



The Effect of Local Taxes, Capital Expenditure, Investment, and Labour Force on Local Revenue with Economic Growth as an Intervening Variable

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Article Info

Article history:

Received January 1, 2025
Revised January 1, 2025
Accepted January 7, 2025

Keywords:

Local Taxes,
Capital Expenditure,
Investment,
Labour Force,
Economic Growth,

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyse the effect of local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force on local revenue with economic growth as an intervening variable in the regency / city in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region year 2018-2023. The approach used is quantitative, using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis method based Partial Least Square (PLS). The data analysed is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and related agencies. The research sample consists of all districts/cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan Central Java area with a six-year observation period. The results show that local taxes, capital expenditure, and labor force have a significant influence on economic growth, but only local taxes have a significant effect on local revenue. In contrast, investment do not show a significantly effect on economic growth or local revenue. Economic growth also has no significant effect on own-source revenues. Furthermore, the intervening variable of economic growth cannot mediate the relationship between local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force on local revenue. These findings indicate the need to optimise local tax and capital expenditure management strategies to increase local revenue. In addition, local governments need to pay attention to other factors beyond investment and labour force that can contribute to local revenue and economic growth in a sustainable manner.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development is a strategic effort to improve community welfare through optimising local resources and strengthening regional economic capacity. In the context of regional autonomy in Indonesia, local revenue (PAD) is a key indicator in assessing the ability of a region to fund development without relying too heavily on central transfers. Optimal PAD does not only depend on regional tax revenues, but is also influenced by various factors such as capital expenditure, investment, and workforce.

According to Indra Bastian in Sari & Desiani (2015), one of the indicators of success in implementing regional autonomy is the increase in regional economic growth, which is measured through real Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) or GRDP at constant basic prices (ADHK). An increase in GRDP indicates greater economic capacity, further strengthening the potential for PAD revenue. The Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region is part of Central Java Province, which includes the regencies of Brebes, Tegal, Pemalang, Pekalongan, Batang, and the cities of Tegal and Pekalongan, has fluctuating economic growth dynamics. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused the economy in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan to contract with an average growth of -1.41%. However, recovery occurred in subsequent years, with growth reaching 5.40% in 2022, surpassing the Central Java Province figure.

The Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region has diverse economic potential, such as agriculture in Brebes and Pemalang, manufacturing in Batang and Tegal, and trade and services in Pekalongan City. However, uneven inter-regional contributions pose a challenge to boost the region's overall economy. PAD realisation in the region has shown positive growth despite uneven distribution. Based on the BPS report (2018-2023), the contribution of PAD from the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan to the PAD of Central Java Province reached 15.59% in 2023, indicating the need to optimize the superior potential of each region.

The relationship between economic growth and PAD shows a mutually influential relationship. Productive economic growth increases PAD through local taxes, levies, and other revenues. However, data shows that the rate of increase in PAD in some regions is not always proportional to their economic growth. Factors such as fiscal policy and the ability to manage local resources are important in improving regional fiscal independence. Local taxes and capital expenditure are strategic instruments to encourage economic growth and strengthen PAD.

Capital expenditure directed at infrastructure development creates a conducive environment for investment, increasing economic productivity. Investment drives job creation and increases people's income, contributing to local tax revenue. Research by Todaro and Smith (2015) confirms that local taxes and capital expenditure play an important role in strengthening local fiscal capacity. However, other studies have shown mixed results regarding the influence of local taxes, capital expenditure, investment and labour on PAD, reflecting differences in local contexts and conditions.

Several studies have found a positive relationship between local taxes and capital expenditure on PAD (Casoni et al., 2022; Putri & Rahayu, 2015). However, other studies, such as Manalu et al. (2023), show different results, where local taxes partially have no effect on PAD. Similarly, research on the effect of investment and labour force on PAD shows mixed results (Tianto, 2022; Andriansyah, 2024). This suggests the need for a more targeted policy strategy to optimise regional fiscal potential.

