

The Effect of Regional Revenue, Revenue Sharing Fund, General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund on Regional Economic Growth (Empirical Study In the 33 provinces in Indonesia Year 2011-2014)

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the effect Regional Revenue (RR), Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF), General Allocation Fund (GAF) and Special Allocation Fund (SAF) on Regional Economic Growth, in 33 provinces in Indonesia in 2011-2014. The method of analysis in this research is descriptive statistics, with multiple linear regression model using SPSS. The study's finding was that the Regional Revenue (RR) has a positive and significant impact on regional economic growth, Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) has a negative impact on regional economic growth, being the General Allocation Fund (GAF) and Special Allocation Fund (SAF) have not impact on the regional economic growth.

Keywords: Regional Economic Growth, Regional Revenue, Revenue Sharing Fund, General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund.

1. Introduction

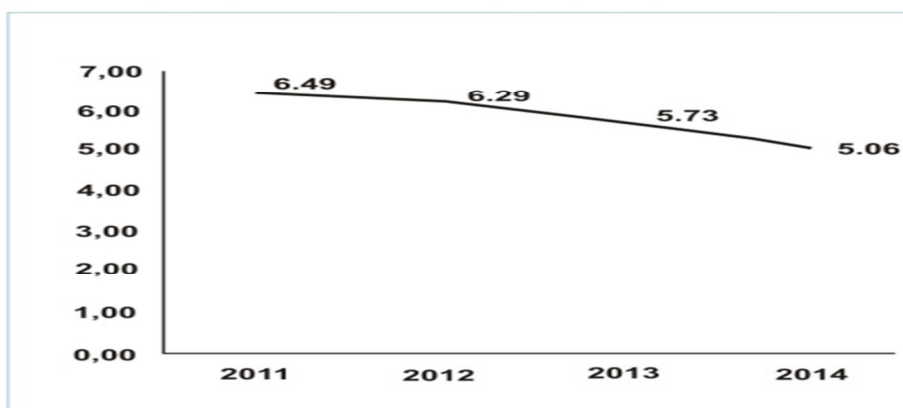
The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 mandates held broadest possible autonomy within the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia as the country with the systems of the Unitary State, the Government, a local role as an integral part of the Central Government.

The Governance, both central and local governments have a function to encourage and facilitate the development in order to achieve an economic growth for improving the welfare of society. Through the policy of regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization, it is expected that the level of government closest to the people are able to absorb the aspirations and participation of local communities so that the direction of development will be in accordance with the real needs of the local community.

Regional autonomy laws in force in Indonesia are the laws of the Republic of Indonesia No.32 of 2004 on Regional Government and Law No.33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central Government and Local Government. The consequences of the implementation of regional autonomy causes a change in the area of financial management which is often called by fiscal decentralization. Fiscal decentralization on the one hand give greater authority in the management of the area, but on the other hand emerged new problems, where every region has the ability that is not in finance operating activities of each area. This raises the fiscal imbalances between regions (Haryanto and Adi, 2007).

Economic development as an effort to create an economy that provides employment opportunities, livelihood and provide a solid foundation for sustainable development. Indicates the success of a process of economic development is economic growth. Economic realities that occur in the period 2011 to 2014 are the dynamics or economic fluctuations. The dynamics of global economic uncertainty this causes affects the economic growth in Indonesia.

Through the years 2012-2015 Indonesian economic report issued by Bank Indonesia, the global economic uncertainty makes investors played it safe by attracting investments which have an impact on global economic growth slowdown. The impact was also felt by Indonesia. When most of the countries in the world have negative sentiment in terms of economic performance, Indonesia managed to keep the economy on a positive level. Although Indonesia's economy continued to grow positively, but in the period 2011 - 2014 the economy experienced a slowdown. This can be seen in Figure 1 on the charts Indonesia's economic growth rate in 2011-2014.



