International Conference on Sustainable Economics, Management, and Accounting (ICSEMA 2026)
Proceedings
Vol. 02 Year 2026, 2335 – 2344
ISSN: 3109-3337

ANALYSIS EFFECT OF FISCAL INDEPENDENCE AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION ON POVERTY LEVELS IN DISTRICTS/CITIES IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE FOR THE PERIOD 2019–2024

Karina Vicenza[1*], Diah Setyorini Gunawan[2], Ratna Setyawati Gunawan[3], and Khodlifah[4]

[1,2,3]Department of Economics Development, Jenderal Seodirman University, Indonesia
[4]Directorate General of Treasury, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia

[*]Email corresponding author: karinavicenza1@gmail.com

Article Information: Received – June 25, 2026. Published: August 10, 2026.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effects of the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth both partially and simultaneously on poverty rates across 35 districts and municipalities in Central Java Province over the period 2019–2024. Utilizing a quantitative approach, this study employs secondary data analyzed through panel data regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) specification based on 210 observations. The results indicate that the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth simultaneously exert a significant effect on poverty rates, explaining 98.25% of the total variation. Partially, local government expenditure and economic growth have a negative and significant effect on poverty rates, suggesting that optimized public budget allocation and labor-intensive economic growth successfully generate a trickle-down effect for lower-income communities. Conversely, the fiscal independence ratio exhibits a counter-intuitive positive and significant effect on poverty. This phenomenon occurs because regional fiscal autonomy remains structurally low (averaging 19.85%), leading local governments to aggressively increase local own-source revenue through small-scale taxes and levies that disproportionately burden the informal sector and vulnerable groups. This study provides valuable insights for regional policy integration, highlighting that poverty alleviation requires a synchronized combination of progressive fiscal redistribution, well-targeted government spending, and the expansion of labor-absorbing economic sectors.

Keywords: Poverty, Fiscal Independence Ratio, Local Government Expenditure, Economic Growth, Fiscal Decentralization

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a multidimensional problem that encompasses not only low income, but also limited access to education, healthcare, and decent living standards, making it a fundamental barrier to improving community welfare at the regional level. At the global level, poverty eradication is a primary target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 1: No Poverty, which aims to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 (Pratama & Zubaidah, 2023).

Theoretically, this condition is explained through the vicious circle of poverty theory proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (1953), which posits that poverty persists due to low productivity resulting from capital deficiency, leading to low income, low savings, reduced investment, and ultimately returning to low productivity forming a self-reinforcing cycle that is difficult to break (Zulher & Ratnasih, 2021).

Indonesia continues to face similar challenges, where poverty reduction progresses slowly and remains vulnerable to economic shocks, as evidenced during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia's poverty rate fluctuated between 2019 and 2024, rising sharply to 10.19% during the

Vol. 02 Year 2026, 2335 – 2344
ISSN: 3109-3337

pandemic in 2020 before gradually declining to 8.57% by 2024; however, the pace of recovery has remained slow (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025).

On the island of Java, Central Java Province consistently records the second-highest poverty rate after the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with an average of 10.83%. Significant disparities exist across districts and municipalities, with Kebumen, Wonosobo, and Brebes Regencies recording the highest poverty rates(Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2025).

The persistently high poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java suggest that regional autonomy, as established under Law Number 23 of 2014, has yet to be optimally implemented. Factors hypothesized to influence poverty include the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth; however, findings from prior studies remain inconsistent.

Several earlier studies focused on pre-pandemic observation periods. For instance, Fitriyanti & Handayani, 2020), examining 35 districts and municipalities in Central Java Province over the period 2012–2016, found that Regional Own-Source Revenue and Special Allocation Funds had a significant negative effect on poverty rates, whereas regional expenditure showed no significant effect. Similarly, Amin et al. (2023) reported that Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) had a significant negative effect on poverty and unemployment, and that fiscal independence was more effective in reducing both poverty and unemployment across 33 provinces in Indonesia during 2013–2019. As these studies predate the COVID-19 period, they are unable to capture the post-pandemic dynamics that substantially altered regional economic structures and local spending patterns.

