THE EFFECT OF EXPORT, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TAX, EMPLOYEMENT AND GRDP ON THE LOCAL ORIGINAL REVENUE
(Empirical Study in D. I. Yogyakarta Province)
Year 2010-2016

HANIFATUL RASYIDAH

Email: haniefa180996@gmail.com

Faculty of Economics and Business
International Programme of Islamic Economic and Finance
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Jalan Lingkar Selatan, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul Yogyakarta 55183
No. Telp: 0274 38769 (hotline), 0274387656 ext, 199200 No Fax: 0274387649

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze the effect of exports, hotel and restaurant tax, employement and gross regional domestic product to local original revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province Year 2010 - 2016. This research used panel data analysis, the analysis used to find out the effect of independent variable on dependent variable. In addition, panel data analysis is a cross section combination of five regency/city in D. I. Yogyakarta Province are Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunungkidul, Sleman and Yogyakarta City and time series which used in this research during seven years since 2010 - 2016. The result of analysis show that, fixed effect model (FEM) model as the right and appropriate model used in this research. According to the analysis result, export variable (EX), hotel and restaurant tax (HART), employement (EMP) and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) have different impact on local original revenue in DIY. According to validity test, the effect of variable export is significant and positively effect on the Local Original Revenue (PAD). While, hotel and restaurant tax are significantly effect and give positive relation on PAD. Employement has significant and positive effect on PAD. GRDP has insignificant but give positive effect on PAD.

Keywords: Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employement, Regional Gross Domestic Product and Revenue

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh ekspor, pajak hotel dan restoran, dana employement dan produk domestik regional bruto terhadap pendapatan asli daerah di Provinsi DI Yogyakarta Tahun 2010 - 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis data panel, analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel independen pada variabel dependen. Selain itu, analisis data panel merupakan kombinasi cross section lima kabupaten / kota di Provinsi DI Yogyakarta yaitu Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunungkidul, Sleman dan Kota Yogyakarta dan time series yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini selama tujuh tahun sejak 2010 - 2016. Hasil dari Analisis menunjukkan bahwa, model fixed effect model (FEM) sebagai model yang tepat dan tepat digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Menurut hasil analisis, variabel ekspor (EX), pajak hotel dan restoran (HART), ketenagakerjaan (EMP) dan produk domestik regional bruto (PDRB) memiliki dampak yang berbeda terhadap pendapatan asli daerah di DIY. Menurut uji validitas, pengaruh variabel ekspor adalah signifikan dan memiliki efek positive pada Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD). Sementara, pajak hotel dan restoran memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan dan memiliki hubungan positif pada PAD.

Ketenagakerjaan berpengaruh signifikan dan memiliki hubungan positive terhadap PAD. PDRB berpengaruh tidak signifikan akan tetapi memiliki hubungan positif terhadap PAD.

Kata kunci: *Ekspor, Pajak Hotel Dan Restoran, Ketenagakerjaan, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, dan Pendapatan*

