

Analysis Of Financial Performance Budget Realization Bogor Regional Revenue And Expenditures (APBD). Period 2016-2021

Diana Novita Sari^{1*}, Imam Sundarta², Dudung Abdul Syukur³, Harun Faizal⁴
Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the financial performance of the realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget managed by the regional government of Bogor City for the 2016-2021 period. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Thus, an analysis of financial performance is carried out using measuring instruments in the form of regional financial ratios such as efficiency ratios, effectiveness ratios, independence ratios, harmony ratios, and growth ratios. The results of this study indicate that the average efficiency ratio is still below 100% which is categorized as less efficient, the effectiveness ratio is said to be very effective in realizing regional original income with an average of above 100%, and the ratio of regional financial independence is moderate with a participatory pattern, the compatibility ratio is not yet said to be optimal because the Bogor City government still prioritizes most of its funds for operating expenditures compared to capital expenditures which are quite low, the ratio of growth of regional original income is positive compared to regional revenues and capital expenditures are still relatively low compared to operating expenditures which are quite high.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Regional Financial Ratio

Corresponding author: dianasharie01@gmail.com*

History of Article: Received: October. Revision: November 2022. Published: December.

DOI Prefix 10.32832/

Introduction

Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang meningkat mendorong perhatian khusus bagi setiap daerah. Sejak 1 Januari 2001 diberlakukan kebijakan otonomi daerah yang telah memberi banyak perubahan signifikan pada tata kelola pemerintahan di Indonesia. Otonomi memiliki hak untuk masing-masing daerah agar memberi kebebasan dalam meningkatkan sekaligus mengelola sumber pedapatan yang diperoleh daerah. Pemerintah daerah memiliki peran aktif dalam mengelola laporan keuangan sendiri. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri (Permendagri) Nomor 77 Tahun 2020 tentang Pedoman Teknis Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah menyebutkan bahwa kegiatan pengelolaan keuangan daerah secara keseluruhan disesuaikan dengan peraturan menteri daerah berdasarkan informasi yang dibutuhkan dalam setiap pelaksanaan tugas dan kewenangan pengelola keuangan daerah. Menurut Sherly et al (2019) laporan keuangan daerah merupakan hasil dari sebuah proses pencatatan transaksi dari informasi posisi keuangan yang direncanakan anggarannya dalam periode tertentu yang dikelola oleh pemerintah daerah. Pengelolaan keuangan pemerintah daerah akan dapat dilihat dari Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) yang telah terealisasi maka akan mencerminkan kemampuan kinerja keuangan pemerintah daerah. Bentuk dalam menilai kinerja keuangan daerah adalah dengan melakukan analisis laporan realisasi Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) yang telah ditetapkan dan dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah daerah. Hasilnya akan digunakan sebagai tolok ukur untuk menilai kemampuan keuangan pemerintah daerah. Kinerja keuangan daerah menjadi tingkatan yang harus dicapai dari hasil kerja dengan menggunakan sistem kebijakan yang telah ditetapkan pada peraturan perundang-undangan selama periode anggaran tertentu.

Bogor City regional government finances in 2016-2021 experienced insignificant increases and decreases, so that the level of regional financial performance has not been known during the development of 5 (five) budget years, so comparisons will be made to the realized APBD financial reports using performance measurement tools in the form of regional financial ratios that have a function to assess the financial performance of local governments. The difference between this research and previous research is in different variables and areas. Therefore, this study aims to determine the financial performance of the local government of the city of Bogor in terms of; efficiency ratio, effectiveness ratio, independence ratio, compatibility ratio, and independence ratio.