Studies that specifically analyze the effects of fiscal independence and regional expenditure on poverty in Central Java Province using recent data remain limited. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effects of the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth both partially and simultaneously on poverty rates across 35 districts and municipalities in Central Java Province over the period 2019–2024

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

The vicious circle of poverty theory proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (1953) explains that poverty persists because of underdevelopment, market imperfections, and capital deficiency, all of which contribute to low productivity. Low productivity, in turn, leads to low income among the population. Low income limits the capacity to save, which consequently suppresses investment. Reduced investment perpetuates underdevelopment, and the cycle continues — forming a self-reinforcing trap that is difficult to escape (Zulher & Ratnasih, 2021).

According to Halim (2007), regional financial independence refers to the capacity of local governments to mobilize their own Regional Own-Source Revenue in order to finance both routine operational needs and development activities without significant reliance on central government transfers, in accordance with the principle of decentralization. Accordingly, the fiscal independence ratio serves as a key indicator for evaluating fiscal autonomy and the effectiveness of regional self-governance (Yaqien et al., 2024).

H1: The fiscal independence ratio has a negative effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province during the period 2019–2024.

Musgrave identified three primary functions of government in the economy: allocation, distribution, and stabilization. These three functions underpin the view that local government expenditure constitutes a fiscal policy instrument with significant implications for poverty rates. When allocated effectively and efficiently, government spending is expected to contribute meaningfully to reducing the proportion of the population living in poverty (Putra et al., 2025).

H2: Local government expenditure has a negative effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province during the period 2019–2024.

(Todaro & Smith, 2020) argue that economic growth must be accompanied by job creation, equitable distribution of assets, and improved access to basic services in order to achieve effective poverty reduction. This perspective suggests that as the economy expands, the benefits of growth will "trickle down" from wealthy groups and investors to the poor through mechanisms such as investment, employment generation, and income improvement, all of which can contribute to alleviating poverty.

H3: Economic growth has a negative effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province during the period 2019–2024.

Poverty alleviation is not solely an economic matter; it also requires the active and coordinated involvement of multiple stakeholders, including government, the private sector, and civil society, operating effectively and efficiently. Oates' (1972) theory of fiscal decentralization asserts that the provision of public goods and services is more efficient when carried out by local governments, as they possess more accurate information about the needs of their communities. Furthermore, revenue generated from local sources such as Regional Own Source Revenue incentivizes local governments to broaden their tax base, enhance regional competitiveness, and allocate resources more optimally (Bartolini, 2016).

H4: The fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province during the period 2019–2024.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a quantitative research approach utilizing secondary data analyzed through panel data regression. The cross-sectional dimension comprises 35 districts and municipalities in Central Java Province consisting of 29 regencies and 6 municipalities with varying regional characteristics while the time-series dimension covers annual data spanning the period 2019 to 2024.

The dependent variable in this study is the poverty rate, measured by the percentage of the population living below the poverty line. The independent variables consist of three measures. First, the fiscal independence ratio, calculated as the proportion of Regional Own Source Revenue relative to total regional revenue. Second, local government expenditure, measured by the total realized regional spending. Third, economic growth, represented by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices.

Data on poverty rates and economic growth (GRDP at constant prices) were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS), while data on Regional Own-Source Revenue, total regional revenue, and local government expenditure were sourced from the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan/DJPK) of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. Data analysis was conducted using panel data regression with the following model specification:

$$Poverty_{it} = \beta_{0it} + \beta_1 RKF_{it} + \beta_2 BD_{it} + \beta_3 GDRP_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

Dimana:

$Poverty_{it}$	:	Percentage of the poor population in districts/municipalities in Central Java Province during 2019 - 2024
β_{0it}	:	Constant
$\beta_1 RKF_{it}$	:	Fiscal Independence Ratio in districts/municipalities in Central Java Province during 2019 - 2024
$\beta_2 BD_{it}$	:	Local Government Expenditure in districts/municipalities in Central Java Province during 2019 - 2024
$\beta_3 GDRP_{it}$	:	Economic Growth in districts/municipalities in Central Java Province during 2019 - 2024

ε : Error term
i : Time series, covering the period 2019 - 2024
t : Cross section, comprising 35 districts/municipalities in Central Java Province