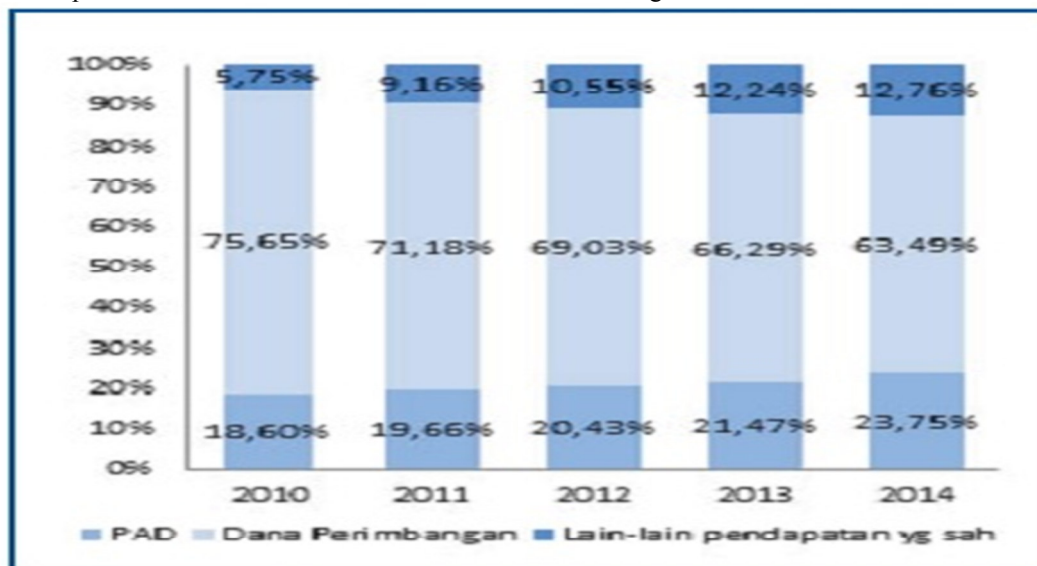
Sumber : BPS

Figure 1 Graph Indonesian Economic Growth 2011-2014

Through the years 2012-2015 Indonesian economic report issued by Bank Indonesia, the global economic uncertainty makes investors played it safe by attracting investments which have an impact on global economic slowdown. The impact was also felt by Indonesia. When most of the countries in the world have negative growth sentiment in terms of economic performance, Indonesia managed to keep the economy on a positive level. Although Indonesia's economy continued to grow positively, but in the period 2011 - 2014 the economy experienced a slowdown. This can be seen in Figure 1 on the charts Indonesia's economic growth rate in 2011-2014.

According to the Act. No. 33 of 2004 in article 1 number.18 states that Regional Revenue (RR) is a local earned income withheld pursuant to Rule regions in accordance with legislation. in Article 6 paragraph (1) states that the revenue derived from local taxes, retribution local, regional wealth management results and other legitimate Regional Revenue (RR). Regional Revenue (RR) is intended to provide flexibility in the area of obtaining economic independence to make ends meet from the region itself.

The low Regional Revenue (RR) to be able to sustain the economic development needs of the region to achieve fiscal independence has not been reached. This can be seen in Figure 2



Sumber: Kemenkeu RI

Figure 2 Composition of Regional Income

Law no. 33 of 2004 confirms that the implementation by local governments, the central government will transfer the balance funds to local governments, namely balancing fund of Revenue Sharing Fund(RSF), General Allocation Fund (GAF)and Special Allocation Fund (SAF). Balance Fund is intended to help fund the Regional authority that also aims to address the inequality of funding the central government and local governments, and the funding gap between regions. The realization of the usage and management of the balance funds still does not meet the rules. Yet the implementation of the incompatibility of the use of fund balance with the existing rules leads to fraud. This is corroborated by the findings of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia on the balance of misappropriation of funds used directly without going through the mechanism of the

budget in 45 Local Government up to 71.18 billion rupees. Total disbursements that should be accepted by the local treasury, in fact, they are transferred to the individual account. Of the 243 districts / cities were examined by Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, most could not show Decree that the account belongs to the area (www.pelita.or.id, 2016).

Putri's research (2015) showed that the Regional Revenue (RR) has a positive and significant impact on economic growth in the District / City Central Java, the study contradicts research initiative (2013) states that the Regional Revenue (RR) effect is insignificant and negative impact on economic growth in the district of East Java City.

Yunisa's research (2013) showed that the Fund Balance was very influential and impacting positively on economic growth at the district / city in Indonesia, the study contradicts research Riska, Ahmidati, Lolowang, Anggraini (2014) states that the balance funds consisting of Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF), General Allocation Fund (GAF) effect positive and significant, while Special Allocation Fund (SAF) significant and negative effect.

