International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Influence Of Regional Original Revenue And Transfer Funds On Economic Growth In The Special Region Of Yogyakarta Province

Alqi Zulfikar Rahmadhani[1], Nanda Wahyu Indah Kirana[2]

[1,2]Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

E-mail: alqi.zulfikar@gmail.com, nanda.wahyu.ak@upnjatim.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effects of Local Genuine Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) on the economic growth of regencies and cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Province. Employing a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis via SPSS version 28, this research applies a total sampling technique (saturated sampling), yielding 50 firm-year observations across 5 regencies/cities over the 2015–2024 period. The results of the hypothesis testing (t-test) indicate that partially, the PAD, DAU, and DAK variables each exert a positive and significant effect on regional economic growth. Simultaneously, the model is deemed robust and capable of explaining 45.2% of the variation in economic growth within the DIY Province, while the remaining 54.8% is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this model. Based on these findings, local governments are advised to continuously optimize the mobilization of local revenue potentials and enhance the allocation efficiency of transfer funds to maintain stability, fiscal independence, and sustainable macroeconomic development.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), Fiscal Decentralization, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth, as reflected by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), serves as a primary benchmark for the success of regional development in elevating public welfare and expanding employment opportunities. In the era of regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization, local governments are granted the authority to manage their financial resources independently to fund regional development programs (Afifah et al., 2024; Safitri & Asmara, 2023). This financial independence hinges on the optimization of three main revenue components, namely Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) (Putra & Sutrisna, 2022).

The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Province exhibits a unique and highly volatile economic landscape (Zain & Wijaya, 2025). This condition creates a macroeconomic paradox that has drawn national attention regarding growth and poverty. On one hand, DIY's economic growth frequently surpasses the national average, driven strongly by the tourism, education, and creative industries sectors. On the other hand, statistical data indicates that DIY records the highest poverty rate in Java along with a relatively high income inequality (Gini Ratio). Furthermore, its PAD structure is non-commodity based; unlike other regions supported by manufacturing or mining, DIY's PAD relies heavily on the service sector (hotels, restaurants, and vehicle taxes from students and commuters), making it highly sensitive to sectoral fluctuations. As a special region under Law No. 13 of 2012, DIY Province also receives an additional special fund allocation from the state budget (APBN) known as the Special Region Fund, which is earmarked for specific purposes including culture, spatial planning, land administration, and institutional affairs. This particular funding component distinguishes DIY from other provinces.

Table 1. Economic Growth of DIY Province, 2015–2024 (%)

Year	Economic Growth (%)
2015	4.95
2016	5.05
2017	5.26
2018	6.20
2019	6.59
2020	-2.68
2021	5.53

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

2022	5.15
2023	5.07
2024	5.03

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of DIY, 2026

The economic growth of DIY Province during the 2015–2024 period reveals significant fluctuations induced by external shocks. In the pre-pandemic phase (2015–2019), economic growth escalated from 4.95% to its peak at 6.59% in 2019, robustly supported by the tourism, education, and hospitality service sectors. However, in 2020, DIY's economy contracted sharply to -2.68% due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which paralyzed mobility and the region's flagship sectors. Entering the recovery phase in 2021, the economy rebounded by 5.53%, but subsequently experienced a gradual moderation, closing at 5.03% in 2024.

Within the framework of fiscal decentralization, local budget management serves as a vital instrument to stimulate the production of goods and services (Febriyanti & Dewi, 2024). The fiscal capacity of DIY is characterized by intra-regional disparities. Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta City record high Regional Original Revenue (PAD) driven by rapid urban economic activities, reflecting robust fiscal independence. Conversely, Kulon Progo and Gunungkidul regencies exhibit lower PAD capacities, thereby generating a high dependency on central government transfer funds, such as the General Allocation Fund (DAU)—which functions to equalize local government operational capacities—and the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), which targets infrastructure and basic public services aligned with national priorities.