Before estimation, classical assumption tests were conducted, including multicollinearity detection through a correlation matrix with a threshold value of 0.85, and heteroscedasticity testing using the Glejser test. Model selection was carried out through three sequential tests: the Chow Test to choose between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and Fixed Effect Model (FEM), the Hausman Test to choose between the FEM and Random Effect Model (REM), and the Lagrange Multiplier Test to choose between the CEM and REM. Model fit was evaluated using the coefficient of determination (R^2), the t-test for partial significance, and the F-test for simultaneous significance, at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The classical assumption tests confirm that the model is free from multicollinearity, as all correlation values among the independent variables fall below the threshold of 0.85. The model also shows no evidence of heteroscedasticity, with all probability values of the independent variables in the Glejser test exceeding $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on both the Chow Test and the Hausman Test, each yielding a probability value of $0.0000 < \alpha = 0.05$, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was selected as the most appropriate estimation model for this study. The estimation results of the Fixed Effect Model based on 210 observations (35 districts/municipalities over 6 years) are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Results Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Description
C	14.25860	28.00715	0.0000	
RKF	0.000475	3.203844	0.0016	Significant
BD	-0.001399	-5.467780	0.0000	Significant
GDRP	-4.78E-05	-3.577289	0.0005	Significant
R-Squared	**0.985569**			
F-statistic	**317.4852**	**Prob: 0.000000**		**Significant**

Source: Processed data, 2026

Based on Table 1, the Adjusted R-squared value of 0.9825 indicates that the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth jointly explain 98.25% of the variation in poverty rates across the 35 districts and municipalities of Central Java Province, while the remaining 1.75% is attributable to other variables outside the model. The F-test result, with a probability value of $0.0000 < \alpha = 0.05$, confirms that all independent variables simultaneously exert a significant effect on poverty rates.

In terms of partial effects, the fiscal independence ratio (FIR) has a positive and significant effect on poverty across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province with coefficient = 0.000475 and t-statistic = 3.2038044. Every one percentage point increase in FIR raises the poverty rate by 0.000475 percentage points, assuming all other variables remain constant. Local government expenditure (LGE) has a negative and significant effect on poverty with coefficient = −0.001399 and t-ststistic = −5.467780. Every IDR 1 billion increase in regional expenditure reduces the poverty rate by 0.001399 percentage points. Economic growth, proxied by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices, has a negative and significant effect on poverty With a coefficient of −0.0000478, and a t-statistic of −3.577. Every IDR 1 billion increase in GRDP reduces the poverty rate by 0.0000478 percentage points.

The individual effects analysis/cross-section effects within the FEM model reveals that regencies structurally exhibit an average poverty baseline that is 5.74 percentage points higher than

municipalities with regency intercept ≈ 15.24% vs. municipality intercept ≈ 9.50%, even after controlling for equivalent levels of FIR, LGE, and GRDP. Brebes Regency (+6.81) and Kebumen Regency (+6.36) record the highest poverty baselines, while Salatiga City (−8.03) and Magelang City (−6.13) record the lowest, reflecting the structurally deeper poverty conditions that persist in regency areas independent of fiscal and economic performance variables.

The Effect of the Fiscal Independence Ratio on Poverty in Districts and Municipalities of Central Java

The findings of this study indicate that the fiscal independence ratio (RKF) has a positive and significant effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province. This result contradicts prior studies, which generally report a negative relationship between fiscal independence and poverty. According to the theory of fiscal decentralization proposed by Oates (1974), regions with a higher degree of fiscal independence should be more responsive to local needs, including poverty alleviation, as the provision of public goods and services is expected to be more efficient when carried out by local governments (Bartolini, 2016). Guntur (2024), found that the regional fiscal independence ratio has a significant negative effect on poverty rates, implying that the higher a region's level of fiscal independence, the lower its poverty rate tends to be.

