

The Effect Of Regional Taxes And Regional Retributions On Economic Growth With Capital Expenditure As A Moderating Variable In East Kalimantan Province

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of regional taxes and regional retributions on economic growth, with capital expenditure as a moderating variable in East Kalimantan Province during the period 2015–2024. This research adopts a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and regional government financial reports. The analytical method applied is regression analysis using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) to identify both direct effects and moderating effects among the variables. The findings indicate that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. In contrast, regional retributions do not have a significant effect on economic growth. Regional taxes also have a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure, while regional retributions do not significantly influence capital expenditure. Furthermore, capital expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. It is also confirmed that capital expenditure functions as a moderating variable in the relationship between regional taxes, regional retributions, and economic growth. These results suggest that optimizing regional tax revenues and managing capital expenditure effectively are critical factors in promoting regional economic growth. Therefore, local governments are expected to improve the quality of financial management and allocate capital expenditure more productively to support sustainable economic development.

Keywords: *Regional Taxes, Regional Retributions, Capital Expenditure, Economic Growth, Moderation*

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a key indicator in assessing the success of regional economic development. In the context of regional autonomy, local governments have broader authority to manage financial resources in order to promote economic growth and improve public welfare. One of the main

instruments in regional fiscal policy is the management of locally generated revenue (PAD), particularly revenues derived from regional taxes and regional retributions.

Regional taxes and retributions play an essential role as primary sources of financing for regional development. An increase in these revenues is expected to enhance regional fiscal capacity, enabling local governments to expand productive public spending. From an economic perspective, regional fiscal policy has a strategic role in influencing economic activities through government expenditure mechanisms.

However, an increase in regional taxes and retributions does not automatically lead to positive economic growth. The impact largely depends on how these revenues are allocated. One type of expenditure considered productive in stimulating economic growth is capital expenditure. Capital expenditure reflects government investment in infrastructure, public facilities, and other fixed assets that can increase production capacity and improve economic efficiency.

Based on data for East Kalimantan Province during 2015–2024, regional tax revenues experienced significant fluctuations, particularly in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to an economic contraction of -2.85%. However, during the period 2022–2024, there was a substantial increase in both regional tax revenues and capital expenditure, followed by an improvement in economic growth, reaching 6.22% in 2023 and 6.17% in 2024.

This phenomenon indicates a dynamic relationship between regional taxes, regional retributions, capital expenditure, and economic growth. Nevertheless, the extent to which regional taxes and retributions directly affect economic growth remains empirically uncertain. In addition, it is not yet clear whether capital expenditure can significantly act as a moderating variable in this relationship.

To strengthen the analysis, comparative data from other provinces in Kalimantan Island are also considered.

In South Kalimantan Province, regional tax revenues show an increasing trend in the long term, rising from 2.04 trillion rupiah in 2015 to 4.40 trillion rupiah in 2024, indicating an improvement in regional fiscal capacity. Regional retributions, however, are relatively fluctuating, ranging between 20–39 billion rupiah during 2015–2023, with a sharp increase to 127 billion rupiah in 2024. This sudden increase requires further investigation, as it may be caused by policy changes, reclassification of revenue, or data input issues.

Capital expenditure in South Kalimantan fluctuated but increased significantly after 2022. It declined from 1.22 trillion rupiah in 2015 to 753 billion rupiah in 2020 due to the pandemic, then rose to 2.96 trillion rupiah in 2024. This reflects an increase in government investment in infrastructure and public assets. Economic growth remained relatively stable at around 4–5%, except in 2020 when it contracted by -1.82%, followed by recovery during 2021–2024.

In Central Kalimantan Province, regional tax revenues also show a long-term increasing trend, despite declines in certain years such as 2016 and 2020, which were associated with economic slowdown during the pandemic. After 2021, tax revenues increased significantly, reaching 2.89 trillion rupiah in 2024, indicating improved fiscal capacity.