Prior empirical studies regarding the effect of fiscal instruments (PAD, DAU, DAK) on economic growth continue to show inconsistencies (research gap). Studies by Zain & Wijaya (2025) and Putra & Sutrisna (2022) identified a significant positive influence from PAD and DAU. On the contrary, Nava (2022) as well as Febriyanti & Dewi (2024) indicated that DAU and DAK have not contributed optimally and do not significantly influence economic growth. These disparities motivate further investigation into the case of DIY Province.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Fiscal Decentralization Theory

Fiscal decentralization refers to the delegation of financial management authority from the central government to local governments, enabling them to autonomously

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

regulate revenues and expenditures according to regional potential and needs. This policy aims to improve budget allocation efficiency, optimize public service delivery, and accelerate equitable regional development. Mardiasmo (2021) emphasizes that this devolution is intended to enable regions to efficiently finance their internal administrative affairs, given that local authorities are presumed to better understand community preferences. In line with this, Halim (2020) states that the transfer of fiscal responsibility demands that regions maximize internal revenue potentials, such as local taxes and retributions, to support effective regional autonomy.

In practice, fiscal decentralization does not fully eliminate the central government's role. Central-regional financial relations are maintained through intergovernmental transfer instruments (such as DAU and DAK) that serve to mitigate horizontal fiscal imbalances across regions and preserve national development stability (Ministry of Finance, 2022). From a macroeconomic standpoint, successful fiscal decentralization is reflected in the enhanced capacity of regions to fund productive sectors such as infrastructure, education, and health. This fiscal stimulus creates a multiplier effect on public economic activities, driving regional economic growth and ultimately fostering sustainable public welfare.

Regional Original Revenue (PAD)

Within the grand theory of fiscal decentralization, Regional Original Revenue (PAD) serves as the primary indicator reflecting a region's financial autonomy and is a tangible manifestation of tax assignment from the central government. Fiscal decentralization theory posits that allocative efficiency of public resources is achieved optimally when local governments possess full authority to leverage internal economic potentials to fund local public needs. An increase in PAD broadens the local fiscal space, enabling governments to stimulate productive sectors such as infrastructure development, public utilities, and education, which in turn generates a multiplier effect on the macroeconomy of the region.

H1: Regional Original Revenue (PAD) has a positive effect on economic growth in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province for the 2015–2024 period.

General Allocation Fund (DAU)

Under the principles of fiscal decentralization, the devolution of administrative authority must be accompanied by the transfer of funding sources (money follows function). However, horizontal fiscal imbalances across regions necessitate the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

implementation of transfer instruments like the General Allocation Fund (DAU), which serves as a fiscal equalization mechanism. Based on this theory, DAU plays an essential role in guaranteeing that basic fiscal needs are met in every region. Providing stable fiscal space through DAU expands the capacity of local governments to finance administrative operations, optimize public services, and construct basic infrastructure. Effective and targeted management of DAU theoretically stimulates local economic activities, increases community productivity, and ultimately drives sustainable regional economic growth.

H2: The General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a positive effect on economic growth in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province for the 2015–2024 period.

Special Allocation Fund (DAK)

From the perspective of fiscal decentralization theory, the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) functions as conditional grants designed to align regional development goals with national priorities. This instrument targets positive regional economic externalities and addresses local budget constraints in funding crucial public sectors such as education, healthcare, and core infrastructure. Theoretically, DAK stimulates the economy by fostering physical capital accumulation within specific, targeted productive sectors. The development of public facilities and infrastructure funded by DAK contributes directly to reducing regional transaction costs and improving local market efficiencies. Maximizing infrastructure quality eventually fosters a more conducive environment for community economic activities and accelerates the rate of regional economic growth.

H3: The Special Allocation Fund (DAK) has a positive effect on economic growth in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province for the 2015–2024 period.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a quantitative research design since the data gathered can be directly measured and calculated as numerical variables. Secondary data covering the 2015–2024 period were utilized, including economic growth, PAD, DAU, and DAK data for DIY Province. The data were sourced from official government institution websites, primarily Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK). The research sample consists of 50 observations, comprising 5 regencies/cities across a 10-year observation period.

The analytical method applied is multiple linear regression analysis, executed using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions software (SPSS V.28). The sequential steps of the analysis involved descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption testing

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

(normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests), model fit testing (F-test and coefficient of determination R^2), and finally hypothesis testing using the t-test.

RESULT

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Result

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1 PAD	50	12.05	13.98	13.0040	0.54036
X2 DAU	50	13.33	13.85	13.6236	0.18304
X3 DAK	50	11.72	14.53	12.5858	0.49797
Y Economic Growth	50	-4.37	13.40	4.6996	3.07425
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Based on the descriptive statistics in Table 2, the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) variable has a minimum value of 12.05, a maximum value of 13.98, and a mean value of 13.00. The General Allocation Fund (DAU) variable has a minimum value of 13.33, a maximum value of 13.85, and a mean value of 13.62. The Special Allocation Fund (DAK) variable shows a minimum value of 11.72, a maximum value of 14.53, and a mean value of 12.58. Finally, the Economic Growth (PE) variable has a minimum value of -4.37, a maximum value of 13.40, and an overall mean value of 4.69.