The results of the data testing and analysis in this study, however, suggest the opposite: the higher the fiscal independence of a district or municipality in Central Java, the higher its poverty rate tends to become. Drawing on the findings of Javaid et al. (2024), the relationship between fiscal decentralization and poverty is not always linear in regions where fiscal independence remains at a low level. Rahmawati et al. (2024), similarly identified a positive relationship between fiscal independence and poverty, attributing this to the still-low fiscal independence ratio observed throughout their study period. Data on the fiscal independence ratio in Central Java can be seen in Figure 1 below:

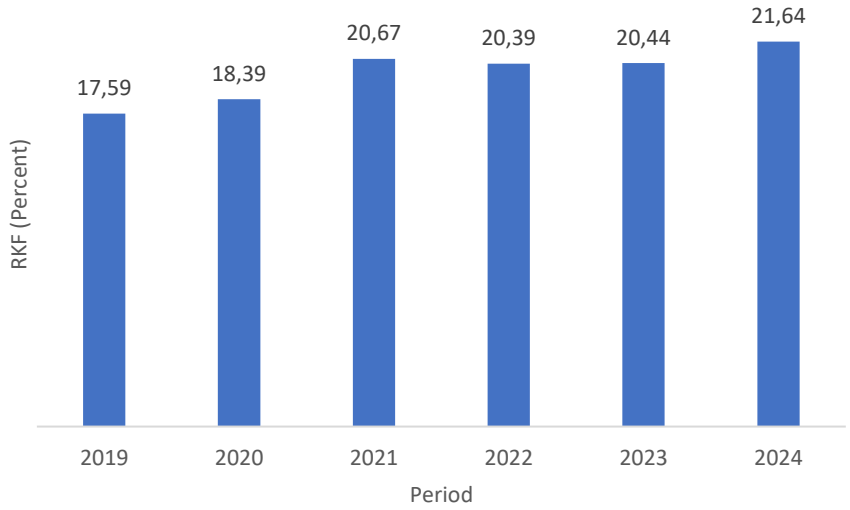


Figure 1. Fiscal Independence Ratio of Central Java Province, 2019-2024
Source: Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan, 2026(processed data)

Based on Figure 1, during the study period, Central Java had an average fiscal independence ratio of only 19.85%, which is classified as low. The increase in RKF in this study does not indicate the achievement of a high level of independence. Rather, this change occurred at a level that remains structurally low and highly dependent on limited revenue sources. Figure 4.9 below shows the comparison of the average Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) and Regional Transfer Funds (TKDD) in districts/cities in Central Java Province from 2019-2024:

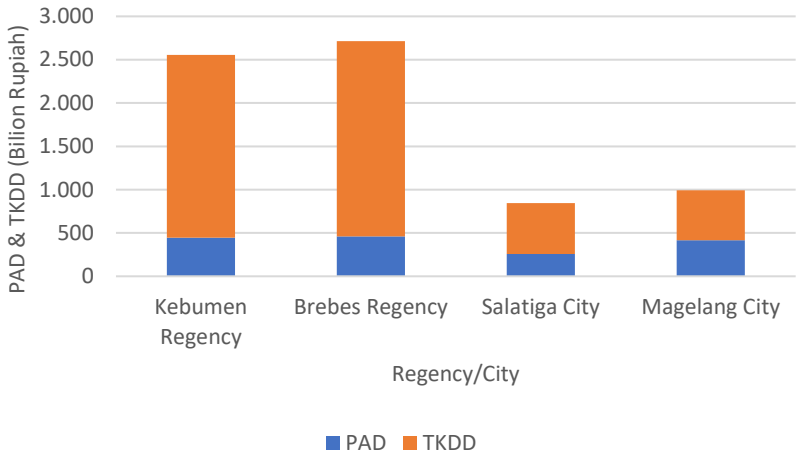


Figure 2. Comparison of Average PAD & TKDD in Districts/Cities in Central Java Province, 2019-2024

Source: Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan, 2026 (processed data)

Based on Figure 2, a striking difference can be seen between PAD and TKDD in four districts/cities in Central Java Province during the 2019-2024 period. Brebes Regency recorded the highest PAD and TKDD, with a dominant TKDD contribution reaching approximately 2,255.77 billion rupiah, far exceeding PAD which only amounted to around 459.08 billion rupiah. A similar condition was also observed in Kebumen Regency, where TKDD contributed 2,108.74 billion rupiah compared to PAD of only around 447.09 billion rupiah. Meanwhile, Salatiga City and Magelang City showed relatively smaller total PAD and TKDD compared to the two regencies, but the same pattern remained evident, namely that TKDD continued to be a larger revenue source than PAD. Figure 2 indicates that regency areas have a higher level of fiscal dependence on central government transfers compared to city areas, while also reflecting the still-low fiscal independence in these districts/cities due to the much smaller contribution of PAD compared to TKDD.

