Sumatra Province. This result is obtained from the Fcount value of 38.234 with a significance value of 0.000. Hypothesis testing shows that if the value of Sig. < 0.05 then Ha is accepted, namely Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Over Budget Financing together affect the Financial Performance of Regency/City Local Governments in North Sumatra Province. The R-Square value is 0.815 or 81.5%. This shows that the variables of Capital Expenditure, Size of Local Government, and Remaining Budget Financing is able to explain the Financial Performance variable of 81.5%. While the remaining 18.5% is explained by other variables outside the study.
REFERENCES