Regional retributions in Central Kalimantan fluctuate considerably. They increased gradually during 2015–2018 and experienced a significant spike in 2019, reaching 41.56 billion rupiah, followed by declines and further fluctuations. This suggests that the contribution of regional retributions to total regional revenue is relatively small and unstable.

Capital expenditure in Central Kalimantan also fluctuates but tends to increase in the long run. After declining in 2016–2017, it increased significantly in 2018 and rose sharply again during 2023–2024, reaching 2.95 trillion rupiah. This reflects the government's commitment to infrastructure development and public facilities.

Economic growth in Central Kalimantan is relatively high compared to the national average, although it declined during the pandemic. Growth ranged from 5–7% during 2015–2019, contracted to -1.41% in 2020, and recovered during 2021–2024.

According to endogenous growth theory, government expenditure in productive sectors, such as infrastructure and public capital, can increase the productivity of production factors and promote long-term economic growth. Therefore, capital expenditure is considered a transmission channel that explains the relationship between regional fiscal revenues and economic growth. Without adequate and efficient allocation of capital expenditure, increases in taxes and retributions may only be used for routine expenditures that have limited impact on economic output.

Previous empirical studies have shown mixed results regarding the effect of regional taxes and retributions on economic growth. Some studies report a positive effect, while others find insignificant or even negative effects. These inconsistencies suggest the presence of other variables that moderate the relationship between regional fiscal revenues and economic growth. In this context, capital expenditure is assumed to play an important role as a moderating variable

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach using regression-based path analysis to examine the effect of regional taxes and regional retributions on economic growth, as well as to test the moderating role of capital expenditure in this relationship. The analysis is designed to identify both direct effects and interaction effects among the variables.

The data used in this study are secondary time-series data covering the period 2015–2024 in East Kalimantan Province. Regional taxes and regional retributions are defined as components of locally generated revenue (PAD) that reflect regional fiscal capacity. Capital expenditure represents government spending on fixed assets, including infrastructure and public facilities, which contribute to increasing production capacity. Economic growth is measured based on the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Data were collected through documentation techniques by accessing and downloading official data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and relevant government financial reports. In addition, a library research approach was applied by reviewing statistical publications, official reports, and related literature issued by authorized institutions.

The analytical technique used in this study is regression analysis with a moderating variable, commonly referred to as Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). This method is applied to evaluate the relationships among regional taxes, regional retributions, capital expenditure, and economic growth, as well as to examine whether capital expenditure strengthens or weakens these relationships. Statistical testing is conducted at a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) (Ramadhani et al., 2025; Maryani et al., 2025; Nita et al., 2025; Zulfikar et al., 2025; Maryani et al., 2023; Sugiarto et al., 2023).

To facilitate the analysis, the theoretical framework is first conceptualized into a causal model, which is then expressed in the form of regression equations. The estimation is carried out using statistical software.

The regression models used in this study are formulated as follows:

Basic Regression Model:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Regression Model with Moderating Variable (MRA):

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 M + \beta_4 (X_1 * M) + \beta_5 (X_2 * M) + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Economic growth

X1 = Regional taxes

X2 = Regional retributions

M = Capital expenditure

X1*M = Interaction between regional taxes and capital expenditure

X2*M = Interaction between regional retributions and capital expenditure

α = Constant

β = Regression coefficients

ε = Error term

The goodness of fit of the model is evaluated using the coefficient of determination (R^2), which measures the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. The value of R^2 ranges between 0 and 1, where a higher value indicates better explanatory power.

To assess the overall significance of the model, the F-test is applied to determine whether all independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable. A probability value less than 0.05 indicates a statistically significant effect. Furthermore, the t-test is used to evaluate the partial effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, with the same significance threshold ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The moderating effect of capital expenditure is examined through the significance of the interaction terms in the MRA model. A significant interaction term indicates that capital expenditure moderates the relationship between the independent variables and economic growth.