Classical Assumption Testing

Normality Test

The normality test is performed to determine whether the error term in the regression model follows a normal distribution. In this study, the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied. The decision rule stipulates that if the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than 0.05, the data is normally distributed; conversely, if it is lower than 0.05, the data violates the normality assumption.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Result

Parameters	Unstandardized Residual
N	50
Normal Parameters (Mean)	.0000000
Normal Parameters (Std. Deviation)	306.846798
Most Extreme Differences (Absolute)	.343
Most Extreme Differences (Positive)	.217
Most Extreme Differences (Negative)	-.343
Test Statistic	.343
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	.200
99% Conf. Interval (Lower Bound)	.000
99% Conf. Interval (Upper Bound)	.000

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to ascertain whether there are strong inter-correlations among the independent variables within the model. This is assessed using Tolerance values and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). A model is considered free from multicollinearity if the Tolerance value is > 0.10 and the VIF is < 10.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Result

Model	Collinearity Statistics: Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics: VIF
1 (Constant)		
X1 PAD	.898	1.113
X2 DAU	.860	1.162
X3 DAK	.893	1.120

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is applied to examine whether there is an unequal variance of residuals across observations in the regression model. This study utilizes the Glejser Test by examining the significance (Sig.) values of the independent variables. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, the model is verified to be free from heteroscedasticity.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test (Glejser Test) Result

Model	Sig.
1 (Constant)	.158
X1 PAD	.526
X2 DAU	.440
X3 DAK	.567

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test seeks to determine whether a correlation exists between the residual of the current period and the residual of the previous period. The Durbin-Watson (DW) test was utilized. Generally, if the Durbin-Watson value is around 2.0, the model is considered free from autocorrelation issues.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Result

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.651a	.452	.261	3.16695	2.031

Model Fit and Explanatory Power

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination is utilized to evaluate how well the independent variables account for the variance of the dependent variable. As seen in Table 6, an R Square value of 0.452 (45.2%) was obtained. This signifies that the variables Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Special Allocation Fund (DAK) collectively explain 45.2% of the variations in regional economic growth in DIY Province, while the remaining 54.8% is driven by other variables omitted from this model.

Simultaneous Significance Test (F-Test)

The F-test assesses the overall adequacy and statistical fit of the regression model, determining whether the independent variables simultaneously exert a significant influence on the dependent variable.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 7. ANOVA (F-Test) Result

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1.741	3	.580	2.258	.000b
Residual	461.359	46	10.030		
Total	463.100	49			

Multiple Linear Regression Estimation

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized B	Unstandardized Std. Error	Standardized Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	5.476	4.180		.000	.000
X1 PAD	2.277	.112	.049	2.303	.000
X2 DAU	2.050	.165	.003	2.017	.001
X3 DAK	2.170	.099	.028	2.155	.001

Based on the multiple linear regression output, the empirical model can be formulated as follows:

$$PE = 5.476 + 2.277\ PAD + 2.050\ DAU + 2.170\ DAK + e$$

From the equation, the constant value of 5.476 implies that if Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) are held constant at zero, the regional economic growth rate is estimated to stand at 5.476.

Hypothesis Testing (Partial t-Test)

Table 9. Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

Model Variable	t-statistic	Sig.	Empirical Result
1 (Constant)	.000	.000	
X1 PAD	2.303	.000	H1 Supported (Significant)
X2 DAU	2.017	.001	H2 Supported (Significant)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

X3 DAK	2.155	.001	H3 Supported (Significant)

The partial t-test results reveal that Regional Original Revenue (PAD) has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in DIY during the 2015–2024 period, with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05), thereby confirming the acceptance of H1. The General Allocation Fund (DAU) variable is also proven to exert a positive and significant effect on economic growth, with a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05), leading to the acceptance of H2. Similarly, the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) exhibits a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05), which indicates that H3, asserting a positive effect of DAK on economic growth, is officially accepted.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Regional Original Revenue on Economic Growth

The hypothesis testing demonstrates that Regional Original Revenue (PAD) exerts a positive and statistically significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Province for the 2015–2024 period. The p-value below the threshold confirms the acceptance of the first hypothesis. This finding indicates that optimizing internal, autonomous revenue streams effectively enhances local government fiscal capacity to fund vital infrastructure, public service provisions, and local productive sector development, thereby stimulating macroeconomic public activities.