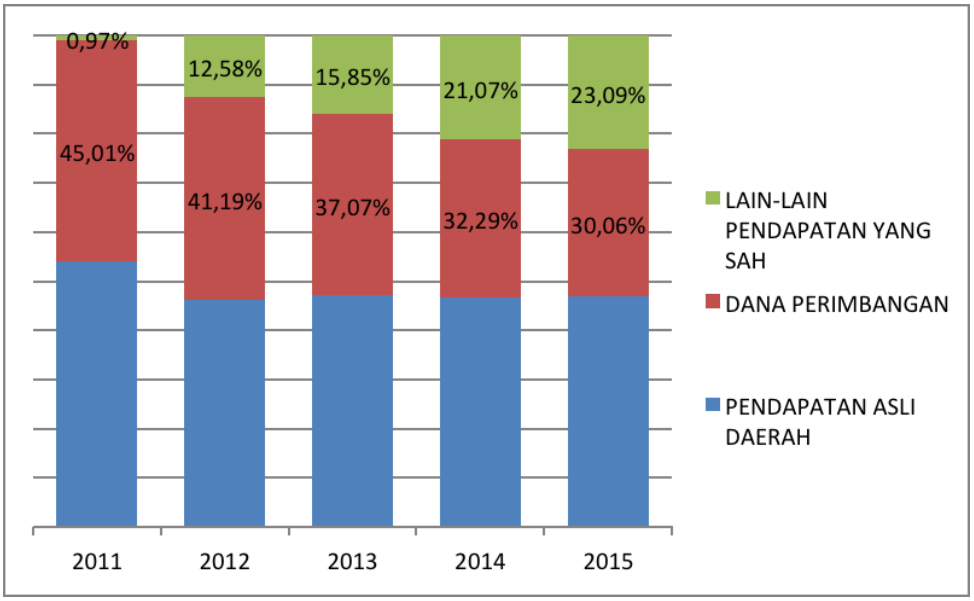
A. **BACKGROUND**

D. I. Yogyakarta is the one of Province in Indonesia which has good in the structuring of Province including city and all complete with infrastructure and facility which give good services for all society who live around D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Good condition one of Province it may caused by the good management which come from Governor and all Government which has responsibility to develop D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Beside that, good in the structuring of Province comes from the condition of Regional income in the central or in each Regency and City.

According to FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) Income shall be the inflows or other increases in the value of the assets of a business unit or the cessation of its debts or a combination thereof in a period as a result of the delivery or production of goods, the delivery of services, or the carrying out of other activities which constitute the main or continuing central operations of the enterprise. In Act Number 32 of 2004 on the regional government explain that the source of regional income consists of (a) Local Original Income such as (i) local taxes, (ii) local retributions, (iii) the results of regional-owned enterprises, and the result of separated regional wealth management, and (iv) other legitimate Local Original Revenue, (b) balancing funds, (c) regional loans, (d) other native regional revenues.

According to the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistic) Local Original Revenue (PAD) is revenue that will be held based on local regulations in accordance with the legislation for the purposes of financing their activities. Local Original Revenue become the one of source income in each region which has influence to the economy growth.

Growth of PAD which is base on the income in each variable such as local tax, retribution tax (local levy), and another income which is come from the result of local resources such as export, hotel and restaurant tax.



Source : Pemda DIY

Figure 1
Proportion Regional Income in D. I. Yogyakarta (2011-2015)

The table above shows the Government success to increase the amount of Regional Income from 2011-2015. If observed based on the proportion of its income, For the local Original Revenue Local government takes the biggest role compared to the Balancing Fund and Other Legitimate Income. In 2011, the Original Revenue accounted for 54.03% of Regional Income, which was followed by the Fund Balance (45.01%) and Other Legitimate Income (0.69%). Although the value of PAD continues to increase from 2012 to 2015, the portion decreases from 54.03% after 2011 and steady in the range of 46% - 47%. Other Proportions Legal Income has increased significantly and the opposite Balancing Funds tend to decrease. This change in proportion is caused by the coming into effect of Law Number 13 the Year 2013 on Regional Privileges Yogyakarta specialties

that make the central government allocate funds privileges begin in 2013. Privileged funds are included in other posts legal revenue.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Type Of Research

The goal of this research is to give an explaination how the effect and the contribution from export (Ex), hotel and restaurant tax (HART), employement (EMP) and Gross domestic product of Region (GRDP) on the local original revenue or PAD in D. I. Yogyakarta. From the goal of this research, so the type or research plan that will use in this research is Quantitative research which is accomodated secondary data as the main source of data and give the explanation to know the real contribution and influence from the fluctuation of income result from the data that used in this research.

2. Data and Source Of Data

Data that used in this research are : 1) Data on the number of Export, 2) Data on the number of the amount of income which come from Hotel and Restaurant Tax, 3) Data on the number of Employement, 4) Data on the number of Gross Domestic Product of Region, 5) Data on the number of Local Original Revenue/PAD. All of data calculated per year in four Regencies and one City in D. I. Yogyakarta.

This data obtained from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Province of D. I. Yogyakarta and Government Tourism Office, journal or article and book printing which can give any informations that have relation with export, tourism sector, general allocation fund, gross domestic product of Region and local original revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta.

Data collection was carried out with the technical archive or documentation from Central Bureau of Statistic and the year of research start from 2010 until 2016.

