

# Analysis Of Factors Affecting Economic Growth in East Java

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**Abstract.** This research is motivated by one of the regional government movements regarding decentralization or regional autonomy which is the government's desire so that each region can carry out autonomy independently. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between Fiscal Decentralization, Regional Original Income, Regional Financial Performance, General Allocation Funds on Economic Growth in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province. This research uses a quantitative approach with associative research type. The research data used is secondary data with a sample of 38 regencies/cities in East Java. The analysis technique used is panel data regression using Eviews 9 and Microsoft Excel. The results of the study can be concluded that local revenue has a significant positive effect on economic growth and regional financial performance has a significant negative effect on economic growth. Meanwhile, fiscal decentralization and general allocation funds have no effect on economic growth. Simultaneously fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds have a joint effect on economic growth. The results of the research conducted can be used as a reference in analyzing economic growth in East Java by using the independent variables of fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds.

**Keywords:** Fiscal Decentralization, Economic Growth

## 1. Introduction

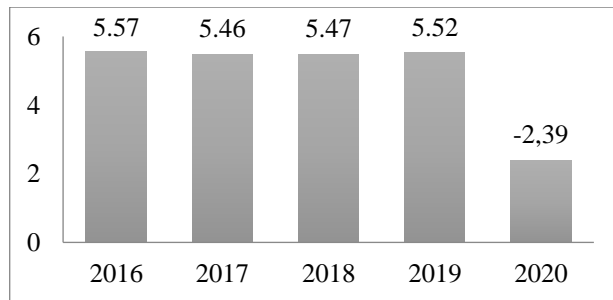
Economic growth is an activity of a country in producing goods and services that are used to increase the prosperity of the people of that country. Economic growth can be used to measure the development of a country's economic conditions (Syahputra, 2017). With economic growth, the state can find out the benefits of development carried out in supporting economic activities.

The state of the economy of a country, of course, is supported by the state of the economy of each region. Such as the state of economic growth in Indonesia which is influenced by the 34 provinces it has. Each province has a different influence on the state of the national economy (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah, 2017). The physical condition of infrastructure development is the main thing that affects economic conditions. Like the

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economy in one of the provinces in Indonesia, namely East Java, which has a different rate of economic growth every year. The following is a diagram of the economic growth rate in East Java:



**Fig 1.** East Java Economic Growth Rate 2016-2020

Source: Department of Communication and Information of South Sumatra Province (2020)

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the economic growth rate of East Java experienced stability from 2016-2019, but in 2020 it experienced a very sharp decline due to the pandemic. The higher the value of the economic growth rate, the greater the success rate of a region in carrying out its economic development. This directly indicates that the prosperity of the area is also increasing. The rate of economic growth can be influenced by several factors, including fiscal decentralization, local revenue, financial performance, and general allocation funds.

Fiscal decentralization is a regional autonomy activity in which local governments have full authority to regulate their regional finances. In another sense, it can be said as a transfer of government responsibility at a higher level to a lower level government to regulate its own financial activities (Muryawan & Sukarsa, 2016a). The increase in fiscal decentralization shows the amount of financial control that local governments have in managing their finances.

Based on the research of (Saputra & Mahmudi, 2012), which states that the higher fiscal decentralization results in lower economic growth. The reason is because fiscal decentralization in each country is not the same. For developing countries, the lack of ability possessed by human resources in managing sources of income will be detrimental to the region itself because the utilization is not optimal.

Regional original income is the first source of regional income (Surgawati, 2021), which is collected by the region in accordance with Law No. 33/2004 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments (Mawarni et al., 2013). Local revenue is obtained from taxes levied by the regions and the management of local revenue sources. The results of this revenue management will later be used to finance regional expenditures. The activities of collecting and managing regional revenues are in accordance with the objectives of regional autonomy itself.

The high local revenue shows the success of the area in managing its resources. When the value of the original local revenue is stagnant, it shows that the local government needs to conduct an evaluation to increase its revenue. In accordance with (Nisa, 2017), where regional original income shows the level of independence of the region, so the higher the value of regional original income will show high economic growth as well.