Based on previous findings, researchers tried to test the role of economic growth as an intervening variable in the relationship between local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force on PAD. The Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region was chosen as the research object because it has diverse economic potential. This research is expected to create a positive cycle of sustainable regional economic development and strengthen the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region contribution to the Central Java economy.

2. METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory method to analyze the causal relationship between variables. The population includes districts/cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region, while the sample includes all districts/cities in the population with a period of 2018-2023 through a saturated sampling method. The research variables include four independent variables (regional taxes, capital expenditures, investment, labor), one dependent variable (regional original income), and one intervening variable (economic growth). The research data is secondary data in the form of time series data obtained through documentation studies from the Central Statistics Agency

(BPS) and analyzed using the SEM-PLS model with the SmartPLS version 4 program, based on the stages of the outer model and inner model to test the validity, reliability, and causality between variables. Descriptive analysis was carried out to determine the characteristics of the data and path modeling with SEM-PLS to determine the causality between variables. With this approach, the study is expected to produce relevant conclusions regarding the influence of these variables on economic growth and local revenue.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Profile of the Research Object

The Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region is part of the administrative area of Central Java Province, which is located in the northern part and includes five regencies and two cities, namely Brebes Regency, Tegal Regency, Pemalang Regency, Pekalongan Regency, Batang Regency, Tegal City, and Pekalongan City. The Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region has excellent potential in various economic sectors, especially trade, agriculture, and industry. In the trade and industry sector, the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region is the centre of fabric and textile trade in Central Java, especially Pekalongan City, which is known as the World Batik City, Pemalang Regency and Batang Regency, which has many wood artisans and carvings, and Tegal Regency which is known as the Japan of Indonesia because it is the centre of small and medium industries (SMI) of metal and automotive components. In the agricultural sector, the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region is the food barn of Central Java, especially for shallots, namely the Brebes Regency, which is known as the largest shallot centre in Indonesia. With the support of adequate infrastructure and good management of natural resources, this region can become the centre of economic growth in Central Java.

3.11 Description of Research Data

1. Local Revenue

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is a reflection of regional fiscal capacity that can be used to evaluate regional financial performance and formulate strategies to increase regional revenue to support sustainable regional development. Overall, the development of PAD in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region shows fluctuations influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and the region's ability to maximize its superior regional potential. Regions with trade and industry-based economies such as Tegal City, Pekalongan City, and Tegal Regency tend to have better growth and realization of PAD revenues compared to regions with agriculture and fisheries-based economies such as Brebes Regency, Pemalang Regency, Pekalongan Regency, and Batang Regency, thus requiring innovation and economic diversification to encourage more stable PAD growth.

2. Local Taxes

Local taxes reflect local revenue from various types of taxes, which are one source of PAD. Regional tax growth in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region in 2020 experienced a significant decline due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In general, the development of regional taxes in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region shows challenges in maintaining stable growth and optimizing the potential for regional tax revenue.

3. Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is an expenditure used to fund local government investment that reflects local priorities in developing and managing long-term assets. Changes in capital expenditure from year to year can provide an overview of the local government's focus on infrastructure development and the level of fiscal independence in funding strategic expenditure. In 2020, capital expenditure growth in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan region experienced a decline. This also shows a reallocation of the government budget for handling the pandemic, the same condition occurred in the realization of capital expenditure expenditure. Post-pandemic, capital expenditure in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan began

to show improvement. This reflects the commitment of the local government in financing the development of assets that have an impact on public services and the regional economy is maintained well.

4. Investment

Investment or regional investment is the allocation of funds made by local governments to develop productive assets or increase regional economic capacity in the long term. Investment in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan in 2020 showed significant growth. This investment growth was influenced by a National Strategic Project (PSN) in Batang Regency, namely the construction of the Batang Integrated Industrial Estate (KITB), which attracted various foreign investors. This condition shows a positive trend until 2023, when several foreign investors from Korea, China, Taiwan, and other countries invest in KITB.