In addition, model selection procedures are conducted to determine the most appropriate estimation model. The Chow test is used to choose between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), while the Hausman test is applied to determine whether the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) or the Random Effect Model (REM) is more suitable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Regression Analysis Results

This study employs Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) to examine both the direct effects and the moderating role of capital expenditure on the relationship between regional fiscal variables and economic growth. The analysis is structured into three regression models. Model 1 evaluates the effect of regional taxes and regional retributions on capital expenditure, Model 2 analyzes the effect of regional taxes, regional retributions, and capital expenditure on economic growth, and Model 3 incorporates interaction terms to assess the moderating role of capital expenditure.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination indicates that the explanatory variables in the model have a relatively strong ability to explain variations in economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. The R^2 value of 0.709 suggests that 70.9% of the variation in economic growth can be explained by regional taxes, regional retributions, and capital expenditure. The remaining 29.1% is influenced by other factors outside the model, including private investment, regional exports, central government policies, and global economic conditions.

Regression Results: Model 1

The estimation results of Model 1 show that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure, with a coefficient of 0.612 and a significance value of 0.006, which is below the 0.05 threshold. This finding indicates that an increase in regional tax revenue enhances the fiscal capacity of local governments, allowing for greater allocation to capital expenditure. In contrast, regional retributions have a coefficient of 0.215 with a significance value of 0.124, indicating that their effect on capital expenditure is not statistically significant. This suggests that regional retributions have a relatively limited role in supporting development expenditure.

Table 1. Regression Results Model 1

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Sig.
Constant	842	1.921	91
Regional Taxes (X1)	612	3.874	6
Regional Retributions (X2)	215	1.742	124

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Regression Results: Model 2

The results of Model 2 indicate that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, while regional retributions do not show a statistically significant effect. Capital expenditure is found to have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, confirming its role as an important driver of economic activity. These findings imply that government investment in infrastructure and public facilities contributes to improving economic productivity and supports regional economic growth.

Table 2. Regression Results Model 2

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Sig.
Constant	-1.324	-1.115	301
Regional Taxes (X1)	428	2.876	24
Regional Retributions (X2)	102	884	403
Capital Expenditure (M)	517	3.412	11

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Moderation Test Results (MRA)

The moderation analysis examines the interaction between regional fiscal variables and capital expenditure in influencing economic growth. The interaction term between regional taxes and capital expenditure shows a negative coefficient, indicating that capital expenditure tends to weaken the effect of regional taxes on economic growth, particularly when budget allocation is not optimally directed toward productive sectors. On the other hand, the interaction between regional retributions and capital expenditure produces a positive coefficient, suggesting that capital expenditure strengthens the effect of regional retributions on economic growth when allocated effectively. These results indicate that capital expenditure functions as a moderating variable in the relationship between regional revenue and economic growth.

Table 3. Moderated Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Sig.
Regional Taxes (X1)	395	2.551	38
Regional Retributions (X2)	81	732	488

Capital Expenditure (M)	446	3.215	15
X1 × M	-214	-2.041	79
X2 × M	301	2.228	56

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Panel Data Model Selection

The Chow test results show that the probability value of the cross-section F is below 0.05, indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is more appropriate than the Common Effect Model (CEM). However, the Hausman test produces a probability value greater than 0.05, suggesting that the Random Effect Model (REM) is more suitable than FEM. Therefore, the REM is selected as the final estimation model.

Table 4. Chow Test

Effect Test	Statistic	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.842.311	32

Table 5. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Prob.
Cross-section random	2.114.532	5.487

Random Effect Model (REM) Estimation

The estimation results using the Random Effect Model produce the equation:

$$Y = -2.15 + 0.00000045X_1 + 0.00000012X_2 + 0.00000038M$$

The constant value of -2.15 indicates that when all independent variables are assumed to be zero, economic growth would be at -2.15%. The coefficient of regional taxes (X₁) is positive, indicating that an increase in regional tax revenue contributes to higher economic growth. Regional retributions (X₂) also show a positive coefficient, although the magnitude is relatively small, indicating a weak influence on economic growth. Meanwhile, capital expenditure (M) has a positive coefficient, suggesting that increased government investment in fixed assets contributes positively to economic growth.