Regional financial performance is an activity carried out by the region in the form of their rights and obligations in managing their finances which can be measured in money (Badan Pengelola Keuangan dan Aset Daerah Kabupaten Banjar, 2017). Financial performance shows that the region is able to achieve the goals and visions and missions that have been

designed in the annual work plan. The performance in question is how the work done by local government workers can be measured so that it can be one of the measuring tools in economic growth. However, in its implementation it must be in accordance with statutory regulations.

The better the financial performance of the regional government, the better the success of the regional government in implementing regional autonomy. The better the region in managing its finances, the easier it will be for the region to achieve economic goals. Research conducted by (Saputra, Sandy Candra, Suwendra, I Wayan, Yudiaatmaja, 2018), states that financial performance is considered a benchmark for regional autonomy, so it needs to be measured in order to determine the level of success.

General allocation funds sourced from the APBN with the aim of distributing regional finances in the context of implementing decentralization (Mawarni et al., 2013). The amount of the general allocation fund has been determined by the central government. Regions do not only receive sources of income from their own regional management, but also receive sources of income from the state. This regional original income is distributed equally to all provinces in East Java with different amounts according to the needs of each region. When the regions have received general allocation funds, the regions can use these funds for development activities, both infrastructure and other facilities to support economic growth.

The amount of the general allocation fund is not the same every year even though it is allocated to the same province. This is due to the fact that the circumstances of each region are different every year, starting from the income and also the allocation of revenues as well as the goals that change every year. Although all these things are done to increase the economic growth of the region. According to (Astria, 2014), the allocation fund is used to equalize the development of an area so as to reduce inequality between communities in the area.

Based on the background described above, this researcher aims to determine the effect of fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance and general allocation funds on economic growth in districts/cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020.

## 2. Research Methods

This research approach is in the form of a quantitative approach, because this research is in the form of numbers and statistical analysis in the form of data published from the Indonesian Ministry of Finance in the Regency/City of East Java Province in 2016-2020. This type of research is in the form of associative research, which is a study that clarifies the relationship between more than two variables, but cannot prove the clarity of which variables act as consequences and which causes (Wagiran, 2013).

The research population used is the Regency/City of East Java Province in 2016-2020. While the research sample is in the form of annual data published by the Ministry of Finance for each district/city in East Java in the form of financial reports, which will then be seen in the realization of the APBD in 2016-2020.

In this study using data analysis techniques with panel data regression. In panel data regression using processes in the form of models and the suitability of theories in reality. Panel data regression testing in this study used the Eviews 9 software.

The equations in this Panel Data Regression model are as follows:

$$Y_{ti} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1ti} + \beta_2 X_{2ti} + \beta_3 X_{3ti} + \beta_4 X_{4ti} + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Note:

- Y = Dependent Variable (Economic Growth)
- $\alpha$  = Constant
- X1 = Independent variable (independent) 1 (Fiscal Decentralization)
- X2 = Independent variable (independent) 2 (Regional Original Income)
- X3 = Independent variable (independent) 3 (Financial Performance)

- X4 = Independent variable (independent) 4 (General Allocation Fund)
- $\varepsilon$  = error
- i = Regency/City
- t = Year Time Period

Through regression analysis techniques, it can be identified the factors that are thought to have an effect on economic growth in East Java with the following hypotheses:

- H1: There is an effect of decentralization on economic growth in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020
- H2: There is an effect of regional original income on economic growth in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020
- H3: There is an effect of regional financial performance on economic growth in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020
- H4: There is an effect of general allocation funds on economic growth in districts/cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020
- H5: There is an effect of fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds on economic growth in districts/cities in East Java Province in 2016-2020

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Classical Assumption Test

Testing data analysis requires a classical assumption test first because in essence if the assumptions in the classical assumption test are not met, then the explaining variables become inefficient. The following is the classic assumption test that the researchers did in this study:

##### Normality Test

The residual normality test can be formally detected from the Jarque-Bera method through Eviews 9.