5. Labour Force

In the economic context, the working labour force reflects the active role of every economically active individual with jobs from various sectors. A year-on-year increase in the size of the working labour force indicates positive economic growth and the government's success in creating jobs. The development trend of the working labour force in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan has shown positive growth since 2021. This reflects the recovery of economic conditions in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan after the COVID-19 pandemic, one of the driving factors is the massive investment in KITB. The presence of large investors in KITB encourages the creation of many new jobs that require a large number of workers, thereby increasing local labour absorption and reducing unemployment.

6. Economic Growth

Regional economic growth reflects an increase in the production capacity of a region within a certain period as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Real GRDP provides a picture of actual economic performance over time, while real GRDP per capita indicates the average economic income per individual after adjusting for population and price levels. The overall economic condition in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan shows a positive growth trend despite experiencing a slowdown in 2020, which was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. Real GRDP as an indicator of economic aggregates shows more stable growth, while real GRDP per capita reflects the challenges individuals face in economic recovery. The positive trends in 2022 and 2023 show that the regional economy has rebounded and is back on a promising growth path.

3.2 Data Analysis of Research Results

3.2.1 Outer Model Testing

Outer model testing is used to test the instrument's validity and reliability. Convergent validity, discriminant validity, and composite reliability, are three criteria used to assess the outer model using data analysis techniques with SmartPLS.

1) Convergent Validity

Convergent validity is measured through the outer loading value or loading factor, which is the correlation between the indicator and the variable. In this research, the outer loading value used is $> 0,70$ for indicators that are said to be valid for use. Based on the measurement model using the SmartPLS program, it is known that there are eight indicators whose outer loading value is $< 0,70$, so the indicator is said to be invalid and indicator elimination is carried out (figure 1.a). The results of the indicator adjustment show that all indicators have outer loading value of > 0.70 so that the final outer model, which is the result of this study, is in the form of local tax variables, capital expenditure, labour force, economic growth, and local revenue which are reflected by one indicator and investment which is reflected by two indicators (figure 1.b).