Anwar, Hidayat's research (2012) Shows that the General Allocation Fund (GAF) provides a positive and significant impact on regional economic growth, the study contradicts research Putri (2015) states that the General Allocation Fund (GAF) does not affect the economic growth of the Regency / city of Central Java.

Anwar, Hidayat's research (2012) Shows that the Special Allocation Fund (SAF) provide negative and significant impact on regional economic growth, the study contradicts research Sriningsih (2013) states that the Special Allocation Fund (SAF) has no significant effect on economic growth in Surakarta.

In connection with the above issues interesting to do research on the Influence of Regional Revenue (RR), Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF), General Allocation Fund (GAF) and Special Allocation Fund (SAF) of the Regional Economic Growth. This study was conducted in 33 provinces in Indonesia in 2011-2014, where the Regional Revenue (RR) are derived from the original source Regional economy. When the original income increased by showing a picture of economic growth increased. Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) is a fund of the state budget revenues to fund the needs of the region in the implementation of decentralization, which is an area that has abundant natural resources will gain greater Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) that will boost local investment in order to boost economic growth. General Allocation Fund (GAF) is a fund sourced from the state budget with the purpose of equalization of fiscal capacity among regions in the implementation of decentralization. Their general allocation funds from the center, the area has a budget for regular expenses, thus more flexibility to improve public services, it is hoped to increase local economic growth. And Special Allocation Fund (SAF) is funds from the state budget with the aim of helping to fund specific activities in accordance with national priorities. Special Allocation Funds directed to the investment activities of development, procurement, enhancement and improvement of physical infrastructure with a long economic life support including the provision of physical facilities. Special Allocation Fund is expected to add fixed assets in order to improve public services, which in turn boost economic growth in the region.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Economic growth Sukirno (2012: 29), economic growth is the development of economic activities in force from time to time and lead to real national income is growing. The economic growth rate shows the percentage increase in real national income in any given year when compared with the real national income in the previous year.

According Arsyad (2010: 12) in (Badruddin, 2012: 116) economic growth is the increase in national income or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Product (GNP) regardless of whether the economic structure changes occur or not. In the more common use, economic growth is usually used to express the economic development in developed countries.

2.2. Regional Revenue (RR)

According to Law 33 of 2004 Article 1, paragraph 18 of the Financial Balance between the Central Government and Local Government explained that the revenue is revenue earned withheld Regional Regulation in accordance with the regulations, legislation. Regional Revenue (RR) the reception area is all derived from economic resources native to the area (Halim and Kusufi, 2012: 01).

In Act No. 33 of 2004 Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Financial Balance between Central and Local Government stated that the Regional Revenue (RR) aims to give authority to local governments to fund the implementation of regional autonomy in accordance with the potential of the region as the embodiment of Decentralization. Based on these objectives can be concluded that the Regional Revenue (RR) as a major source of local revenue is solely intended for the implementation of development by provincial governments to development results can be felt by the whole society. That is, the greater the revenue funds obtained by the region will be proportional to the rate of development in the area.

2.3. Balance fund

According to the Act - Law No. 33 of 2004, Balance Fund is a fund sourced from Budget Revenue and State Spending allocated to regions to fund the needs of the region in implementation of decentralization. In addition to helping fund local authority, Balance Fund also aims to reduce inequality in funding sources between central and regional governments as well as among regional governments. Fund balance is a system of transfer of funds from the Government which is a unified whole.

Based on Regulation No. 13 of 2006 section 27, the fund balance consists of Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF), General Allocation Fund (GAF) and Special Allocation Fund (SAF). Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) types of income specified according to objects that include Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue Sharing. Type General Allocation Fund (GAF) object income consists only of general allocation funds. Special Allocation Fund (SAF) Type object specified according to income according to the activities set by the government.

2.4. Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF)

Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) is a fund sourced from Budget Revenue and State Spending allocated to a region based on a percentage to finance the needs of the region in implementation of decentralization (Law No.33 / 2004).

According Renyowijoyo (2013: 124) of profit sharing fund consists of two sources, as follows:a). Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) from Taxesb). Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) is not a tax (Natural Resources)

2.5. General Allocation Fund (GAF)

According to Law No. 33 of 2004 explained that the proportion of general allocation fund (GAF) between provincial and district / city defined by the balance of powers between provincial and district / kota.Dana General Allocation of funds from the state budget allocated to bring equality in financial capacity among the regions to finance its expenditures within the framework of the implementation of decentralization (Halim and Kusufi, 2012).