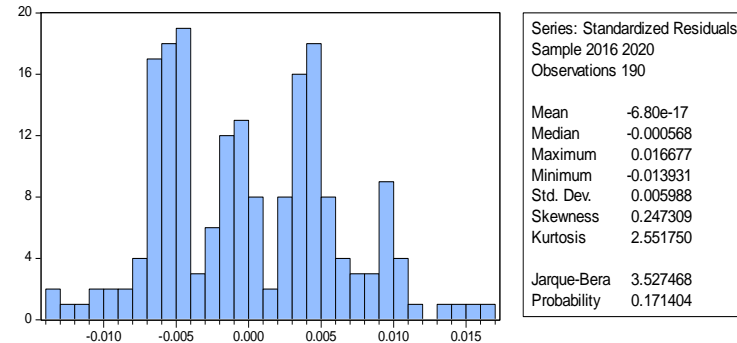


Fig 2. Normality Test Result

The results of the normality test in the table show that the Prob value. > 0.05 with a value of 0.171404, this indicates that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, which means that the data is normally distributed and can be analyzed.

##### Heteroscedasticity Test

To detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in this model, it can be seen from the white test.

Table 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Prob. Chi Square (11)	Information
0.0767	There is no heteroscedasticity problem

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test using the white table test, the data processing shows the prob value. Chi-Square is 0.0767, meaning that the regression model is homoscedastic or in other words there is no problem with the assumption of heteroscedasticity because the p-value is  $> 0.05$ .

### 3.2 Stages of Panel Data Regression Analysis

Testing the classical assumptions, the next step that must be done before analyzing the data is selecting the best model to get good analysis results. There are two tests that can be done in selecting the best model, namely the Chow test and the Hausman test.

#### Test Chow

This test is used to choose which model is the best between the fixed effect model and pooled least square or common effect model.

**Table 2.** Chow Test Result

Effects Test	Statistic	Probability
Cross-section Chi-square	1.971595	0.0024

The results of the Chow test show the cross section probability value of  $0.0024 < 0.05$  level of significance, so it can be concluded that the fixed effect model is better.

#### Hausman Test

This test is used to choose which model is the best between the fixed effect model and the random effect model.

**Table 3.** Huasman Test Result

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	4.995202	4	0.2878

The results of the Hausman test show a random cross section probability value of 0.2878  $>$  a significance level of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the random effect model is better.

### 3.3 Variable Hypothesis Testing

#### Partial Regression Coefficient Test (t-test)

**Table 4.** T-Statistic Test Result wit Random Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Sig.
Fiscal Decentralization (X1)	-0.012638	-0.893813	0.1542
Regional Original Income (X2)	0.674803	10.67989	0.0000
Regional Financial Performance (X3)	-0.000243	-2.903643	0.0043
General Allocation Fund (X4)	0.112275	1.537622	0.1263

Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis test, the coefficient for the independent variable Fiscal Decentralization is -0.012638, and the probability value is 0.1542  $> 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, meaning that the Fiscal Decentralization variable partially has no significant effect on Economic Growth.

Based on the results of panel data regression analysis testing, the coefficient for the dependent variable is 0.674803 and the probability value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_2$  is accepted, meaning that the Regional Original Income variable partially has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth.

Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis test, the coefficient for the dependent variable of Regional Financial Performance is -0.000243 and the probability value is  $0.0043 < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_3$  is accepted, meaning that the Regional Financial Performance variable partially has a negative and significant effect on Economic Growth. .

Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis test, the coefficient for the dependent variable of the General Allocation Fund is 0.112275 and the probability value is

0.1263 > 0.05, then H0 is accepted and H4 is rejected, meaning that the General Allocation Fund variable partially has no significant effect on Economic Growth.

**Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test (F Test)**

The F-test was conducted using a random effect model to determine the simultaneous/together effect of the independent variables, namely fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, general allocation funds, while the dependent variable is economic growth.

**Table 5.** Result of F Statistic

F-count	F-table	Sig.
6.500763	2.66	0.000000

Based on the table shows that the results of the calculation of the F test simultaneously independent variables affect the dependent variable. Then it can be proven from the Fcount value which is 6.500763 with df1 (N1) = k-1 = 5-1 = 4, and df2 (N2) = n -k = 38 - 5 = 33, which is where the calculation of the F table value is 2.66

It is obtained that F statistic is greater than the value of Ftable (6.50763 > 2.66 ), then H0 is rejected and H5 is accepted, which means simultaneously the independent variables, namely fiscal decentralization, regional original income, regional financial performance, general allocation funds simultaneously or jointly affect the variables dependent, namely economic growth. whereas if you look at the significant level of Prob. F-statistic 0.000000 <0.05 then H0 is rejected and H5 is accepted, which means that there is a simultaneous significant effect on economic growth.

**Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

Coefficient of Determination goodness of fit (R2)

**Table 6.** Result of Coefficient of Determination

Information	Score
R-Squared	0.642970

Based on table 6, it can be concluded that the coefficient of determination (R-Squared) indicated by the R-Squared value is 0.642970 or (64.29%). This shows that the contribution of the independent variables, namely fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, general allocation funds is 64.29%. The rest (100%-64.29% = 35.71%) is influenced by other variables other than those proxied by the researcher.

**3.4 The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization Variables on Economic Growth Variables in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province**

Fiscal decentralization variable means the consequences of regional autonomy politics taken by the government. Without full support from fiscal politics through fiscal transfers to regions, regional autonomy may not succeed (Hastuti, 2018). Research conducted by Bambang and Mahmudi states that the variable of fiscal decentralization does not contribute to the influence of the variable of economic growth.

The advantages of the variable fiscal decentralization cannot be felt, because institutions in developing countries do not provide incentives to local governments. Another reason is that local governments, in many developing countries, mostly do not have good economic resources and have low skills in carrying out management for their budgets (Saputra & Mahmudi, 2012). This finding is not in line with the research by (Sabilla & Jaya, 2014), which states that the variable of fiscal decentralization is statistically significant and has a positive correlation direction on the variable of economic growth.

Fiscal decentralization in regional autonomy which is delegated by a higher level government to a lower level government gives authority to a lower level government or local government in regulating the activities of regional revenues and expenditures themselves.

From the research, it is found that fiscal decentralization has no effect on economic growth where this situation explains that the full authority obtained by regional governments has not been fully utilized or implemented to increase economic growth. This can happen if an area does not yet have the capability of qualified human resources in managing the available natural resources.

### 3.5 The Influence of Regional Original Income Variables on Economic Growth Variables in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province

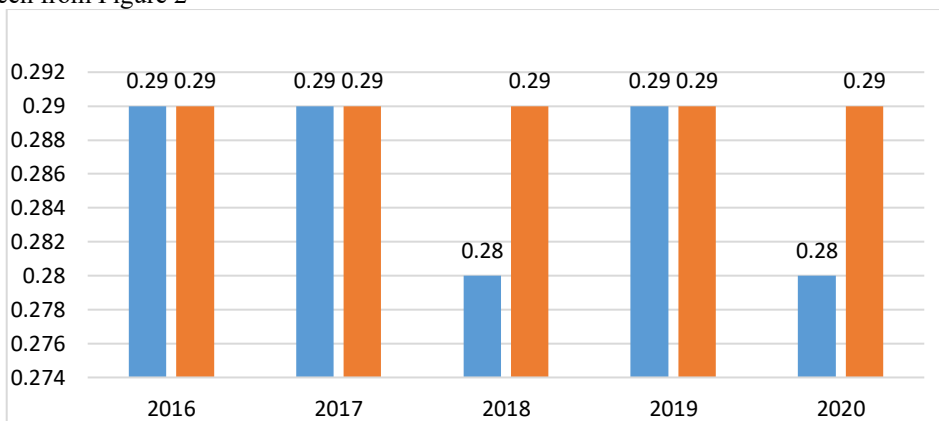
This regional original income variable can be defined by the income generated from various activities in managing the original potential of a particular region by using the existing laws and regulations. Regions that can maximize capacity and reflect a stable economy can be seen through the large and increasing variable of regional original income every year.

The existence of an effort to increase the regional original income variable, the government must handle it wisely through screening what can be included in the acceptance of the regional original revenue variable, as well as being influenced by regional regulations and budget transparency must be carried out in order to increase public trust in the local government itself (Badan Pengelolaan Pendapatan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah, 2014).

Research conducted by (Kusumawati & Wiksuana, 2018) states that the regional original income variable contributes significantly to the economic growth variable and the regression coefficient value in the regional original income variable indicates that there is a positive impact of the regional original income variable on the economic growth variable. The higher the regional original income variable obtained by each district, thus this will cause the economic growth variable in the region to be high (Kusumawati & Wiksuana, 2018).

This finding is in line with (Dini et al., 2021), which states that the regional original income variable generated by the regional government contributes to the economic growth variable (Gross Regional Domestic Product) in the region. This is caused by the regional original income variable obtained from the area itself.