When regions with an economic base that has not yet achieved strong independence are required to increase Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), the sources that are most easily and quickly increased are generally taxes and levies based on local transactions, such as market taxes, small business permit fees, advertisement taxes, and parking fees (Klementinus et al., 2023).The burden of these levies is proportionally felt more heavily by small business operators, the informal sector, and low-income communities, compared to taxes based on large corporations, which are more easily found in urban areas. Thus, an increase in RKF in regions with this type of economic structure has the potential to provide no direct benefit and may even add to the economic burden on poor groups.

The Effect of Local Government Expenditure on Poverty in Districts and Municipalities of Central Java

This study finds that local government expenditure (BD) has a negative and significant effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province. This result is consistent with the public finance theory proposed by Musgrave, which identifies three primary roles of government in the economic system the allocation function, the distribution function, and the stabilization function. These three functions explain how fiscal policy instruments such as regional expenditure are employed to address economic problems that cannot be fully resolved through market mechanisms alone, including poverty.

This finding is in line with Fitriyanti & Handayani (2020), who examined 35 districts and municipalities in Central Java Province over the period 2012-2016 and found that regional expenditure had a negative effect on poverty rates. Similarly, Firdaus et al. (2021) demonstrated

that local government expenditure and fiscal decentralization practices in Aceh effectively reduced poverty levels in the region.

The negative effect of local government expenditure on poverty implies that higher levels of regional spending are associated with lower poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province. This suggests that the budgetary allocations managed by local governments have been effective in carrying out their distribution and allocation functions to reduce the number of people living in poverty. Throughout the period 2019 - 2024, the composition of regional expenditure was not limited to personnel spending, but also directed toward goods and services expenditure, capital expenditure, social assistance, and grants, as presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Composition of Regional Expenditure in Central Java Province, 2019 - 2024 (in billion IDR)

Expenditure Caterogy	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personnel Expenditure	38.388,30	37.226,82	37.095,76	37.260,75	35.316,67	42.872,06
Goods and Services Expenditure	24.063,42	22.557,31	26.142,24	27.736,24	27.246,39	30.978,56
Capital Expenditure	15.513,38	9.914,82	11.376,72	13.215,82	12.026,81	11.603,89
Other Expenditure	28.328,56	31.731,22	29.199,72	27.718,88	27.638,01	30.580,58

Source: Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan, 2026

Based on Table 2, the highest allocation of regional expenditure is directed toward personnel spending. Salaries and allowances paid by local governments are likely to be spent by civil servants in local markets, micro, small, and medium enterprises, and local service providers. This increase in civil servant consumption stimulates local aggregate demand, which in turn supports small businesses owned by the poor, including market traders, food stalls, and local transportation operators. Furthermore, personnel expenditure encompasses not only administrative salaries but also the remuneration of teachers and healthcare workers, who serve as the frontline providers of basic education and health services. Ensuring the welfare of these public service workers guarantees that the poor continue to have access to human capital development through education and healthcare, which is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty in Districts and Municipalities of Central Java

This study finds that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province. This result is consistent with Amin et al. (2023), who demonstrated that GRDP had a significant negative effect on both poverty and unemployment. The findings indicate that every increase in economic growth across districts and municipalities in Central Java contributes meaningfully to reducing the percentage of the population living in poverty.

Positive economic growth reflects an expansion in the production of goods and services within a region. Such growth stimulates demand for factors of production, particularly labor. As the poor are absorbed in the labor market both in the formal and informal sectors household incomes rise, gradually lifting individuals above the poverty line. Todaro & Smith (2020)argue that economic growth must be accompanied by job creation, equitable asset distribution, and improved access to basic services in order to effectively reduce poverty. Although economic growth often originates in large sectors such as manufacturing, the findings of this study indicate the occurrence of a trickle-down effect, whereby economic activity in the leading sectors of each district and municipality has successfully created opportunities for supporting industries and micro-enterprises, which are predominantly operated by lower-income communities.