Theoretically, this study validates fiscal decentralization theory, which positions regional financial independence as a crucial determinant of economic expansion. An increased PAD demonstrates the ability of local governments to manage internal economic potentials autonomously while reducing reliance on central government transfer allocations (Mardiasmo, 2018). The expanded fiscal space derived from PAD accumulation provides local governments with the flexibility to generate job opportunities and raise regional per capita income sustainably.

Empirically, this study aligns with the findings of Sulaeman and Silvia (2019), who asserted that higher PAD contributes directly to regional economic growth expansion across Indonesia. However, this result contradicts the study by Indah et al. (2026) in Keerom Regency, which reported that PAD did not have a significant effect on economic growth due to different structural dynamics.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Influence of General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth

The empirical results show that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) variable has a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05). Consequently, the second hypothesis (H2), stating that DAU has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in the regencies/cities of DIY Province for the 2015–2024 period, is accepted. This finding corroborates fiscal decentralization theory, which highlights central transfers as a fiscal equalization mechanism to minimize inter-regional disparities (Halim, 2016). Supplementary financing from DAU broadens the regional fiscal scope to sustain government administration, optimize public service delivery, and build essential basic infrastructure, which altogether stimulates investments, community productivity, and long-term employment creation.

Empirically, the positive contribution of DAU in mobilizing macroeconomic activities is consistent with research conducted by Perkasa, Kawung, and Tumangkeng (2021) in North Sulawesi Province. Conversely, this outcome conflicts with the findings of Lulage, Walewangko, and Tolosang (2023) in Talaud Islands Regency, which concluded that DAU lacked a significant effect. Such empirical discrepancies suggest that the actual macroeconomic impact of DAU highly depends on regional structural characteristics, the efficiency of budgetary governance, and the precision of expenditure prioritization within each territory.

The Influence of Special Allocation Funds on Economic Growth

The empirical test yields a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05) for the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) variable. Thus, the third hypothesis (H3), proposing that DAK positively and significantly affects economic growth in the regencies/cities of DIY Province during the 2015–2024 period, is accepted. This finding aligns with fiscal decentralization theory, which treats DAK as conditional grants designated for funding specific sectoral programs that align local development with national priorities (Halim, 2016). DAK allocations directed toward strategic sectors like education, health, and physical infrastructure are proven effective in improving human capital quality, lowering logical transaction costs, and encouraging physical capital accumulation that stimulates regional economic productivity.

Empirically, the positive role of DAK in accelerating economic growth reinforces the study by Sulaeman and Silvia (2019) regarding regional economic growth in Indonesia. Conversely, this result differs from Haryanto and Nugroho (2021), who found no significant impact from DAK. This empirical divergence emphasizes that the multiplier effects of DAK are deeply contingent upon budget execution efficiency, regional structural

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

factors, and accurate funds allocation toward development projects with high economic externalities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the multiple linear regression analysis for the 2015–2024 period, it can be concluded that Regional Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) exert positive and statistically significant effects on economic growth across regencies and cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The significant contribution of PAD (p=0.000) indicates that optimizing local revenue streams effectively enhances local fiscal capacity to fund public development. Meanwhile, the significance of DAU (p=0.001) and DAK (p=0.001) confirms that central transfer funds—acting as both equalization tools and conditional grants for priority national programs—successfully boost macroeconomic activities by providing essential infrastructure and targeted public service quality improvements at the regional level.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings, it is recommended that Regency and City Governments in DIY Province continuously optimize PAD through the intensification of local taxes and retributions without imposing an undue burden on the public. Furthermore, local governments should improve the governance of DAU and DAK allocations, ensuring they are effectively directed toward productive sectors (such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare) to cultivate a sustainable economic stimulus. The Provincial Government of DIY should also strengthen its coordination and supervisory functions over budgetary management at the regency/city level to support balanced regional development. Lastly, future researchers are encouraged to expand the geographical scope and observation period, and to integrate other relevant macroeconomic variables—such as capital expenditure, investment, inflation, labor force, or the Human Development Index (HDI)—to achieve a more comprehensive and deeper economic analysis.