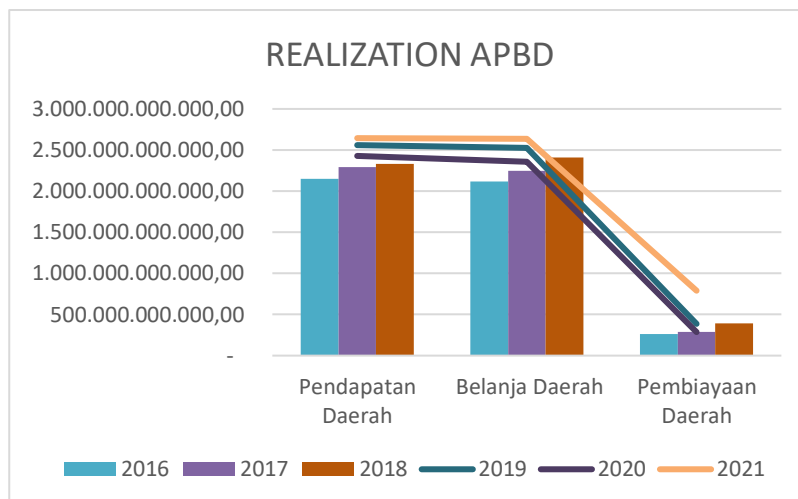


Figure 1. Graph of Bogor City Government APBD Realization

Research Method

Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data generally contains notes on theories surrounding reports that will be examined by researchers based on theories related to the financial reports of the Realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the City of Bogor, namely the 2016-2021 period along with other supporting data sources published by the DJPK of the Ministry of Finance.

Data collection technique

Documentation

Documentation is a type of data that examines various kinds of documents that are used as material for analyzing research related to the analysis of the financial performance of the realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

Literature Study

The literature study was carried out by reading, recording, and studying as well as processing it into research material based on reference sources from books related to regional financial reports that have been realized by the regional government of Bogor City.

Data analysis method

In accordance with the research conducted, the data analysis method used is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive is the ability to describe and describe phenomena that occur, both naturally and in practice by humans and pays more attention to the characteristics, quality, and their interrelationships in terms of activities in order to solve problems in accordance with the objectives of this research.

Result

In carrying out the preparation of the realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) in the city of Bogor for the 2016-2021 period, it certainly requires data that has been managed by the regional government. So, financial data is needed that has been managed by the regional government of the city of Bogor, where later the data acquisition will be compared based on analysis and calculations using measurement tools to find out the financial performance of the realization of the APBD (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget) for the 2016-2021 period.

Table 1. Report on Realization of Regional Income for the City of Bogor for 2016-2021

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
PAD	783,87 M	978,20 M	912,20 M	1.015,88	872,02 M	1.075,24
- Local tax	492,14 M	555,48 M	592,98 M	M	509,04 M	M
- Regional	62,73 M	49,04 M	48,42 M	689,54 M	35,01 M	624,78 M
Retribution	33,11 M	29,95 M	26,77 M	51,36 M	31,93 M	36,03 M
- Results of separated				28,24 M		32,42 M
Regional Wealth Management	195,90 M	343,73 M	244,03 M		296,04 M	
- Other legitimate				246,74 M		382,00 M
Regional Revenues	1.097,61 M	1.072,49 M	1.066,76 M		1.112,10	
	270,88 M	238,68 M	349,74 M	1.147,57	M	1.127,14
				M		M
Central Government Transfers					444,46 M	
Other Regional Income				396,41 M		442,40 M
Total Regional Revenue	2.152,37 M	2.289,36 M	2.328,70 M	2.559,86	2.428,58	2.644,78
				M	M	M

Table 2. Bogor City Expenditure Realization Report Year 2016-2021

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Shop Direct:						
- Employee Shopping	1.044,03 M	1.030,12	1.108,69	1.181,89	1.010,11	1.091,97
- Shopping for goods/services	483,10 M	M	M	M	M	M
- Capital Expenditures	552,48 M	666,46 M	672,80 M	711,10 M	798,84 M	418,87 M
Indirect Shopping:	2,65 M					
- Flower shopping	-	5,69 M	6,60 M	6,58 M	5,43 M	4,05 M
- Subsidy spending	26,64 M	-	-	0,00 M	0,00 M	-
- Shopping Grants	0,03 M	75,81 M	118,99 M	79,15 M	93,23 M	68,28 M
- Shopping for Social Assistance	5,37 M	28,38 M	38,77 M	46,74 M	43,69 M	49,82 M
- Unexpected Shopping	1,00 M	2,27 M	1,56 M	0,01 M	126,28 M	21,40 M
- Profit Sharing	0,00 M	3,37 M	-	0,00 M	0,00 M	-
Shopping		0,00 M	3,72 M	2,00 M	1,13 M	1,66 M
- Shopping for Financial Aid						
Total Regional Expenditures	2.115,30 M	2.245,59	2.406,59	2.528,44	2.354,87	2.637,73
		M	M	M	M	M

Efficiency Ratio

The efficiency ratio is a form of depiction between the comparison of how much costs are incurred to obtain income that will be received and realized in the report.

