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Intensity of Fixed Assets and Supplies to the level of OPD (Regional Government Organization) Income of Central Sulawesi Province in 2022 and 2023

Bahran Tahawa
BPKAD Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the effect of fixed asset intensity and inventory intensity on Central Sulawesi Province OPD Revenue in 2022 and 2023. This research uses a sample of fixed asset, inventory and regional income data in the financial reports of 40 OPDs in Central Sulawesi Province from 2022 to 2023. Data processing was carried out using SPSS. The hypothesis was tested using multiple linear regression. The research results show that there is a significant negative influence between Fixed Asset Intensity and OPD income. Apart from that, inventory asset intensity has no effect on OPD income.

Corresponding Author:
Bahran Tahawa
BPKAD Central Sulawesi Province ,Indonesia
bahran65@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between regional and government revenues is very important in the context of government finance. Regional income is the main source that supports various government activities to meet community needs, finance public programs and services, and manage infrastructure and public assets(Abdullah and Halim, 2006). Regional income comes from various sources, including taxes (such as property tax, sales tax, and income tax), transfer funds from the central government, investment returns, grant funds, and other sources of income.(Nasution, 2011). This income is the main source of funds to run regional government operations.

Local governments are responsible for managing revenues well. This involves collecting taxes efficiently and fairly, monitoring incoming funds, and allocating revenues according to community priorities and needs. Regional income is also the basis for preparing the government budget. The budget describes the government's expenditure plan for a particular budget year, which is based on the projected income that will be received. The amount and sources of revenue available will influence the type and quality of public services that local governments can provide. Sufficient revenues enable local governments to allocate funds for education, health, infrastructure, security, and various other social programs(Khusaini, 2018).

Stability of regional income is important to maintain continuity and sustainability of public services. Revenue fluctuations can affect local governments' ability to plan long-term projects and provide consistent services(Darmawati, 2020). Increasing regional income usually indicates good economic growth in the area. Healthy economic growth can increase sources of income through increased economic activity and taxation(Putri, Amar and Aimon, 2015).

There is a relationship between regional income and fixed assets which reflects how income received by local governments is used to build, maintain and manage fixed assets that are important for the sustainability of infrastructure and public services. Regional revenues can be used to invest in the construction and acquisition of fixed assets such as roads, bridges, public buildings (such as schools, hospitals, and government offices), drinking water systems, and public transportation

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facilities.(YOPINKA, 2023). This investment supports the development and improvement of infrastructure needed by the community(Putra and Djalante, 2016).

Regional income is also used for the maintenance, upkeep and repair of existing fixed assets. This is important to ensure that fixed assets continue to operate well, safely and provide long-term benefits to society. Fixed assets such as health, education and public transportation facilities are an important part of the public infrastructure provided by local governments. Regional income is used to finance operations and economic development such as public services so that they can continue to provide benefits to the community(Eksandy, Hakim and Ekawati, 2019) (Tahawa and Khaldun, 2020).

The amount and stability of regional income has a direct effect on the quality of infrastructure. Sufficient income allows local governments to build infrastructure that is modern, efficient, and can support economic growth and community welfare. Fixed assets generally experience depreciation or depreciation over time. Local governments must budget funds to replace or renew fixed assets that are old or inefficient. Regional income is a source to finance this replacement or renewal(Rahmadhani, Al Ichsan and Aziza, 2023).

Some fixed assets, such as leased or commercially operated government properties, can generate additional revenue for local governments. This income can be reused to finance public programs or other investments(Yuesti, Dewi and Pramesti, 2020). Regional income and fixed assets are interrelated and influence each other in the context of development and public services. Wisely managing revenue and allocating it to build and maintain efficient fixed assets is an important step in improving the quality of infrastructure and public services provided by local governments to the community(Asmara, 2010).

There is also a relationship between regional income and supplies in financial management and the stock of goods owned by regional governments for operational purposes and public services(Nurdiansyah and Mulyawan, 2015). Regional income affects the ability of local governments to purchase supplies or goods needed for operational activities(Nurdiansyah and Mulyawan, 2015). For example, income from taxes can be used to purchase materials or equipment needed by government agencies.

Revenue received by local governments is used to manage inventory efficiently. Inventories of goods such as medical equipment, office equipment, building materials, and others must be managed well to ensure timely availability and avoid excess or shortage of stock(Tukunang, 2016). Well-managed supplies ensure the smoothness and quality of public services provided by local governments. For example, an adequate supply of medicines and medical equipment is critical to the operation of government health facilities. A portion of regional income is allocated for purchasing and inventory management. These expenses include the purchase, storage, maintenance and replacement of goods used in public services or government operational activities.

It is important for local governments to manage revenues wisely to ensure adequate and efficient supplies. Proper use of revenue can help in maintaining optimal inventory without overburdening the budget. Inventory management requires a strict audit and monitoring process to prevent waste, theft or other losses(Naiborhu, no date). Regional revenues must be managed transparently and accountably in procurement and inventory management. Thus, the relationship between regional revenues and supplies reflects how revenues are used to ensure the availability of goods and materials needed to support regional government operations and quality public services to the community. Good management in this case helps maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of regional income. Based on the background above, the researcher raised the title "Intensity of Fixed Assets and Supplies on the level of OPD Income for Central Sulawesi Province in 2022 and 2023"

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METHODS

The research method used in this research is a quantitative method. According to(Sugiyono, 2013)Quantitative research methods are research methods that are based on the philosophy of positivism, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. This research uses fixed asset intensity and inventory intensity as independent variables and regional income as the dependent variable. The sample used in this research is data on fixed assets, inventories and regional income in the financial reports of 40 OPDs in Central Sulawesi Province from 2022 to 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classic assumption test