REFERENCES

Arpani, W., & Halmawati. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Perimbangan Terhadap Belanja Modal dan Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi.

Alvaro, R., Adhi, D., Pusat, P., Anggaran, K., Keahlian, B., Perwakilan, D., & Ri, R. (2020). Pengaruh Pad Dan Dana Perimbangan Terhadap Belanja Modal Dengan

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada Provinsi Di Indonesia / The Effect of Regional General Income and Balancing Fund on Capital Expenditure with Economic Growth as a Moderating Variable in Provinces of Indonesia (Vol. 5, Issue 2).

Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan. (2023). Profil Kabupaten Kulonprogo. www.bpkp.go.id. https://www.bpkp.go.id/diy/konten/834/Profil-Kabupaten-Kulonprogo

Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan. (2023b). Profil Kabupaten Sleman. www.bpkp.go.id. https://www.bpkp.go.id/diy/konten/830/Profil-Kabupaten-Sleman

Marliana, R., Prasetyo, A. S., & Yulianto, P. D. (2022). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad), Dana Alokasi Umum (Dau), Dana Alokasi Khusus (Dak), Dana Bagi Hasil (Dbh) Dan Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran (Silpa) Terhadap Belanja Modal Di Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta Tahun 2013-2020. Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia, 2(2), 620–640.

PMPTSP. (2019). Geografi dan Iklim. pmperizinan.jogjakota.go.id. https://pmperizinan.jogjakota.go.id/web/kontent/69/geografis_dan_iklim

Damanik dan Sihite. (2021). Pengaruh Keuangan Daerah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kota Pematang Siantar. Jurnal Lentera Akuntansi, 7(2).

Darmadi, D. (2021). Administrasi Keuangan Daerah. Surabaya: PT. Cita Intrans Selaras (Citila).

Fayola, D. N. W. B., & Nurbaiti, A. (2020). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Konsentrasi Kepemilikan, Reputasi Auditor dan Risk Management Committee terhadap Pengungkapan Enterprise Risk Management. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi, 5(1), 01–24. https://doi.org/10.23887/jia.v5i1.23090

Ghozali, I. (2021). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 21 Update PLS Regresi. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Ghozali, I. (2016). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 23 (8th ed.). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Hayat, Nuris & Risqi. (2024). Peningkatan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Jawa Barat Berbasis Kebijakan Desentralisasi Fiskal. PRESTISE, 4(1).

Husna, Junita dan Meutia. (2021). Pengaruh Dana Alokasi Umum dan Dana Alokasi Khusus Terhadap Belanja Modal Dengan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Di Kota Langsa. Jurnal Transformasi Administrasi, 12(02).

Indonesia. (2005). Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 55 Tahun 2005 Tentang Dana Perimbangan.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Kemenkeu. (2011). Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 101/PMK.02/2011 Tentang Klasifikasi Anggaran.

Kurniawati dan Alifah. (2024). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK), Pajak Daerah, Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. Economics and Digital Business Review, 5(2).

Khotimah dan Priyono. (2023). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Alokasi Umum, Dan Dana Alokasi Khusus Terhadap Belanja Modal Kabupaten Dan Kota Jawa Timur Tahun 2019-2021. Trilogi Accounting And Business Research, 04(02).

Lase, R. H. B., & Ananda, F. (2023). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Anggaran Belanja Modal. Student Scientific Creativity Journal (SSCJ), 1(3), 227–241.

Maryono dan Marheni. (2021). Pengaruh Pad, Dau, Dak Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dengan Belanja Modal Sebagai Variabel Intervening. Proceeding SENDIU.

Mokorowu, L. A. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli daerah (PAD), Dana Bagi Hasil (DBH), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), dan Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara. Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Daerah, 21(04).

Muthmainnah, A., Amirullah, S., Sumarsih, & Novitasari, E. (2022). Panduan EViews Untuk Ekonometrika Dasar.

Nashshar, M. I., & Mulyana, B. (2022). Pengaruh dana alokasi khusus terhadap indeks pembangunan manusia dengan belanja modal sebagai variabel mediasi. Indonesian Treasury Review: Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara dan Kebijakan Publik, 7(3), 255-270.

Naukoko, Kumenaung dan Maury. (2023). Pengaruh Belanja Modal Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara. Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 23(4).