According Renyowijoyo (2013: 125) general allocation fund (GAF) is allocated based on certain percentages of net domestic income specified in Budget Revenue and state Spending. general allocation fund (GAF) to an area defined by certain criteria that emphasizes the aspects of equity and justice that is consistent with the implementation of government affairs calculation formula and its general allocation fund (GAF) determined in accordance with the law. Whereas in Article 27 of Law No. 33 of 2004 explained that the overall number of general allocation fund (GAF) set no less than 26% (twenty six percent) of the Internal Revenue Net in the state budget.

2.6. Special Allocation Fund (SAF)

According to Article 39 of Law No. 33 of 2004 explains that Special Allocation Fund (SAF) is allocated to a certain region to fund specific activities that are regional affairs. Special activity in question is in accordance with a predetermined function in Budget Revenue and State Spending. Special allocation funds (SAF) originating from the state budget allocated to the area to help a particular need (Halim and Kusufi, 2012).

According to article 39 of Law No. 33 of 2004 described Special Allocation Fund (SAF) allocated to Specific Areas to fund specific activities that are affairs of the region. Article 54 PP 55 2005 explained that the allocation of Special Allocation Fund (SAF) to a certain region must meet the general criteria, specific criteria and technical criteria. Magnitude of Special Allocation Fund (SAF) allocation of each region is also determined the index calculation based on general criteria, specific criteria and technical criteria.

Previous research

ZuwestyEkaPutri (2015), conducted a study entitled Analysis of Effect of RR, GAF and Inflation Against Economic Growth Regency / City Central Java province Years 2011-2014. The results of this study stated that the original income has a positive and significant impact on economic growth, while the General Allocation Fund and Inflation does not affect the economic growth.

AfrisaAyu Ira Riska, NurFitriAhmidati, Niczen Henry Lolowang and RofiqohMuthiaAnggraini (2014), conducted a study entitled Influence of Regional Income and Fund Balance Against Regional Economic Growth. The results of this study stated that the RR, RSF, General Allocation significant and positive impact on economic growth, while the Special Allocation Fund will have significant influence but negative correlation to economic growth arah.

Yuliana (2014), conducted a study entitled Influence of Regional Income and Capital Expenditure To Economic Growth In District / City Island Sumatra.results of this study stated that the Local Revenue and Capital Expenditure positive effect on economic growth.

YulianRinawatyTaaha, Nursini and Agussalim (2010), conducted a study entitled Effect of Balance Funds Against Economic Growth In Central Sulawesi province. The results of this study stated that revenue sharing fund, General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund positive and significant effect on economic

growth.

Ni Made Nopiani, WayanCipta, FridayanaYudiatmaja (2016), conducted a study entitled Effect of Regional Revenue (RR), General Allocation Fund (GAF) and Capital Expenditure against Economic Growth. Research result stated that the Regional Revenue (RR), General Allocation Fund (GAF), and Capital Expenditure positive effect on economic growth.

AgungPriambodo (2013), conducted a study entitled Analysis of Effect of Local Revenue, Expenditure Capital and Labor Against Economic Growth District / Municipality in Central Java province Years 2008-2012. The results of this study stated that Revenue area and Labor positive effect on economic growth, while Capital Expenditure negatively affect economic growth.

Anwar and YahyaRahmatHidayat (2012), conducted a study entitled Effect of General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and the Food Subsidy Against Regional Economic Growth. The results of this study stated that the General Allocation Funds have a significant effect on economic growth, the Special Allocation Fund provides little effect on economic growth, while the Food subsidies have no effect on economic growth.

Windha Amiga Permanasari (2012), conducted a study entitled Effect of General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund, Local Revenue and Capital Expenditure on Growth Economic District / Municipality in Central Java Province 2009-2011. The results of this study stated that the General Allocation Fund and Local Revenue effect significantly on economic growth, while the Special Allocation Funds and Capital Expenditure not effect significantly on economic growth.

FebrianDwi Prakarsa (2013), conducted a study entitled Analysis of Influence of Regional Income and Economic Growth on Government Expenditures In the district of East Java City Year 2008-2012. The results of this study stated that the original income effect is not significant and negative effect on economic growth, while the Goods and Services Spending a positive and significant effect , Capital Expenditure negative and significant effect on economic growth.