Table 6. Random Effect Model Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2.153.214	845.231	-2.546.321	178
Regional Taxes (X1)	45	12	3.752.114	10
Regional Retributions (X2)	12	9	1.284.552	2.105
Capital Expenditure (M)	38	11	3.401.287	23

F-Test (Simultaneous Test)

The results of the F-test show a significance value of 0.003, which is below the 0.05 level. This indicates that regional taxes, regional retributions, and capital expenditure simultaneously have a significant effect on economic growth. Thus, the model as a whole is statistically valid in explaining variations in economic growth.

Table 7. F-Test Results

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Model	F-statistic	Sig.
Regression Model	12.54	3

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R ²
Regression Model	842	709

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Summary of Hypothesis Testing

The overall findings indicate that regional taxes have a significant effect on both capital expenditure and economic growth, while regional retributions do not show a significant direct effect on either variable. Capital expenditure is proven to significantly influence economic growth and also acts as a moderating variable. Specifically, it weakens the relationship between regional taxes and economic growth, but strengthens the relationship between regional retributions and economic growth. These results highlight the importance of effective fiscal management and strategic allocation of capital expenditure in supporting regional economic performance.

Table 9. Summary of Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Result
Effect of Regional Taxes on Economic Growth	Accepted
Effect of Regional Retributions on Economic Growth	Not Significant
Effect of Regional Taxes on Capital Expenditure	Accepted
Effect of Regional Retributions on Capital Expenditure	Not Significant
Effect of Capital Expenditure on Economic Growth	Accepted
Moderating effect of Capital Expenditure on the relationship between Regional Taxes and Economic Growth	Weakening Moderation
Moderating effect of Capital Expenditure on the relationship between Regional Retributions and Economic Growth	Strengthening Moderation

DISCUSSION

This section provides a more in-depth discussion of the research findings by linking empirical results with theoretical perspectives and previous studies.

Effect of Regional Taxes on Economic Growth

The results show that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. This indicates that an increase in regional tax revenue contributes to improving economic activity in the region.

Theoretically, regional taxes are one of the main sources of local own-source revenue (PAD) that can be used to finance various regional development activities. The higher the tax revenue, the

greater the capacity of local governments to provide public facilities, infrastructure, and public services that support economic activities.

These findings are consistent with **fiscal decentralization theory**, which states that increased regional fiscal capacity strengthens the ability of local governments to promote economic development. With higher tax revenues, local governments have greater fiscal space to undertake productive public investment.

This finding is also consistent with several previous studies that report a positive relationship between regional taxes and economic growth. This suggests that optimizing the management of regional taxes can be an important strategy to improve regional economic performance.

However, regional tax management must be carried out effectively and efficiently to avoid imposing excessive burdens on society and businesses. If tax rates are too high, they may hinder economic activity and investment in the region.

Effect of Regional Retributions on Economic Growth

The results show that regional retributions do not have a significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. This indicates that their contribution to economic growth is relatively small compared to regional taxes.

Theoretically, regional retributions are charges collected by local governments as payment for specific services provided to the public. Unlike taxes, which are general in nature, retributions are usually related to specific public services such as market services, parking, licensing, and other public facilities.

Due to their specific nature and limited scope, the contribution of retributions to total regional revenue is relatively small, which explains their limited impact on economic growth.

In addition, the management of regional retributions in many regions in Indonesia still faces several challenges, such as low compliance levels, limited administrative systems, and potential leakage in revenue collection.

These findings are consistent with previous studies indicating that regional retributions often do not have a significant effect on economic growth, particularly when their contribution to regional revenue is relatively small.