Palguno, M. D., Valeriani, D., & Suhartono, S. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Tahun 2009-2018. SOROT, 15(2), 105. https://doi.org/10.31258/sorot.15.2.105-116

Panggabean dan Atrianto. (2023). Pengaruh Dana Alokasi Umum, Dana Alokasi Khusus dan Dana Bagi Hasil Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Elastisitas: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan, 5(1).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Pasaribu, S. H. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Dana Perimbangan Terhadap Kinerja keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Papua Barat. Bilancia: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi, 4(2), 191–201.

Pemkab Bantul. (2020). Sekilas Kabupaten Bantul. bantulkab.go.id. https://bantulkab.go.id/tentang_bantul/index/2020020001/sekilas-bantul.html

Pemkab Gunungkidul. (2023). Gambaran Umum. gunungkidulkab.go.id. https://gunungkidulkab.go.id/D-74db63a914e6fb0f4445120c6fa44e6a-NR-100-0.html

Prastiwi, N. D., & Aji, A. W. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Perimbangan, Dana Keistimewaan Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. Kajian Bisnis Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Widya Wiwaha, 28(1), 89–105. https://doi.org/10.32477/jkb.v28i1.45

Priyatno, D. (2018). SPSS. ANDI.

Purbasari dan Zulvan. (2024). Pengaruh Investasi, Belanja Modal, dan Pendapatan Asli Daerah Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Manajemen Teknologi (EMT) KITA, 8(1), 175-186.

Rukmini, Permatasari dan Ningsih. (2024). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengalokasian Anggaran Belanja Modal. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Pajak, 24(02).

Rizal, Y. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Pengangguran di Provinsi Aceh. Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika, 5(1). https://ejurnalunsam.id/index.php/jse

Sugiyono. (2019). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Alfabeta, CV.

Renaldi Alfarizi M, Pratomo Budi. (2022). The Influence Of Economic Growth, Regional Origin Income, General Funds On Capital Expenditure Budget Allocation (Comparative Study Of City/Regency Governments In West Java Province Conditions Before And During The 2019 And 2020 Covid-19 Period). e-Proceeding of Management, 9(II).

Rosa Pasa, S., Kawung, G. M., Pingkan Rorong, I. F. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pad Dan Dana Transfer Terhadap Belanja Modal Serta Dampaknya Ke Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Kemiskinan Di Kota Bitung. Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Daerah, 24(1).

Saputra, I., Supeno, B., & Wardi, J. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Serta Dampaknya Pada Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Riau. Jurnal Komunitas Sains Manajemen.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Sugiyono. (2021). Metodelogi Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif Dan R&D. Alfabeta, CV.

Sudarman, Astuti dan Mulyani. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad) Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur Tahun 2001-2020. Prosiding Prodi Pendidikan Ekonomi FKIP Universitas Mulawarman.

Sinaga, Jefri Alfin, Elidawaty Purba, dan Pawer Darasa Panjaitan. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), dan Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kabupaten Simalungun. Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan, 2(1).

Sulaeman, A. S., & Silvia, V. (2019). Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Transfer Daerah, dan Belanja Modal, Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Regional Di Indonesia. 97-112.

Wahyuni, A. S. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kota Surakarta.

Weriantoni dan Fuady. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Dana Alokasi Umum (Dau), Dana Bagi Hasil (Dbh) Dan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad) Terhadap Belanja Modal Di Kabupaten Solok Selatan Tahun 2006-2021. Jurnal Economic Development, 1(1).

Wijaya, A. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Bagi Hasil Pajak Serta Dana Bagi Hasil Non Pajak Terhadap Belanja Daerah dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. Forum Ekonomi, 351-357.

Winarni, E., Ahmad, A. A., & Suharno, S. (2020). Pengaruh Investasi dan Belanja Modal terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi, 20(2), 447.

Wijayanti, dkk. (2024). Pengaruh Belanja Modal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2019-2023. Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Manajemen, 2(6).

Yuliantoni, S., & Arza, F. I. (2021). Pengaruh Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), dan Dana Bagi Hasil (DBH) Terhadap Belanja Modal dengan Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran (SILPA) sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi pada Pemerintah Provinsi se-Indonesia Periode 2015-2019. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi (JEA), 3(1), 170-187.

Zainul Arifin, M. I. (2019). Korupsi Perizinan Dalam Perjalanan Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia. https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.3187323

Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintah Daerah. Undang-Undang. Indonesia: Pemerintah Pusat

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.