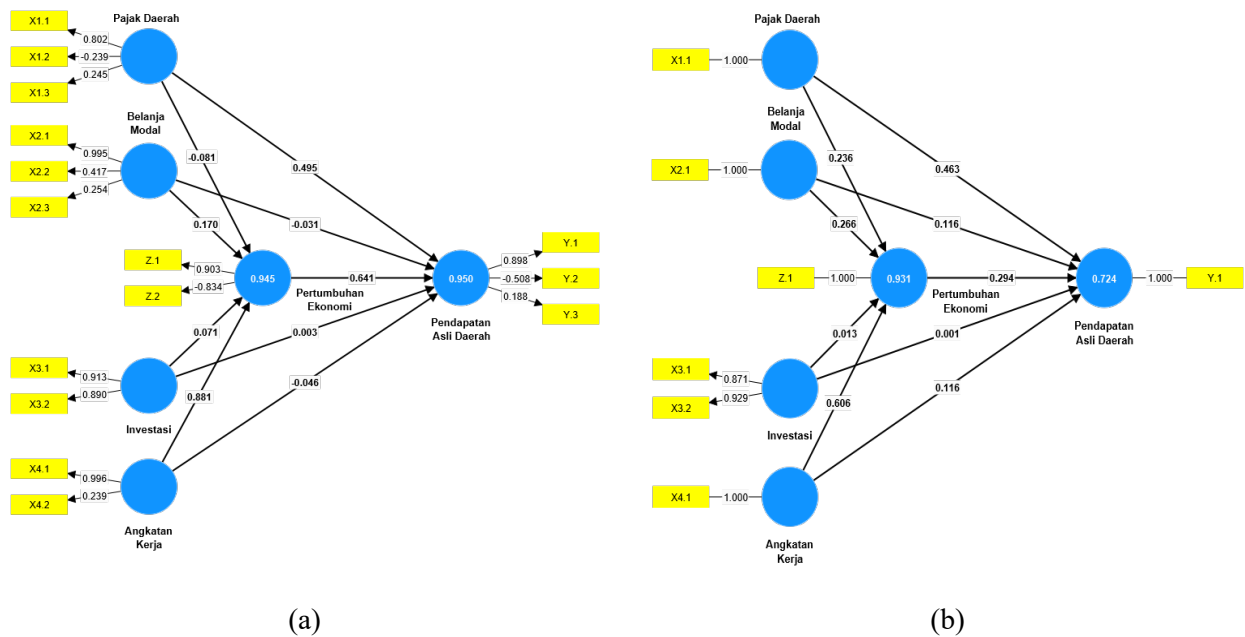


Figure 1. Outer Loading

2) Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity testing is used to test the validity of the construct and its indicators. One method that can be used is the Fornell-Lacker Criterion, namely the square root value of the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) of each construct must be greater than the correlation value with other constructs in the model. The results of this study indicate that the square root value of the AVE of each construct is greater than the correlation value with other constructs. Furthermore, looking at the AVE value of each variable, with the provision that the AVE value $> 0,5$ is declared valid for use. The results presented in Table 1 show the AVE value of each construct $> 0,5$, so it is valid and worthy of further research.

Table 1. Construct Validity

Variabel	Average Variance Extracted
Labour Force (X4)	1,000
Capital Expenditure (X2)	1,000
Investment (X3)	0,811
Local Taxes (X1)	1,000
Local Revenue (Y)	1,000
Economic Growth (Z)	1,000

3) Composite Reliability

Outer model testing, apart from being measured by convergent and discriminant validity, can also be done by looking at the reliability of constructs or latent variables as measured using the composite reliability value. The construct is declared reliable if the composite reliability values is $> 0,70$. The reliability test is strengthened by the Cronbach's Alpha method, if the Cronbach's Alpha value is $> 0,70$ then the construct is said to be reliable. The SmartPLS output results in Table 2 record Cronbach's Alpha and composite reliability values $> 0,70$, so it can be said that all constructs have good reliability and are worthy of further research.

Table 2. Construct Reliability

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Labour Force (X4)	1,000	1,000
Capital Expenditure (X2)	1,000	1,000
Investment (X3)	0,771	0,895
Local Taxes (X1)	1,000	1,000
Local Revenue (Y)	1,000	1,000
Economic Growth (Z)	1,000	1,000

3.2.2 Inner Model Testing

The inner model can be evaluated by testing the R-square value (coefficient of determination) to see the level of variation in changes in the independent variable on the dependent variable. The R² value ranges from 0 to 1, the higher the R² value indicates, the better the independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable. Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the adjusted R² value of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is 0.686, which means that the variables of local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, labour force, and economic growth can explain 68.6% of the variation in PAD. In comparison, other variables outside this study influence the remaining 31.4%. The adjusted R² value of economic growth is 0.923, which means that 92.3% of the variation in economic growth can be explained by the variables of local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force, while other variables outside this study influence the remaining 7.7%.

Table 3. Coefficient of Determination

Variabel	R-square	R-square Adjusted
Local Revenue (Y)	0,724	0,686
Economic Growth (Z)	0,931	0,923

3.2.3 Hypotesis Testing

Hypothesis testing using PLS is carried out through simulation with bootstrapping method which will produce p-value. If p-value > 0.05 indicates that there is no influence between independent and dependent variables or Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted (not significant). If p-value < 0.05 indicates that there is an influence between independent and dependent variables or Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected (significant). The results of the hypothesis testing of this research, it is known that for the direct relationship between variables there are four hypotheses that produce a p-value < 0.05 or are said to be significant. Meanwhile, the results of the hypothesis test using intervening variables show that all hypotheses have a p-value > 0.05 or are said to be insignificant.