According to data from the *Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah (2025)* the economic structure of Central Java during 2019 - 2024 was dominated by the Manufacturing Industry sector and the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector both of which are labor-intensive in nature. Output

growth in these sectors directly generates substantial demand for labor, particularly among workers with low to medium skill levels, enabling the poor to participate in the production process and earn stable incomes.

Given that the agricultural sector also ranks among the top three contributors to GRDP, growth in the manufacturing industry likely maintains strong linkages with agriculture. This relationship enhances the value-added of farmers' products and stabilizes producer-level prices, benefiting farmers who are frequently among the most poverty-vulnerable groups. The expansion of the wholesale and retail trade sector further provides space for micro, small, and medium enterprises ecosystems and the informal economy. Growth in this sector facilitates the distribution of goods and services and creates micro-entrepreneurship opportunities for lower-income communities, thereby accelerating the trickle-down effect from macroeconomic growth to household level income.

The Simultaneous Effect of the Fiscal Independence Ratio, Local Government Expenditure, and Economic Growth on Poverty in Districts and Municipalities of Central Java Province

his study finds that the fiscal independence ratio (RKF), local government expenditure (BD), and economic growth (GRDP) jointly exert a significant effect on poverty rates across districts and municipalities in Central Java Province. This result aligns with fiscal decentralization theory, which posits that a region's capacity to manage its finances independently, allocate expenditure appropriately, and stimulate economic growth are interrelated factors in poverty alleviation efforts. This finding is consistent with Amin et al. (2023), who demonstrated that fiscal independence, GRDP, and other variables jointly influence poverty and unemployment levels, as well as with Risdiyanto (2023), who found that fiscal independence and regional expenditure simultaneously affect poverty rates in Papua Province.

The simultaneous significance of the fiscal independence ratio, local government expenditure, and economic growth on poverty confirms that poverty is not driven by a single factor, but rather is the outcome of multiple economic conditions and fiscal policies operating in concert. Amin et al. (2023) further show that fiscally independent regions exhibit greater elasticity in reducing poverty through economic growth compared to fiscally dependent regions, suggesting that economic growth is more effective at reducing poverty when supported by adequate fiscal independence.

Regional expenditure that is allocated wisely and effectively can enhance community access to basic services and economic opportunities, ultimately contributing to poverty reduction (Arfanita, 2023). Productive regional spending drives local economic growth, creates employment, and raises household incomes, thereby gradually lifting vulnerable groups above the poverty line. Economic growth is a critical determinant of poverty reduction outcomes; however, high economic growth that is concentrated among a small segment of the population will fail to reduce poverty if its benefits are not distributed equitably across all social strata, including the most vulnerable groups.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the Fiscal Independence Ratio (FIR) has a positive and significant effect on poverty in districts/cities of Central Java Province during the 2019-2024 period, indicating that an increase in RKF actually increases poverty due to the still-low level of fiscal independence (averaging 19.85%), which causes regions to tend to boost PAD through small-scale taxes and levies that burden the informal sector and low-income communities. In contrast, Local Government Expenditure and Economic Growth each have a negative and significant effect on poverty, where effective regional expenditure allocation can increase aggregate demand through local sectors and MSMEs, while economic growth driven by the manufacturing and large-scale retail trade sectors creates a trickle-down effect through labor absorption. Simultaneously, these three

variables have a significant effect on poverty levels, proving that poverty is the result of the interaction of various economic conditions and fiscal policies working together, thereby requiring policies that integrate progressive fiscal redistribution instruments, improved quality of well-targeted regional expenditure, and strengthening of labor-intensive sectors to ensure that the benefits of economic growth can be felt equally by all segments of society, particularly vulnerable and poor groups in Central Java Province.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Amin, A., Bambang Juanda, & Wiwiek Rindayati. (2023a). Effect of Fiscal Independence and Economic Growth on Reducing Poverty and Unemployment in Indonesia. *Economics, Business, Accounting & Society Review*, *2*(2), 97–109. https://doi.org/10.55980/ebasr.v2i2.62

Arfanita, A. N. I. (n.d.). *Disaggreated Approachh of Regional Government Expenditure and Poverty Eradication in South Sulawesi, Indonesia*.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2025). *Kemiskinan Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah. https://jateng.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MzQjMg==/kemiskinan.html

Bartolini, D. (2016). *Fiscal Decentralisation and Regional Disparities* (OECD Economics Department Working Papers, Vol. 1330). https://doi.org/10.1787/5jlpq7v3j237-en

Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan. (2026, February 19). *Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan Postur Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah*. Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan.