3. The Definition of Operational Variable

The definition of operational variable is one of definition that given to the one of variable by giving the meaning or give specific activity or give and implement one of operational to measure the variable or construct (Nasir 1999). The definition of Operational Variable in this research are:

1. Independent Variable (X) :

a). Export (X_1), is all of amount of export value which has been calculated from all amount of goods and services which sale in the outside Regency in the D. I. Yogyakarta through district area which exist in DIY and the total amount taken during the research time (USD).

b). Hotel and Restaurant Tax (X_2), is the total amount of income which calculated by Tourism Government which come from tourism sector in D. I. Yogyakarta (RP).

c). Employement (X_3), is the total amount of population or people who work and have age around 15 years old and more then live in D. I. Yogyakarta Province.

d). Gross Domestic Product of Region (X_4), is all of amount which calculated from additional value of goods and services in all economic activity in D. I. Yogyakarta (RP).

2. Dependent Variable (Y)

Local Original Revenue (PAD) is the amount of original revenue that Government collect from some sources of fund which measure by the law and amount of revenue taken during research time.

4. Analysis Methods

Technique regression that will use in this research is Data Panel because in this research the regression will do in different times but still series and also different regions but still in one area (Province) or covers by one object. Data panel is a combination of

time series and cross-sectional data. According to Agus Widarjono 2009, using data panel in one of observation have some profits obtained. First, data panel is the combination of two data are : First, time series and cross section capable to prepare more data so more produce the bigger degree of freedom. Second, combination information from time series data and cross section can overcome the problem that appear when there is an omitted-variable.

There are three models of data panel are: common effext model, fixed effect model and random effect model. From all model, must be chosen only one better to use in this research using hausman test and chow test. Hausman test is the test which determine what is better between random effect model and fixed effect model. While, chow test is the test which is determine what is better between fixed effect model and common effect model.

C. DATA ANALYSIS

1. Test Quality of Data (Classic Assumption for Data Panel)

a. Multicolnearity Test

This test need to do because linier regression use more than one independent variable and if independent variable only one we don't need to do multicolnearity test again. Base on the result of this test in this research we found the result on table below.

Table 1

The Result from Multicolnearity Test

	_KULON PROGO	_BANTUL	_GUNUNG KIDUL	_SLEMAN	_YOGYA KARTACITY
_KULON PROGO	1.000000	-0.349753	0.022612	-0.590395	-0.217076
_BANTUL	-0.349753	1.000000	-0.254799	0.726015	0.241958
_GUNUNGKIDUL	0.022612	-0.254799	1.000000	-0.299030	-0.395280
_SLEMAN	-0.590395	0.726015	-0.299030	1.000000	0.681118
_YOGYA KARTACITY	-0.217076	0.241958	-0.395280	0.681118	1.000000

Source : Data Processed by Eviews, Learn more in appendix

The conclusion as can be seen from table 5.1 above, if the result from correlation matrix (multicolnearity test) is less than 0.9 it means data free from any symptoms of multicolnearity. As can be seen from the table there is no one result highest than 0.9 it means all of data can be assumed free from multicolnearity.

b. Heteroscedastocity Test

Hetero's symptoms usually happen in cross section data of the time series. From this test we will know the condition about the data that used in this research. The detection result will explain in the table below.

Table 2

Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Prob.
C	0.6412
LN_EX?	0.4709
LN_HART?	0.9593
LN_EMP?	0.7091
LN_GRDP?	0.8300

Source: *Data Processed by Eviews 7, Learn more in Appendix*

The conclusion as can be seen from table 5.2 above, Data will free from any hetero's symptom if the regression result highest than 5% or same with 0.5. According to the table above, the time start from 2010 – 2016. The result of Probability value higher than 0.05 (Prob.Value > 0.05) it means all data free from any kinds of Hetero's symptom.

2. Analysis Model of Data Panel

This research use data panel model for regression estimation method and all would regress use three approaches, are Commond Effect Model (CEM) with Ordinary Least Square (OLS) approach or little quadrate technique, Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

which often mention as technique Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV), and Random Effect Model (REM) which is usually mention as Error Component Model (ECM) or Generalized Least Square (GLS) technique. Literally, the researcher will try to compare both Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) to know what is the best or appropriate model from three models as the one of regression tool that can be used in this research base on the result of probability value and R-square that show from the regression result.