Normality test

Table 1. Normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		46
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.26174553
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.071
	Positive	.071
	Negative	-.057
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.483
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.974

Data Source: SPSS 2024

Based on the results of statistical analytical management of normality tests using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, it can be seen that the amount of data processed was 46 units. Meanwhile, the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.974. The resulting data significance value is 0.974 > 0.05(Ghozali, 2016). So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 2. Auto Correlation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.445[a]	.198	.160	1.29075	.198	5.295	2	43	.009	2.574

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2_IP, X1_IAT

b. Dependent Variable: Y_Pend

Data Source: SPSS 2024

Based on the table above, the d value is 2.574. The dU and dL values can be seen from the DW table, namely by looking at the number of samples (N) = 46 and the number of independent variables (k) = 3. Looking at the table, dL = 1.3263 and dU = 1.6677, so the 4-DL value is 2,674 and 4-DU of 2,332(Ghozali, 2016). If the value of d (Durbin Watson) lies between dL and dU or between (4-dU) and (4-dL), then it does not produce a definite conclusion.

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Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

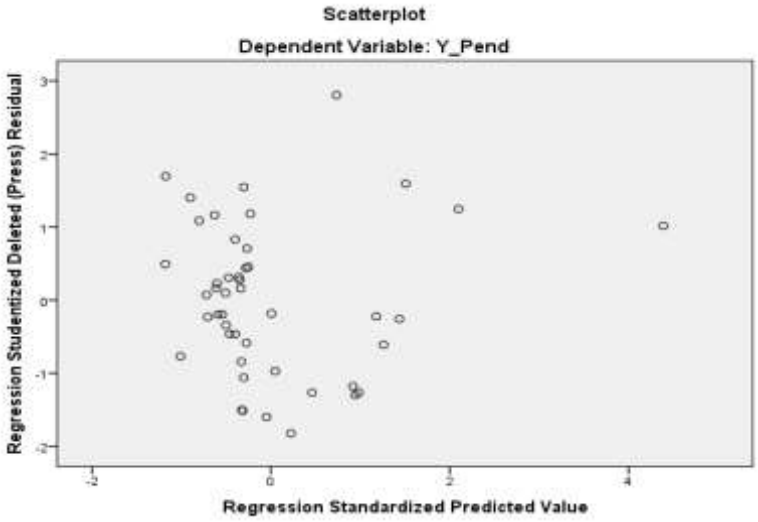
Collinearity Statistics	
Tolerance	VIF
.963	1.039
.963	1.039

Data Source: SPSS 2024

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of the multicollinearity test show that there are no independent variables that have a tolerance value of less than 0.10. The results of calculating the VIF value also show that there is no independent variable that has a VIF value of more than 10(Ghozali, 2016). This shows that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test



Data Source: SPSS 2024

Based on the image of the heteroscedasticity test results above, it can be seen that the points are spread randomly below and above or around the number 0(Ghozali, 2016). So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in this regression model.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.412	.652		12.896	.000
	X1_IAT	-15.674	5.457	-.400	-2.873	.006
	X2_IP	.185	.196	.132	.947	.349

a. Dependent Variable: Y_Pend

Data Source: SPSS 2024

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The formula for the multiple linear regression equation based on the table above is as follows:
Y = 8.412 – 16.674 X1 + 0.185X2 + e
In this study, the t table can be known by looking at the significance level of 0.05 with degree of freedom (df) = N (number of samples) – K (number of variables)
= 46 – 3 = 43. So we get a ttable of 1.68107.

The Effect of Fixed Asset Intensity on Regional Income

The t-calculated value of fixed asset intensity is 2.873. -t value > -t table and Sig value. 0.006 < 0.05. So it is concluded that H01 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted, meaning that asset intensity still influences regional income. These results are in line with research(Nahar and Hadiyanti, 2018)which reveals that the utilization of regional property/regional assets that are not used is for carrying out OPD duties and functions and/or optimizing regional property without changing the ownership status. Optimal use of regional property will open up employment opportunities, increase community income and increase/increase regional income. The result of late payment of rental fees on leased regional government assets will affect the local government's original income

The Effect of Inventory Intensity on Regional Income

The t-calculated value of fixed asset intensity is 0.947. -tcount < -ttable value and Sig value. 0.349 > 0.05. So it is concluded that H01 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected, based on studies from the financial accounting sector, high inventory turnover allows for greater income generation and vice versa. More inventory means more cash will be used in purchasing inventory. If a lot of cash is used to buy inventory, it will reduce cash and if it is used too much it can hamper cash inflow(Sayida et al., 2021).

Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.445[a]	.198	.160	1.29075

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2_IP, X1_IAT
b. Dependent Variable: Y_Pend

Data Source: SPSS 2024

Based on the management results in the table above, it shows that the coefficient of determination (R2) is 0.198 or 19.8%. This shows that the independent variables used in the research can simultaneously explain 19.8% of the dependent variable and the remaining 80.2% is influenced by other variables outside this research model.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this research it can be concluded that fixed asset intensity as the first independent variable has a negative effect on regional income. This is supported by statistical information where the t-calculated value of fixed asset intensity is 2.873. -t value > -t table and Sig value. 0.006 < 0.05. Inventory intensity as the second independent variable has no effect on regional income which is in line with statistics where the t-calculated value of fixed asset intensity is 0.947. -tcount < -ttable value and Sig value. 0.349 > 0.05. A limitation of this research is that the sample used was only OPD financial data for 2 years. It might be better to use 5-year data on larger government units. It is hoped that further research can provide additional variables that can influence cash

turnover from operational activities and increase the number of samples so that they can better represent the population in Central Sulawesi Province.

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