Table 3. Calculation of the 2016-2021 Efficiency Ratio

Years	Earning PAD (billion IDR)	PAD Realization (billion IDR)	Receipt Efficiency Ratio	Ability
2016	743,26	783,87	94,82%	Less Efficient
2017	718,38	978,20	73,44%	Efficient
2018	869,29	912,20	95,30%	Less Efficient
2019	877,11	1.015,88	86,34%	Efficient
				Enough
2020	936,93	872,02	107,44%	Not efficient
2021	998,39	1.075,25	92,85%	Less Efficient

The table above shows the results of calculating the regional financial efficiency ratio for the City of Bogor in 2016-2021, the average efficiency ratio is still below 1 (one) or 100 percent (%). The average efficiency ratio is categorized as less efficient because the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) received by Bogor City is greater than the costs incurred to obtain Regional Original Revenue (PAD). It is known that the financial performance of PAD revenue realization managed by the Bogor City government in 2016, 2018 and 2021 is categorized as inefficient, then in 2019 it is said to be quite efficient because in that year the realization of PAD revenue was greater than the costs incurred for obtaining PAD. If the costs incurred for the acquisition of PAD are greater than the realization of PAD revenues, then the regional financial performance can be said to be very efficient. In 2017 financial performance is said to be efficient. And in 2020 the financial performance of the Bogor City government is categorized as inefficient because it obtains an average of above 100%. The average financial performance of the realization of the APBD managed by the Bogor City government has a tendency to rise and fall with an average of 91.70%.

Effectiveness Ratio

The effectiveness ratio is a description of the local government's ability to manage regional finances and realize the planned Regional Original Revenue (PAD), then compared with the target PAD revenue that has been set based on the potential of the region.

Table 4. Calculation of Effectiveness Ratio for 2016-2021

Years	PAD realization (billion rupiah)	PAD targets (billion rupiah)	Percentage	Ability
2016	783,87	681,62	115,00%	Very effective
2017	978,20	728,67	134,24%	Very effective
2018	912,20	875,23	104,22%	Very effective
2019	1.015,88	944,39	107,56%	Very effective
2020	872,02	1.083,41	80,48%	Effective enough
2021	1.075,25	966,91	111,20%	Very effective

The calculation table above shows that the effectiveness ratio of obtaining an average percentage yield is categorized as very effective because the average percentage ratio produced exceeds 100% in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2021 resulting in very effective performance due to the realization of PAD greater than the target PAD. This means that the Bogor City government has managed regional finances well. Except, in 2020 the financial performance of the realization of the APBD managed by the Bogor City government is said to be quite effective because the realization of PAD is smaller than the planned PAD target. The average financial effectiveness of the city of Bogor is 108.79%. So, the regional financial performance of Bogor City is said to be good in managing the realization of the planned APBD.

Independence Ratio

This ratio illustrates the dependence of local governments on funds sourced from the central government and the level of community participation in regional development. Regional financial independence is indicated by how big and small the PAD is then compared to regional income from other sources (transfer income) such as central government assistance.

Table 5. Calculation of the Independence Ratio for 2016-2021

Years	PAD (billion rupiah)	Transfer Income (billion rupiah)	(%)	Ability	Pattern
2016	783,87	1.299,14	60,34%	Currently	participatory
2017	978,20	1.311,17	74,61%	Currently	participatory
2018	912,20	1.416,50	64,40%	Currently	participatory
2019	1.015,88	1.543,98	65,80%	Currently	participatory
2020	872,02	1.556,56	56,02%	Currently	participatory
2021	1.075,25	1.569,54	68,51%	Currently	participatory

From the calculation of the table above, it can be seen that the financial independence ratio of the Bogor City regional government in 2016-2021 obtained an average that is categorized as participatory/moderate, which means that the role of the central government has begun to decrease and local governments have begun to approach the level that is said to be independent in carrying out autonomy affairs area. If the independence ratio is categorized as high/delegative, the average percentage result must reach 75% -100%, which means that there is no interference from the central/provincial government in carrying out the activities of the Bogor City regional government. Meanwhile, from year to year the percentage gain still reaches 50% -75%. With an average regional financial independence of 85.08%. Thus, local governments in managing finances began to approach independently.