1. The results of testing the effect of local taxes (X1) on economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,000 or less than 0,05, which means that H1 is accepted or local taxes have a significant effect on economic growth.
2. The results of testing the effect of local taxes (X1) on local revenue (Y) produce a p-value of 0,003 or less than 0,05, which means that H2 is accepted or local taxes have a significant effect on local revenue.
3. The results of testing the effect of capital expenditure (X2) on economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,000 or smaller than 0,05, which means that H3 is accepted or capital expenditure have a significant effect on economic growth.
4. The results of testing the effect of capital expenditure (X2) on local revenue (Y) produce a p-value of 0,461 or greater than 0,05, which means that H4 is rejected or capital expenditure has no significant effect on local revenue.
5. The results of testing the effect of investment (X3) on economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,748 or greater than 0,05, which means that H5 is rejected or investment has no significant effect on economic growth.

6. The results of testing the effect of investment (X3) on local revenue (Y) produce a p-value of 0,994 or greater than 0,05, which means that H6 is rejected or capital expenditure has no significant effect on local revenue.
7. The results of testing the effect of the labour force (X4) on economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,000 or smaller than 0, 05, which means that H7 is accepted or labour force have a significant effect on economic growth.
8. The results of testing the effect of the labour force (X4) on local revenue (Y) produce a p-value of 0,589 or greater than 0,05, which means that H8 is rejected or labour force has no significant effect on local revenue.
9. The results of testing the effect of economic growth (Z) on local revenue (Y) produce a p-value of 0,360 or greater than 0,05, which means that H9 is rejected or economic growth has no significant effect on local revenue.
10. The results of testing the effect of local taxes (X1) on local revenue (Y) through economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,389 or greater than 0,05, which means that H10 is rejected or local taxes has no significant effect on local revenue through economic growth.
11. The results of testing the effect of capital expenditure (X2) on local revenue (Y) through economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,392 or greater than 0,05, which means that H11 is rejected or capital expenditure has no significant effect on local revenue through economic growth.
12. The results of testing the effect of investment (X3) on local revenue (Y) through economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,819 or greater than 0,05, which means that H12 is rejected or that investment has no significant effect on local revenue through economic growth.
13. The results of testing the effect of the labour force (X1) on local revenue (Y) through economic growth (Z) produce a p-value of 0,369 or greater than 0,05, which means that H13 is rejected or the labour force has no significant effect on local revenue through economic growth.

3.3 Discussion

3.3.1 The Effect of Local Taxes on Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that local taxes have a significant effect on economic growth. This shows that there is a strong relationship between local taxes and economic growth, the more local tax revenues increase, the more regional economic growth will increase, or vice versa. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Panigoro et al. (2023), Rozy et al. (2022), Kusuma (2021), and Mina and Ratna (2020) which also showed that local taxes have a significant effect on economic growth.

3.3.2 The Effect of Local Taxes on Local Revenue in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that local taxes have a significant effect on local revenue (PAD). This shows that there is a strong relationship between local taxes and PAD, increasing local tax revenues will be able to increase PAD, or vice versa. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Casroni et al. (2022), Nisa and Bahari (2022), Rizaldi and Guspul (2021), Hafandi and Romandhon (2020), and Putri and Rahayu (2015) which also showed that regional taxes have a significant effect on local revenue.

3.3.3 The Effect of Capital Expenditure on Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that capital expenditure has a significant effect on economic growth. This shows a strong relationship between capital expenditure and economic growth, which

reflects the role of capital expenditure in driving infrastructure development and public services so that it becomes a driving force for economic growth. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Oktaviani et al. (2023), Gosal et al. (2022), Rasjid (2021), and Inayati et al. (2020) which also showed that capital expenditure has a significant effect on economic growth.

3.3.4 The Effect of Capital Expenditure on Local Revenue in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that capital expenditure did not have a significant effect on local revenue. This shows that capital expenditure tends to have a long-term impact on economic development, especially through improving infrastructure and public facilities, but the contribution to PAD is not always significant in the short term. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Aribowo (2019) which also showed that capital expenditure did not have a significant effect on local revenue.