The goal of this regression is to know the effect of each independent variables such as Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employement and Gross Region Domestic Product to the dependent variable which use Local Original Revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province include five regency/city start from 2010 – 2016 (during seven years). This regression use Eviews 7 as the detection's tool.

The selection model which use all analysis test which exist in data panel will explain by the tabel below :

Table 3
Estimation Result Toward The Effect of Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employement and Gross Region Domestic Product On The Local Original Revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province

Dependent variable: Local Original Revenue	MODEL		
	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect
Constanta	-41.61507	-36.07990	-41.61508
Standard Error	17.22155	12.20864	11.52947
Probability	0.0220	0.0066	0.0011
LN_EX (Export)	1.061433	0.330328	1.061433
Standard Error	0.446699	0.101980	0.299056
Probability	0.0241	0.0033	0.0013
LN_HART(Hotel and Restaurant Tax)	-0.048801	0.352083	-0.048801
Standard Error	0.448930	0.176986	0.300550
Probability	0.9142	0.0573	0.8721
LN_EMP (Employement)	11.66830	3.436579	11.66830
Standard Error	1.685212	1.175457	1.128215
Probability	0.0000	0.0071	0.0000
LN_GRDP (Gross Region Domestic Product)	-6.242964	0.071523	-6.242964
Standard Error	1.648648	0.179823	1.103736
Probability	0.0007	0.6941	0.0000
R2 (R-Squared)	0.730354	0.997377	0.730354
F-Statistic	20.31427	1235.837	20.31427
Probability (F-Statistic)	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Durbin Watson Stat	0.614341	1.5617777	0.614341

Source: Data Proccesed by Eviews 7. Learn more in appendix

From the table above we will try to detect what is the best test that suitable to analyze this estimation. There are three steps are:

1.Common Effect Model

2. Fixed Effect Model

3.Random Effect Model

The data that used in this research to regress already made become simple one to make easy in the regression and it use Log or LN model and the real data will be attached in the appendix.

1. Hausman Test Result

Hausman test need to do to know what is the best estimation method between Random Effect Model and Fixed Effect Model.

H0 : Random Effect

H1 : Fixed Effect

If the probability of Chi-Square higher than Alpha 5% it will be better to use random effect, so the estimation result will be explain by the table below :

Table 4
Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effect - Hausman Test **Pool : PANEL** **Test cross-section random effect**			
Test Summary	**Chi-Sq. Statistic**	**Chi-Sq. D.f**	**Prob.**
Cross-section random	40.933988	4	0.0000

Source : Data Proccesed by Eviews 7. Learn more in Appendix

From the table above, we know that the Probability value is small than 0,005 it means the condition of H_0 is rejected. So, because of that the Probability value = 0.0000, it means the Confidence Level is 95% so the conclusion from this Hausman Test, the data that had by this model suitable to use **Fixed Effect Model.**

2. Chow Test Result

In Chow test data panel will estimated use fixed effect specification to what is better mode that can be use between fixed effect or common effect.

H0 : Common Effect

H1 : Fixed Effect

If the amount of probability Chi-Square less than alpha 5% it means H0 is rejected, so the best estimation way is fixed effect. Than the estimation result will explain by the table below :

Table 5

Chow Test Result

Redundant Fixed Effect Test **Pool : PANEL** **Test cross-section fixed effects**			
Effect Test	**Statistic**	**d.f.**	**Prob.**
Cross-section F	10.233497	4,26	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	33.096362	4	0.0000

Source: Data Processed by Eviews 7. Learn more in Appendix

From the data Proccesed above which is use Eviews 7 as the tool, then the Probability Value of Cross-Section and Chi-Square that found is around 0.0000. The Probability Value is less than 0.05 (0.0000 < 0.05) it means H_0 is rejected. The conclusion is with the confidence level 95% **Fixed Effect Model** better to used in this research.

3. Regression Result of Data Panel Model

After doing statistic test to determine the model which can chosen in this research, so the conclusion of estimation model that used in this reesearch is fixed effect model. This approach model in data panel only combine between time series and cross section data. This model not attention to the dimensions of time also individual so can assume that the behavior of data in all regency and city is the same in various period. The table below show the data estimation result with the amount of observation around five regency/city during 2010-2016 (7 years).