RaisyaYunisa (2013), conducted a study entitled Effect of Balance Fund, Local Revenue and Capital Expenditure Against Economic Growth at County and City of All-Indonesia period 2011-2012. The results of this study states Balanced Fund and Local Revenue significant positive effect on economic growth, while capital Belanja not significantly affect economic growth.

DewiSriningsih (2013), conducted a study entitled Effect of General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund, Regional Income and Population Growth Of Economic Growth In Surakarta Year 2003-2011. The results of this study stated that the General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and population growth has no significant effect on economic growth, while the Local Revenue has significant influence on economic growth.

AndreyYushkov (2015), conducted a study entitled Fiscal Decentralization and Regional Economic Growth: Theory, Empirics and The Russian Experience On the 78 Russian companies Period 2005-2012. The results of this study stated that the Regional Shopping negative and significant effect on economic growth, while the regional revenue positive and significant effect on economic growth.

Irene Szarowska (2015), conducted a study entitled Impact of Fiscal Decentralization on Economic Development in the European Union in the OECD member countries, 21 EU countries the period 1995-2012. The results of this study stated that regional expenditures positive and significant effect on economic growth, while the regional revenue and significant negative effect on economic growth and Local Tax significant negative effect on economic growth.

K. L. Devkota (2014), conducted a study entitled Impact of Fiscal Decentralization on Economic Growth in the Districts of Nepal. The results of this study stated that the Regional Tax significant effect on economic growth, while economic control has positive influence on economic growth.

2.7. Conceptual Framework

2.7.1. Effect of the Regional Revenue (RR) to Regional Economic Growth

According to Law 33 of 2004 Article 1, paragraph 18 of the Financial Balance between the Central Government and Local Government explained that Regional Revenue (RR) is revenue earned withheld Regional Regulation in accordance with the legislation. Regional Revenue is all local revenues derived from the original source local economy. increased Regional Revenue (RR) is a picture that economic growth in the region increased. Of the research results (Priambodo, 2013) Local Revenue positive and significant effect on economic growth. To improve the original income required local governments to optimize excavation local taxes that can not be excavated.

2.7.2. Effect of the Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) to Regional Economic Growth

According to the Act - Law No. 33 of 2004, Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) is a fund sourced from Budget Revenue and State Spending allocated to regions to fund the needs of the region in implementation of decentralization. Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) aims to reduce inequality in funding sources between central and local government as well as to reduce the funding gap between the regions government , Revenue Sharing Fund

(RSF) allocated on infrastructure development to stimulate economic growth based on the need to encourage the production of goods or services so that the region's economic growth.

Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) fiscal equalization aims of each area. Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) is the largest component in the allocation of transfers to regions that have a very important role in supporting fiscal decentralization (Riska, Ahmidati, Lolowang, Anggraini, 2014).

2.7.3. Effect of the General Allocation Fund to Regional Economic Growth

According to Law No. 34 of 2004, the General Allocation Fund, hereinafter called GAF a fund sourced from budget revenue and state spending allocated to bring equality among the regions financial ability to fund the needs of the region in the implementation of high decentralization. The higher the general allocation fund received by local government, increasing the value of GDP of the local governments. This is because the role of general allocation fund is very significant, because shopping areas more predominantly than the General Allocation Fund. Each General Allocation Fund received by local governments will be devoted to local government spending, one of which is for capital expenditure (Nopian, copywriting, Yudiaatmaja, 2016).

2.7.4. Effect of Special Allocation Fund to Regional Economic Growth

According to Law No. 33 of 2004 made clear that the special allocation fund is a fund sourced from budget revenue and state spending allocated to a certain region with the aim to help fund special activities of the region in accordance with the national priorities. special allocation fund to local governments to fund specific activities that are regional affairs. Special activity in question is in accordance with the functions set by the Budget Revenue and State Spending and should not be misused or used for activities outside the provision (Permanasari, 2012).

2.8. Hypothesis

H1: Regional Revenue has positive impact on the Regional Economic Growth

H2: Revenue Sharing fund has positive impact on the Regional Economic Growth

H3: General Allocation Fund has positive impact on the Regional Economic Growth

H4: Special Allocation Fund has positive impact on the Regional Economic Growth

3. Method

Research design. This study is causal, which aims to analyze the influence of regional income, revenue-sharing fund, the general allocation fund and special allocation funds to economic growth area, with a population of 33 provinces. The data collection technique purposive sampling.