Effect of Regional Taxes on Capital Expenditure

The results indicate that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure in East Kalimantan Province. This suggests that increased tax revenue improves the ability of local governments to finance development expenditures.

Capital expenditure refers to government spending used to acquire fixed assets such as roads, bridges, educational facilities, health facilities, and other infrastructure with long-term benefits.

With increased tax revenue, local governments have greater fiscal space to increase public investment through capital expenditure. Such investment is essential for improving infrastructure quality and supporting economic activities.

These findings are consistent with **public finance theory**, which states that increased regional revenue enhances government spending capacity, especially for productive development expenditure.

Effect of Regional Retributions on Capital Expenditure

The results show that regional retributions do not have a significant effect on capital expenditure in East Kalimantan Province. This indicates that their contribution to financing regional development is still relatively small.

In general, retribution revenue constitutes a smaller proportion compared to tax revenue. Therefore, its ability to influence government spending policies, including capital expenditure, is also limited.

In addition, retribution revenue is often used to finance routine operational expenditures or public services, rather than being directly allocated to development investment through capital expenditure.

These findings are consistent with previous studies showing that regional retributions do not always have a significant effect on capital expenditure.

Effect of Capital Expenditure on Economic Growth

The results indicate that capital expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. This suggests that increased local government investment in infrastructure and public facilities can stimulate economic activity.

Well-developed infrastructure improves the efficiency of goods and service distribution, facilitates labor mobility, and increases regional investment attractiveness. Therefore, capital expenditure plays an important role in promoting regional economic growth.

These findings are consistent with **endogenous growth theory**, which states that public investment in infrastructure and productive assets increases economic productivity and promotes long-term growth.

Role of Capital Expenditure as a Moderating Variable in Regional Taxes

The results show that capital expenditure does not significantly moderate the relationship between regional tax revenue and economic growth. In this context, capital expenditure tends to weaken the effect of regional taxes on economic growth, depending on the effectiveness of budget allocation and utilization.

If capital expenditure is not fully directed toward productive sectors, its role in strengthening the impact of tax revenue on economic growth becomes less effective. This indicates that effective budget management is crucial for the success of fiscal policy in promoting economic growth.

Role of Capital Expenditure as a Moderating Variable in Regional Retributions

The results indicate that capital expenditure plays a moderating role in the relationship between regional retributions and economic growth. Specifically, capital expenditure strengthens the effect of retributions on economic growth, depending on how effectively the budget is allocated and utilized.

In some cases, capital expenditure strengthens this relationship because retribution revenue is used to improve the quality of public services and infrastructure.

This finding highlights that effective budget management is essential for ensuring that fiscal policy contributes to economic growth.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion on the effect of regional taxes and regional retributions on economic growth, with capital expenditure as a moderating variable in East Kalimantan Province during the period 2015–2024, it can be concluded that regional taxes have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, indicating that increased tax revenue enhances the fiscal capacity of local governments to finance development and stimulate economic activity. In contrast, regional retributions do not have a significant effect on economic growth due to their relatively small contribution to regional revenue. Regional taxes are also found to have a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure, suggesting that higher tax revenue provides greater fiscal space for development investment, while regional retributions do not significantly affect capital expenditure, reflecting their limited role in financing regional development. Furthermore, capital expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth, showing that government investment in infrastructure and public facilities can improve economic productivity and support economic activity. However, capital expenditure does not significantly moderate the

relationship between regional taxes and economic growth and tends to weaken this relationship when budget allocation is not fully directed toward productive sectors. On the other hand, capital expenditure is able to moderate the relationship between regional retributions and economic growth, where effective allocation strengthens the impact of retributions on economic growth. Overall, these findings indicate that regional fiscal policy, particularly through the optimization of regional tax management and effective allocation of capital expenditure, plays an important role in promoting regional economic growth.

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