Table 6

The Conclusion Of Regression Result from Fixed Effect Model (2010 – 2016)

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	T.Statistic	Prob
Constant Value	-36.07990	12.20864	-2.955276	0.0066
LN_EX(Export)	0.330328	0.101980	3.239142	0.0033
LN_HART (Hotel And Restauran Tax)	0.352083	0.176986	1.989329	0.0573
LN_EMP (Employement)	3.436579	1.175457	2.923611	0.0071
LN_GRDP(Gross Region Domestic Product)	0.071523	0.179823	0.397740	0.6941
R^2 (R-Squared)	0.997377			
Probability (F-Statistic)	0.000000			

Source : Data Processed. Learn more in Appendix

From the estimation result above, can made the data analysis model to the factors which are give effect and influence in the regency/city in D. I. Yogyakarta Province and all can be summed up with the equation below :

$$LN\_PAD_{it} = \beta 0 + \beta 1*LN\_EX_{it} + \beta 2*LN\_HART_{it} + \beta 3*LN\_EMP_{it} + \beta 4*LN\_GRDP_{it} + \varepsilon$$

Information :

LN_PAD : Local Original Revenue

β0 : Contant

LN_EX : Export

LN_HART: Hotel And Restaurant Tax

LN_EMP : Employement

LN_GRDP: Gross Regional Domestic Product

i : Regency/City

t : Period of time

ε : Error Term

From the equation above can found the regression result such as :

$$LN\_PAD = -36.07990 + 0.330328\ LN\_EX + 0.352083\ LN\_HART + 3.436579\ LN\_EMP + 0.071523\ LN\_GRDP + \varepsilon$$

$\beta 0$ = The value -36.07990 can be interpreted if all of independent variable (Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employementand GRDP) considered constant or not having any changes so the amount of Local Original Revenue (PAD) -36.07990%.

$\beta 1$ = The value 0.330328 can be interpreted if the amount of Export increase 1%, so the amount of PAD increase around 0.330328% with the assumption PAD is constant.

$\beta 2$ = The value 0.352083 can be interpreted if the amount of Hotel and Restaurant Tax increase 1%, so the amount of PAD will increase around 0.352083% with the assumption of PAD is constant.

$\beta 3$ = The value 3.436579 can be interpreted if the amount of Employement increase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 3.436579% with the assumption of PAD is constant.

$\beta 4$ = The value 0.071523 can be interpreted if the amount of GRDP increase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 0.071523% with the assumption of PAD is constant.

Table 7

Regional Effect

Regional/City	Regional Effect	Independent Variable	Coefficient Regression
Kulonprogo	5.377723	Export	0.330328
Bantul	1.158080	Hotel and Restaurant Tax	0.352083
Gunungkidul	1.442584	Employement	3.436579
Sleman	1.255746	GRDP	0.071523
Yogyakarta City	-9.234134	C	-36.07990

Source: Data Processed by Eviews 7 for data panel estimation

As can be seen from the table above which show the estimation result on the local original revenue between all regency/city in D. I. Yogyakarta. All can be interpreted such as :

a. $LN\_PAD_{(Kulonprogo)}$ = 5.377723 (regional effect) -36.07990 + 0.330328*$LN\_Ex_{kulonprogo}$ + 0.352083*$LN\_HART_{kulonprogo}$ + 3.436579*$LN\_EMP_{kulonprogo}$ + 0.071523*$LN\_GRDP_{kulonprogo}$

b. LN_PAD_{Bantul} = 1.158080 (regional effect) -36.07990 + 0.330328*LN_EX_{Bantul} + 0.352083*LN_HART_{Bantul} + 3.436579*LN_EMP_{Bantul} + 0.071523*LN_PDRB_{Bantul}

c. $LN\_PAD_{Gunungkidul}$ = 1.442584(regional effect) -36.07990 + 0.330328*$LN\_EX_{Gunungkidul}$ + 0.352083*$LN\_HART_{Gunungkidul}$ + 3.436579$LN_EMP_{Gunungkidul}$ + 0.071523*$LN\_{PDRBGunungkidul}$

d. LN_PAD_{Sleman} = 1.255746 (regional effect) -36.07990 + 0.330328*LN_EX_{Sleman} + 0.352083*LN_HART_{Sleman} + 3.436579*LN_EMP_{Sleman} + 0.071523*LN_PDRB_{Sleman}

As can be seen from the estimation model above, there are cross-section's effect which are different in each regency and city which exist in D. I. Yogyakarta Province on the amount of local original revenue over there. Kulonprogo, Bantul, Gunungkidul, and Sleman regency have cross-section (regional effect) value are positive which can be seen from the amount of coefficient regression and only Yogyakarta City has negative effect.