Data analysis method. Methods of data analysis in this research using descriptive statistics, with multiple linear regression models using SPSS. (Ghozali, 2013: 19).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Descriptive analysis

Based on table 1 below, it can be described fully observed variables, as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
REG	132	-,07	,12	,0590	,02434
RR	132	84811588,00	31274215886,00	2903012181,0303	4893315343,27586
RSF	132	512742098,00	11554964808,00	1873231712,6818	1755806938,97492
GAF	132	51446845,00	1991202341,00	871320763,4773	367705971,69865
SAF	132	,00	133897240,00	47296133,7197	21704566,17722
Valid N (listwise)	132				

Source: Results if SPSS

Table 1 there is a number of 132 samples from 33 provinces for four years in order to obtain the following data:

Variable economic growth areas have an average value of 0.0590, the minimum value -0,07138 owned by East Kalimantan in 2013 and owned by the 0,10434 yang maximum of Southeast Sulawesi province in 2012, as well as the standard deviation of 0.2434.

Variable RR has an average value of 2,903,012,181.03, the minimum value 84,811,588 owned by North Maluku Province in 2011 and the maximum value 31,274,215,886 owned by Jakarta in 2014, and the standard deviation 4893315343 , 27.

Variable RSF has an average value of 1,873,231,712.68, the minimum value of 512 742 098 owned by West Sulawesi province in 2011 and the maximum value 11,554,964,808 owned by Jakarta in 2012, and a standard deviation of 1,755 .806.938,97.

Variable General Allocation Fund has an average value of 871,320,763.47, the minimum value

51,446,845 owned by the Province of East Kalimantan in 2011 and a maximum value of 1,991,202,341 owned by the Province of Papua in 2014, as well as the standard deviation of 367 705. 971.69.

Variable Specific Allocation Fund has an average value of 47,296,133.71, the minimum value of 0.00 which is owned by Jakarta from 2011 to 2014 and a maximum value of 133 897 240 owned by the Province of Papua in 2013, as well as standard deviation 21,704,566.17.

4.2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To perform multiple linear regression analysis, then the analysis steps as follows:

4.2.1. Classic assumption test

- **Normality test**

Data were not normally distributed can be transformed to become normal, by changing into a log shape 10. Once transformed into log 10, the significant value of K-S is already above $\alpha = 0.05$, meaning that all variables were normally distributed.

Table 2. Normality Test (One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

		Unstandardized Residual	Unstandardized Residual (dlmbentuk Log10)
N		132	124
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E-7	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,02297169	,27526349
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,167	,061
	Positive	,105	,036
	Negative	-,167	-,061
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,916	,674
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,001	,754

Source: Data processed

- **Test Multicollinearity**

Test multicollinearity views of the value of tolerance and variance inflation factor (VIF). Multikolonieritas test results of this study are shown by Table 3. Tolerance value calculation results also showed no independent variables that have a value of Tolerance is less than 0.10, VIF calculation results also show the same thing no one independent variable which has VIF value of more than 10.

Table 3 Test Multicollinearity

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		
1 RR	,210	4,754
RSF	,226	4,427
GAF	,255	3,921
SAF	,277	3,610

Source: Results if SPSS

- **Test Autocorrelation**

Autocorrelation test aims to test whether the linear regression model was no correlation between bullies error in period t with bullies error in period t-1 (previous). In this study will be used autocorrelation using the Durbin-Watson test (Test DW).

Table 4 Hasil Uji Autokorelasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,331 ^a	,109	,081	,02333	1,200