The following is the development of the regional original income variable in 2016-2020 seen from Figure 2



**Fig 3.** Variables of 2016-2020 regional original income (in the form of %)

Source : Director General of Balance, Ministry of Finance (DJPKK), 2021

Based on Figure 3, the magnitude of the regional original income variable from 2016-2020 has increased significantly. in 2016 as much as 2.29, variable original regional income in 2017 as much as 2.29, variable original regional income in 2018 as much as 0.28, variable original regional income in 2019 as much as 0.29 and local original income in 2020 is worth 0.29. This states that the local original income variable has increased from year to year thereby increasing the economic growth variable, in Figure 3 shows that although the regional

original income variable had decreased, the economic growth variable was still able to stabilize, meaning that the regional original income variable contributed to the influence positive on the variable of economic growth.

Local revenue derived from the management of local revenue sources can be used to fund the ongoing government. The higher the regional original income, the greater the regional development plan will be realized because the required funds are already owned by the regional government. When development goes according to plan, supporting economic activities will be smoother so that economic growth marked by increasing production output will also be smoother.

### **3.6 The Influence of Regional Financial Performance Variables on Economic Growth Variables in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province**

Regional Financial Performance is a tool that can be used to measure, record, carry out assessments and also achievements to manage the region's finances. If the performance of the regional finance is carried out correctly and well, then the financial management for capital expenditure carried out by the region will also be good. Thus, in order to carry out an assessment of regional financial performance variables in managing capital expenditures, it will be considered based on the rules of Regional Expenditure Revenue (Talumewo et al., 2020).

Research from (Rachman & Aryanti, 2020) states that partially and simultaneously contribute to the influence of economic growth variables. This research is also in line with the research of (Muryawan & Sukarsa, 2016), which states that regional financial performance contributes significantly to the variable of economic growth. This illustrates that the regional financial performance variable has an important role in terms of enhancing the economic growth variable.

Regional financial performance describes the management of regional finance by local governments. The management carried out aims to realize all development plans within a certain period. When the government's financial plan can run smoothly, there will be no obstacles in ongoing economic activities. Economic activity shows that an area can manage its finances well and from this management will produce development that is in accordance with the design.

### **3.7 Influence of General Allocation Fund Variable on Economic Growth Variable in Regency/City in East Java Province**

Variable general allocation funds are funds that are transferred from the government level but are not bound to use a certain expenditure program and these funds can replace transfers in the form of subsidies for autonomous regions and Presidential Instructions. Equitable distribution of fiscal capacity between regions and centers is the goal in order to close the fiscal gap. Regions using a low regional original income variable will receive a large general allocation fund variable, while a region that has a large regional original income variable will receive a low general allocation fund variable. That way the general allocation fund variable in each region has an unequal portion (Saddiyah & Valeriani, 2020).

Research according to Uhise, Stepvani (2013) states that the general allocation fund variable has no effect on the variable economic growth. The general allocation fund received by regional governments from the central government has a size according to the needs of each region itself. The greater the general allocation fund received, the regional government can run its government with these funds and more government plans are realized. However, general allocation funds can also be misused by irresponsible parties, resulting in constrained development plans. Of course, this makes the government's plan not run smoothly which can result in a decline or reduction in economic activities such as goods distribution activities.



### 3.8 The Effect of Fiscal Decentralization Variables, Regional Original Income Variables, Regional Financial Performance Variables, Simultaneous General Allocation Fund Variables on Economic Growth Variables in Regencies/Cities in East Java Province

Based on the results of the simultaneous test, it can be seen that fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds can affect economic growth. The relationship between the four variables will affect economic growth to a certain extent, the greater the effect produced, the government's focus can be on the independent variable because it can affect economic growth well. The higher the economic growth that is influenced by fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds, the clearer picture of the success of the government will be.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out on the effect of fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, general allocation funds on economic growth, it can be concluded that local revenue has a significant positive effect on economic growth and regional financial performance has a significant negative effect on economic growth. . Meanwhile, fiscal decentralization and general allocation funds have no effect on economic growth. Simultaneously fiscal decentralization, local revenue, regional financial performance, and general allocation funds have a joint effect on economic growth.

This research is expected to be a consideration in managing regional finance and can maintain and increase regional original income and regional financial performance because the increase in regional original income and regional financial performance the better the economic growth in the area.

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