3.3.5 The Effect of Investment on Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that investment did not have a significant effect on economic growth. This shows that investment has not made a strong enough contribution to driving economic growth, but this does not mean that investment has no effect on economic growth universally, but rather that its effect is not seen significantly in the specific context of the region, period, or type of investment studied. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Rasjid (2021), Magdalena (2020), Inaya (2020), and Sianturi and Wiwoho (2018) which also showed that investment has no significant effect on economic growth.

3.3.6 The Effect of Investment on Local Revenue in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that investment did not have a significant effect on local revenue (PAD). This shows that the direct contribution of investment to PAD tends to be small and has a long-term impact. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Nasrihudin (2024), Sunaningsih and Nugraheni (2022), Rizaldi and Guspul (2021), and Wadjaudje et al. (2018) which also showed that investment did not have a significant effect on local revenue.

3.3.7 The Effect of Labour Force on Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that the labour force has a significant effect on economic growth. This shows the importance of the labour force as a driving force of the economy. The growth of a productive and skilled labour force contributes to increasing economic output. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Oktaviani et al. (2023), Manik (2023), Masrurroh et al. (2023), Kusuma (2021), Rasjid (2021), Utami et al. (2021), and Sianturi and Wiwoho (2018) which also showed that the labour force has a significant effect on economic growth.

3.3.8 The Effect of Labour Force on Local Revenue in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that the labour force did not have a significant effect on local revenue. This shows the limited contribution of the labour force to PAD. Although the number of productive workers increases, if the skills of the labour force are not relevant to sectors that have the potential to increase PAD, the impact will be limited. The results of this research are in line with research

conducted by Andriansyah (2024) which also showed that the labour force did not have a significant effect on local revenue.

3.3.9 The Effect of Economics Growth on Local Revenue in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that economic growth did not have a significant effect on local revenue. This indicates a gap between economic growth and its utilization to increase PAD. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Purba (2023) which also showed that economic growth did not have a significant effect on local revenue.

3.3.10 The Effect of Local Taxes on Local Revenue through Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that local taxes do not have a significant effect on local revenue (PAD) through economic growth. Although in this research local taxes have a significant direct effect on PAD, inefficient management of local taxes can reduce their impact on PAD so that economic growth is not optimal. If economic growth is uneven or more focused on sectors that do not generate significant taxes, then even though the economy grows, local taxes will not have a significant effect on PAD.

3.3.11 The Effect of Capital Expenditure on Local Revenue through Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that capital expenditure did not have a significant effect on local revenue (PAD) through economic growth. Although capital expenditure contributes to economic development, its effectiveness in increasing PAD through economic growth is still weak. This is because capital expenditure is often focused on infrastructure development that is less relevant to the needs of the regional productive sector.

3.3.12 The Effect of Investment on Local Revenue through Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that investment did not have a significant effect on local revenue through economic growth. This shows that even though there is an investment flow, its impact is not strong enough to encourage economic activities that generate local revenue.

3.3.13 The Effect of Labour Force on Local Revenue through Economic Growth in Regencies / Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan

Based on the tests conducted, it was found that the labour force did not have a significant effect on local revenue through economic growth. This shows that even though the number of the labour force increases, its contribution to PAD is limited, especially if the labour force does not have relevant skills.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research related to the influence of local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force on local revenue with economic growth as an intervening variable in Regencies/Cities in the Eks Karesidenan Pekalongan Region in 2018-2023, it can be concluded that local taxes, capital expenditure, and labor force have a significant effect on economic growth. However, only local taxes have a significant effect on local revenue. Meanwhile, economic growth cannot mediate the relationship between local taxes, capital expenditure, investment, and labour force on local revenue. Further research is expected to develop other variables that are estimated to affect local revenue and economic growth such as tourism, regional levies, and others. In addition, the results of this research

are expected to assist local governments in developing relevant policies to encourage increased local revenue and sustainable economic growth.

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