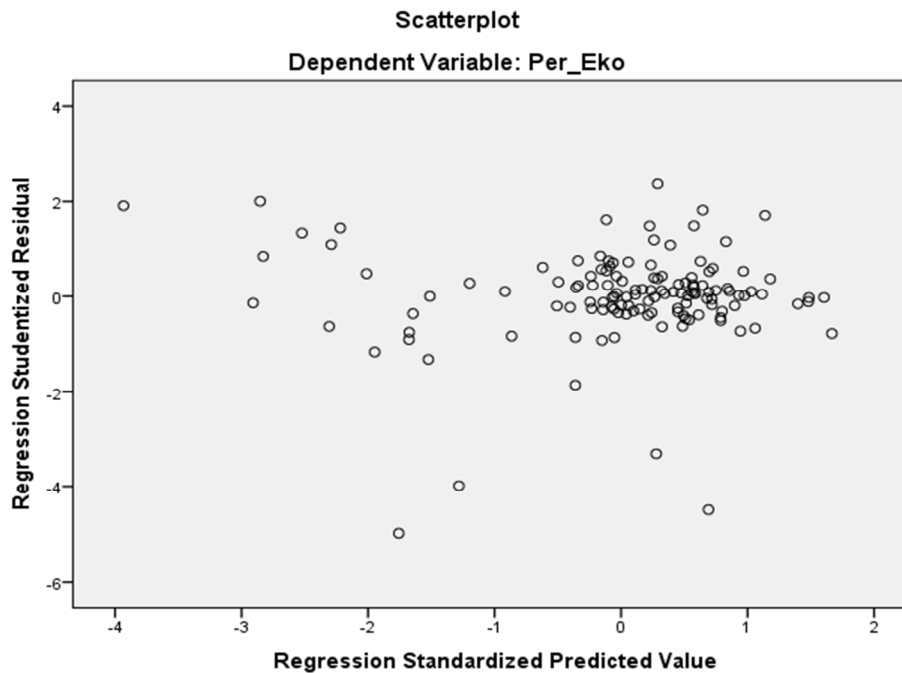
Source: Results if SPSS

From the analysis it can be seen that the value of DW resulting from autocorrelation of 1,200 where the value of Durbin Watson 2. Maka lies between $-2 < 1.200 < 2$, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in regression were used.

- **Test Heteroskedasticity**

Scatter diagram of this study did not form a regular pattern,

Picture 4 Test Heteroskedastisitas



Source: Results if SPSS

4.2.2.Hypothesis testing

• The coefficient of determination (R²)

Koefisin of determination (R²) to measure how far the ability of the model to explain variations variabeldependenvariable.

Table 5 Test Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,331 ^a	,109	,081	,02333	1,200

Based on Table 5 above shows that the value of Adjusted R Square (R²) of 0.081. This means that 8.1% of the variation of Regional Economic Growth is determined by variable RR, RSF, GAF and SAF. While the remaining 91.9% (100% - 8.1%) is explained or influenced by other factors outside the model of this study.

• Test Statistic F

Table 6 Test F

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,008	4	,002	3,895	,005 ^b
	Residual	,069	127	,001		
	Total	,078	131			

Source: Results if SPSS

Based on table 6 above can be seen that the results of the test or ANOVA F test can be seen from the calculated F value of 3.895 with a probability of 0.005 < 0.05 maka can be inferred that the regression model on variable RR, RSF, GAF and SAF, jointly affect the Regional Economic growth.

• Test Statistic t

The statistical test t (partial) basically shows how far the influence of the independent explanatory variables individually or in explaining the dependent variable. The output of the t test in this study as follows:

Table 7 Test t

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	,078	,007		11,447	,000
1 RR	2,346E-012	,000	,452	2,473	,015
RSF	-8,540E-012	,000	-,609	-3,455	,001
GAF	-7,906E-012	,000	-,118	-,711	,478
SAF	-5,150E-011	,000	-,046	-,288	,774

Source: Results if SPSS

Based on the results of statistical tests above can be seen between each independent variable on the dependent variable that can be explained as follows:

- Regional Revenue has t count equal to 2,473 with significant value $0.015 < 0.05$, this shows that the original income has a significant influence on regional economic growth so that the first hypothesis is accepted.
- Revenue Sharing Fund have t calculate equal to -3.455 with a significance value $0.001 < 0.05$, this shows that the Revenue Sharing Fund has a significant influence on regional economic growth so that the first hypothesis is accepted.
- General Allocation Fund have t calculate equal to -0.711 with a significance value $0.478 > 0.05$, this shows that the General Allocation Fund does not have a significant effect on the Economic Growth area so first hypothesis is rejected.
- Special Allocation Fund have t calculate equal to -0.288 with a significance value $0.774 > 0.05$, this shows that the allocation of funds does not special have a significant influence on economic growth Daerah until first hypothesis is rejected.