Conformity Ratio

This compatibility ratio illustrates how regional governments prioritize the optimal allocation of funds for operating expenditures and capital expenditures.

Table 6. Compatibility Ratio Calculation for 2016-2021

Years	Operating Expenditure Ratio	Capital Expenditure Ratio
2016	73,58%	26,12%
2017	80,44%	19,30%
2018	81,01%	18,93%
2019	80,19%	19,81%
2020	82,91%	11,73%
2021	61,97%	15,88%

Based on the results of the calculations in the table above, in 2016-2021 regional financial funds managed by the Bogor City government are still prioritizing their funds to fulfill operational expenditures compared to capital expenditures. Every year the average operating expenditure and capital expenditure experience increases and decreases, so that capital expenditure has an average yield percentage that is still below operating expenditure. However, it can be said that operating expenditures and capital expenditures have fulfilled the proportion of the specified criteria to achieve harmony or balance between the Bogor City government's APBD financial expenditures. The average operating expenditure is said to be quite high, due to the large amount of personnel expenditure in the Bogor city government. Meanwhile, capital expenditure has a fairly low average portion, but the government has efforts to continue to increase long-term investment in the Bogor City area. The average operating expenditure is 76.68% while capital expenditure is 18.63%.

Growth Ratio

This ratio is used to measure the ability of local governments to achieve success in regional financial growth over time from year to year, seen from the progress achieved in accordance with the potential gains. In maintaining growth and improving the development of the financial performance of regional government budget realization, it is necessary to evaluate each source of income and expenditure to determine which potentials require attention.

Table 7. APBD Realization Growth Ratio Calculation

Description	2016 (Rp)	2017 (Rp)	2018 (Rp)	2019 (Rp)	2020 (Rp)	2021 (Rp)	Average
Locally-generated revenue	783,87	978,20	912,20	1.015,88	872,02	1.075,25	
Regional Original Revenue Growth		24,79%	-6,75%	11,37%	-14,16%	23,31%	7,71%
Regional Income	2.152,37	2.289,36	2.328,70	2.559,86	2.428,58	2.644,78	
Regional Revenue Growth		6,36%	1,72%	9,93%	-5,13%	8,90%	4,36%
Operations Expenditure	1.556,45	1.806,46	1.949,57	2.027,46	1.952,43	1.634,65	
Operating Expenditure Growth		16,06%	7,92%	4,00%	-3,70%	-16,28%	1,60%
Capital Expenditures	552,48	433,49	455,46	500,98	276,16	418,87	
Capital Expenditures Growth		-21,54%	5,07%	9,99%	-44,88%	51,68%	0,07%

Based on the table calculations above, it shows that PAD growth from 2016-2021 has experienced increases and decreases which tend to grow fluctuatingly, meaning that the Bogor City government's financial performance in managing PAD has not been optimal. The development of the regional income growth ratio for 2016-2021 has experienced positive growth from year to year. Except in 2020 it grew negatively because it obtained a yield of -5.13%. Regional financial performance will be said to be good if all percentage results show positive. Thus, the Bogor City government always increases regional income, Regional Original Income (PAD), operating expenditures, and capital expenditures by maintaining and evaluating which potentials in preparing the realization of the APBD require attention, so that they are not dependent on central government assistance. The average growth of regional financial PAD for the city of Bogor is 7.71%, the average regional income growth is 4.36%, the average expenditure growth is 1.60%, and the average capital expenditure growth is 0.07% . .