From the regression result which already attached above, so the conclusion from the result of statistic test, are:

1. Coefficient Regression from Probability (F Statistic)

   Base on the result which explained from Fixed Effect Model, known the value of F calculate around 0,000000, it means the amount of sig is 0,000000 < 0,05. In another word the variable of Export (EX), Hotel And Restaurant Tax (HART), Employement (EMP) and Gross Region Domestioc Product (GRDP) directly have significant effect and influence on the Local Original Revenue (PAD) in D. I. Yogyakarta Province including four regency and one city which are exist over there.

2. Determination Coefficient of Goodness of Fit Test (R^2)

   Base on the result that explained from Fixed Effect Model (FEM), the result of R^2 is 0.997377 which can assumption become 99% variety of variable fit to dependent and independent variable in this reserch such as Export, Tourism Sector, General Allocation Fund and Gross Region Domestic Product. Beside that, the rest around 0.1 or 1% will be explain by another variable outside variables which is used in this research.

3. Parcial Regression (T-Test) and Result Analyses

Table 8

Statistic Test from Fixed Effect

Independent Variable	Coefficient Regression	T-Statistic	Probability	Standard-Prob
Export	0.330328	3.239142	0.0033	5%
Hotel and Restaurant Tax	0.352083	1.989329	0.0573	5%
Employement	3.436579	2.923611	0.0071	5%
GRDP	0.071523	0.397740	0.6941	5%

Source: Data Processed by Eviews 7 for data panel estimation

As can be seen from the table above, to know the effect of independent variable (Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employement and GRDP) on the Local Original Revenue (PAD), so need to do statistic test are :

a. The effect of export on the local original revenue

The analysis result which can be seen from the table above, show the export variable has t-statistic around 3.239142 and has probability value around 0.0033 with the confident level 5% so the export variable individually effect significantly on the local original revenue (PAD) in D. I. Yogyakatrta Province. Export variable has coefficient regression around 0.330328 show that export variable influence positively to the PAD in D. I. Yogyakarta Province. It means if export variable incerase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 0.330328%.

b. The effect of hotel and restaurant tax on the local original revenue

Base on the analysis result, hotel and restaurant tax variable have t-statistic around 1.989329 and have probabilty value 0.0573 with confident level 5%. So hotel and restaurant tax variable individually effect significantly on the local original revenue (PAD) in D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Hotel and restaurant tax variable have coefficient regression around 0.352083 which have influence positively to the PAD in all regency/city which exist in DIY. It means, if the amount of hotel and restaurant tax variable increase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 0.352083%.

c. The effect of employement on the local original revenue

Base on the result analysis which is show the amount of t-statistic around 6.923933 and has probability value 0.0071 which is less than 5% it means, employement variable significantly effect on the local original revenue (PAD). Employement variable has coefficient regression around 3.436579 which has mean if the amount of employement increase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 3.436579%.

d. The effect of GRDP on the local original revenue

According to the analysis result which show the amount of t-statistic around 0.397740 and has probability value 0.6941 which higher than 5%. It means, GRDP variable insignificant effect on the local original revenue (PAD). But the variable will significant if confident level higher than 60% equivalent with the probibality value around 0.6941. GRDP variable has coefficient regression 0.071523 which has means GRDP still give positive influence on the PAD and if there increasing 1% from GRDP variable it will increase the amount of PAD around 0.071523%.

2. **Analysis Result**

Base on the regression result with use Fixed Effect Model (FEM) which already choosen as the method that use in this research and it already explain before. So, in this analysis result try to explain the result of experiment which relate between Export, Hotel And Restaurant Tax, Employement and Gross Regional Domestic Product to the Local Original Revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province and all can be interpreted such as:

1. The Effect of Export on the Local Original Revenue

Export variable has significant and positive effect on Local Original Revenue (PAD). It means, if the amount of export which accepted by some regencies/city in D. I. Yogyakarta Province is significant in the maximum point 0.05 or equivalent of 5% in confidence level around 95% because the probability value 0.0033 which is less than 0.05, it means the variable is significant and give positive effect on the Local Original Revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Base on the value of coefficient regression which show in the point 0.330328 has meaning if the amount of export increase 1% it will increase the amount of PAD around 0.330328%, cateris paribus. The positive relation here can be interpreted, if variable which exist in the right side model

(independent variable) increased/decreased, so the variable which exist in the left side will follow in the same direction to increase/decrease.