Regression equations

Regression analysis of the calculation results as listed in Table 7, the regression equation formed is as follows:

$$Y = 0.078 + 2.346RR - 8.540RSF - 7.906GAF - 5.150SAF + e$$

From the regression equation, it can be interpreted that:

- Constant value of 0.078 states that if the independent variables are considered constant, it will raise the region's economic growth by 0.078.
- The value of the regression coefficient regional revenue (RR) of 2.346 means if another independent variable value is fixed and regional revenue increased by 1%, the regional economic growth will increase by 2,346.
- The value of the regression coefficient Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) of -8.540 means if another independent variable value is fixed and RSF increased by 1%, the regional economic growth will be decreased by 8.540. The coefficient is negative means going negative relationship between revenue sharing fund with local economic growth, the higher the revenue-sharing fund, the lower regional economic growth.
- The value of the regression coefficient General Allocation Fund (GAF) of -7.906 means if another independent variable value is fixed and GAF increased by 1%, the regional economic growth will be decreased by 7.906. The coefficient is negative means going negative relationship between the general allocation fund with regional economic growth, the higher the general allocation fund, the lower the economic growth of the region.
- coefficient regression fund Special Allocation Fund (SAF) of -5.150 means if another independent variable value is fixed and SAF increased by 1%, the regional economic growth will be decreased by 5.150. The coefficient is negative means going negative relationship between the special allocation fund with regional economic growth, the higher the special allocation fund, the lower the economic growth of the region.

4.3. DISCUSSION

Effect of the Regional Revenue to Regional Economic Growth

Alleged while the first hypothesis is that the regional revenue effect on regional economic growth. This study found that the regional revenue positive and significant impact on regional economic growth. The results are consistent with research Putri (2015), but contrary to the Initiative study (2013) states that the regional revenue (RR) effect is not significant and negative impact on economic growth in the district of East Java City. Regional economic growth if the reception area is largely derived from the RR, the economic growth of the region can be said to be good in optimizing revenue. Otherwise, it can be said regional economic growth has not been good or not optimal.

While the second hypothesis assumed that the RSF effect on regional economic growth. This study proves that RSF negatively affect on regional economic growth, the study contradicts research Afrisa (2014) and Julian (2010) states that the funds Sharing positive and significant effect on economic growth. RSF is a fund of the state budget revenues to fund the needs of the region in the implementation of decentralization, which is an area that has abundant natural resources will gain great RSF but likely not raise funds for local investments that

economic growth is stunted.

In line with the GAF, the third hypothesis is that the general allocation funds affect the economic growth of the region. This study found that the general allocation funds do not affect the regional economic growth. This is in line with research Putri (2015) states that the General Allocation Fund (GAF) does not affect the economic growth of the Regency / City Central Java, the study contradicts Anwar, Hidayat (2012) Shows that the General Allocation Fund (GAF) had a positive influence and significant impact on regional economic growth. Use of the General Allocation Fund (GAF) is left entirely to the respective Local Government. Funds transfer fund general allocation from the central government, the regions could have a budget for capital expenditure so much freer to improve public, but local governments are not utilizing funds general allocation to meet capital expenditure needs, but to meet the shopping needs of the operation which consists of shopping employees, and spending on goods and services.

While the fourth hypothesis is that the alleged effect on the Special Allocation Funds for regional economic growth. The results of this study stated that the Special Allocation Fund does not affect the economic growth of the region. The results are consistent with research Sriningsih (2013) that allocation funds (SAF) has no significant effect on economic growth in Surakarta, research is contrary to research Anwar, Hidayat (2012) Shows that the Special Allocation Fund (SAF) to give effect negative and significant impact on regional economic growth. These findings indicate that SAF is used to meet the special activities of local affairs in accordance with national priorities, specifically to fund infrastructure and basic public services that have not reached a certain standard to accelerate regional development. The slower the development of the lower regional economic growth area.

5. Conclusions and Suggestion

5.1. Conclusions

Based on research that has been done, it can be concluded that some of the regional revenue has a positive and significant impact on regional economic growth, Revenue Sharing Fund has a negative impact on regional economic growth, being the General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund have not impact on theregional economic growth.

5.2. Suggestion

After seeing the above results, indicating that the Fund location of the General and Special Allocation Fund does not affect the economic growth of the region, and there are suggestions that should be considered, it is expected the local government to work harder to explore the potential of their region in order to not just rely on the central government to finance the construction, in addition to the local government work more efficiently so that no waste in the allocation of expenditure, so that the local revenues and the balance funds can be used for development investment, procurement, improvement, and improvement of physical infrastructure with the economic life long , in order to improve public services, which in turn will boost economic growth in the region.

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