Conclusion

The financial performance of the realization of the Bogor City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the 2016-2021 period, seen from the results of the calculation of the efficiency ratio shows that the average percentage in 2016 was 94.82%, in 2017 it was 73.44%, in 2018 was 95.30%, 2019 was 86.34%, 2020 was 107.44%, and 2021 was 92.85%. Thus, the performance of the local government of the city of Bogor is said to be less efficient because it obtains an average percentage of between 90-100 percent (%). Where, the regional original income received by the Bogor city regional government is greater than the costs incurred to obtain regional original income. Efficient achievement if the average ratio produced is less than 1 (one) or 100 percent (%) from year to year. The results of the calculation of the financial performance of the realization of the Bogor City Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the 2016-2021 period based on the effectiveness ratio show that the average percentage in 2016 was 115%, in 2017 it was 134.24%, in 2018 it was 104.22%, in 2019 it was 107.57%, in 2020 it was 80.49%, and in 2021 it was 111.20%. So the performance of the Bogor city government is said to be very effective because it obtained a percentage above 100%. This means that the performance of the regional government in managing the finances for the realization of the APBD has met the targets planned by the Bogor city government. The results of the research on the financial performance of the realization of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for the City of Bogor for the 2016-2021 period based on the calculation of the independence ratio show that the average financial performance of the realization of the APBD in 2016 was 60.34%, in 2017 it was 74.61% , in 2018 it was 64.40%, in 2019 it was 65.80%, in 2020 it was 56.02%, and in 2021 it was 68.51%. Thus, the financial performance of the Bogor city government is said to be participatory, which means that the role of the central/provincial government in providing assistance for the implementation of regional autonomy is starting to diminish and it is starting to be independent in managing its own implementation of activities organized by the Bogor City government. The financial performance of the realization of the Bogor City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), calculated based on the compatibility ratio to obtain an average percentage consisting of operating expenditures and capital expenditures shows the result that in 2016-2021 the dominant local government uses its funds for operating expenditures compared to capital spending. So capital expenditure is still relatively low. Operational spending is quite high due to the large amount of personnel spending in the Bogor city government. This means that the financial performance of the realization of the Bogor city government's APBD is still not said to be balanced/optimal. Based on the results of research on the financial performance of the realization of the Bogor City Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) by calculating the growth ratio, namely the average growth of PAD and regional income for the city of Bogor in 2016-2021, namely 7.71% and 4.36%. This shows that the performance of the regional government of the city of Bogor, seen from the growth of PAD leads to a positive direction, is said to be better than the growth of regional income. This means that the local government of the city of Bogor has begun to take defensive actions and increase in achieving success from year to year. Meanwhile, the growth in operating expenditures and capital expenditures in 2016-2021 obtained an average of 1.60% and 0.07%.

Reference

- Alvina, D., Amir, A., & Yudi, Y. (2018). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kota Jambi. *Jurnal Akuntansi & Keuangan Unja*, 3(2), 25-34.
- Fathah, R. N. (2017). Analisis Rasio Keuangan untuk Penilaian Kinerja pada Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Gunung Kidul. *Ebbank*, 8(1), 33-48.
- Hariyanti, L. S. N. (2021). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pemerintah Kota Malang (Doctoral dissertation, Politeknik Negeri Jember).
- Mahmudi. 2016. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. Edisi Ketiga. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.

Maisyuri, M. (2017). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Daerah Pemerintah Kota Lhokseumawe. *Jurnal Visioner & Strategis*, 6(1).

Sartika, N. (2019). Analisis Rasio Keuangan Daerah untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kepulauan Meranti. *Inovbiz: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis*, 7(2), 147-153.

Susilowati, I. H., Retnowulan, J., & Widiyanti, W. (2018). Penilaian Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kota Bogor Periode Tahun 2012-2016. *Widya Cipta: Jurnal Sekretari dan Manajemen*, 2(2), 193-200.

Tampubolon, S. C. (2018). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Kota Medan Dalam Pengelolaan APBD.

Tanan, C. I., & Duri, J. A. (2018). Analisis Rasio Untuk Pengukuran Kinerja Keuangan dan Evaluasi Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah (Studi Kasus Pemerintah Kota Jayapura). *Future: Jurnal Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, 6(1), 91-101.

Widiyaningsih, V. A., & Prihatiningsih, M. (2021, December). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kota Surakarta Tahun 2017-2019. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional & Call for Paper STIE AAS* (pp. 054-067).

Zulkarnain, Z. (2020). Analisis Rasio Keuangan Daerah Untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota Di Jawa Barat. *Cakrawala Repositori IMWI*, 3(1), 61-74.