Firdaus, I., Nuryartono, N., & Barreto, R. (2021). Impact of Fiscal Decentralisation on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Aceh Province, Indonesia. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 176–185. https://doi.org/10.32628/ijsrset218130

Fitriyanti, N. I., & Handayani, H. R. (2020). *Diponegoro Journal Of Economics Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad), Dana Alokasi Khusus (Dak), dan Belanja Daerah terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan (Studi Kasus 35 Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2012-2016)*. https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/dje

Guntur, M. (2024). Analisis Hubungan Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah dan Ketergantungan Daerah Terhadap Pengangguran dan Kemiskinan. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, *5*(2), 217–225. https://doi.org/10.15294/edaj.v5i2.22035

Indonesia, B. P. S. (2025). *Jumlah dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi*. Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/3/UkVkWGJVZFNWakl6VWxKVFQwWjVWeTlSZDNabVFUMDkjMw==/jumlah-dan-persentase-penduduk-miskin-menurut-provinsi--2024.html?year=2024

Javaid, M. F., Khan Jadoon, A., Sarwar, A., & Shauket, H. (2024). Does Fiscal Decentralization Reduce Poverty? An Insight from Provincial Level Analysis in Pakistan. *Journal of Social & Organizational Matters*, *3*(1), 112–132. https://doi.org/10.56976/jsom.v

Klementinus, Sagajoka, E., & Sedho, Y. (2023). *Analisis Ekonomi Sumber-Sumber Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD)*. *3*(1), 1–8.

Pratama, M. Y. J., & Zubaidah, S. (2023). Poverty Alleviation Policy Strategy Through Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and Indonesia's Economic Resources. *Government & Resilience*, *1*(1), 66–79. https://doi.org/10.62503/gr.v1i1.6

Putra, S. K., Wahyu Setiani, Dinda Astuti, & Wahjoe Pangestoeti. (2025). Analisis Peran Pemerintah dalam Perekonomian Nasional melalui Tiga Fungsi Utama Fiskal: Alokasi, Distribusi, dan Stabilitas. *JURNAL ILMIAH EKONOMI DAN MANAJEMEN*, *3*(6), 408–416. https://doi.org/10.61722/jiem.v3i6.5380

Rahmawati, R. N., Pratiwi, H. E., Lisniwati, M., & Arfiani, L. D. (2024). Pengaruh Tingkat Kemandirian Fiskal Daerah, DAK, dan Belanja Modal terhadap Kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Manajemen Perbendaharaan*, *5*(2), 115–126. https://doi.org/10.33105/jmp.v5i2.492

Risdiyanto, E. (2023). Analisis Kemandirian Fiskal Dan Belanja Daerah Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Papua. *Jurnal Ekombis Review*, *11*(2), 1813–1822. https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v11i12

[Seri 2010] PDRB Jawa Tengah Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 Menurut Lapangan Usaha (Juta Rupiah), 2010 - 2024. (2025). Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jawa Tengah. https://jateng.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/1/MTY4MyMx/-seri-2010--pdrb-jawa-tengah-atas-dasar-harga-konstan-2010-menurut-lapangan-usaha--juta-rupiah---2010---2023.html

Todaro, M., & Smith, S. (2020). Economic Development, Thirteenth Edition by Todaro & Smith | Pearson. In *Pearson*. https://studylib.net/doc/27805663/economic-development?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Yaqien, A., Sutjipto, H., Desmawan, D., & Harahap, M. N. (2024). Analisis Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah pada Kabupaten dan Kota di Pulau Jawa Tahun 2016-2023. *Jalan Raya Palka No.Km*, *3*.

Zulher, & Ratnasih, C. (2021). Financial development and poverty reduction in developing countries. *Accounting*, *7*(3), 667–674. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2020.12.010