The condition of economy will be better if the amount of export higher than import, it will shows the economic in that area have good in power. Export become one of economic condition which can give positive influence to the development of economic in country or regional area. Than if the amount of export which come from goods and services in that area of Regencies and city absolutely it will increase the amount of regional income or Local Original Revenue in that area it self.

There are some benefits which is can be the reason why each regency and city must perform export, such as export can fulfill the society needs, increase regional income, increase economic society, improve the development of industry, earn goods and services which is can not found in own region, also expanding markets and adding profit, (Martono 2014).

While, the negative influence which caused of export is causing scarcity of goods in that area. Without good management export will make scarcity because of the consumption increase and the quantity of good not enough to fulfill all of society's needs.

2. The Effect of Hotel and Restaurant Tax on the Local Original Revenue

Hotel and restaurant tax have significant and positive effect on the Local Original Revenue (PAD). It means, if the amount of hotel and restaurant tax (HART) which accepted by some regencies/city in Province of D. I. Yogyakarta has significant effect in point 0.05 or equivalent of 5% and the amount of confident level is 95% because the amount of probability value is 0.0573 and automatically give sifignificant effect on PAD. Beside that, the amount of coefficient regression of HART is 0.352083 which has meaning if the amount of HART increase 1% it will increase the amount of

PAD around 0.352083%. Than, positive effect which appear from HART as independent variable in the right side will followed by increasing the amount of PAD in the left side which is become dependent variable.

According to the regression result hotel and restaurant tax has positive effect on the Local original revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province. In reality, D. I. Yogyakarta Province receive income from tourism sector which comes from entertain and atraction taxes, object retributions, license retributions and retribution on the use of local Government owned asset and all become the source of Local original revenue which is can increase the amount economic growth in D. I. Yogyakarta Province.

Wisnu Budi Irianto as the head of DPDPK office in Yogyakarta, stated that," 90 percent of obedient taxpayers are large business taxpayers like five-star hotels and big frenchise restaurants in Yogyakarta City, 10 percent of which are usually small stalls and there are exactly 490 taxpayers hotels and restaurants of a total of 700 hotels and restaurants that are orderly paying taxes. If all of hotel and restaurant doing taxpayers it will better to increase the regional income.

3. The Effect of Employement on the Local Original Revenue

Employement variable has significant effect on Local Original Revenue (PAD) because the amount of Probability value is 0.0033 which less than 0.05 or equivalent of 5% in the confident level around 95%. Employement variable will give positive effect to increase the amount of regional income, it can be seen from the amount of coefficient regression from employement variable 3.436579. From the result can be interpreted if the amount of employement increase 1% it will increase the amount of local original revenue around 3.436579%. Beside that, employement variable in D. I. Yogyakarta Province will give positive influence and effect on the growth of PAD it self. The positive relation can be interpreted if the amount of

employement which as independent variable increased/decreased it will folllowed by dependent variable or PAD.

Because of the result show the positive effect, so the government must provide any kinds of programme which can empower all employement such as giving training in skill, improve all employement sector to increase the quality, improve awareness and participation's society to increase the enthusiastic from society in the work. If all category can be done, it will give positive effect in the economic continously.

Djojohadikusumo (1991) that "Economic development is an effort to increase income per capita and increase productivity per capita by adding capital equipment and adding skills".

Increased income per capita means, generally increase the welfare of the community. Meanwhile, economic development will occur if there is an increase in income per capita of population. Income Per capita is used to measure the welfare of a region.

According to Todaro (2000) population growth and labor force growth (AK) is traditionally regarded as one of the positive factors that spur economic growth. A larger number of workers means increasing production levels, while greater population growth means greater domestic market size. Yet it is still questionable whether the true rate of rapid population growth will actually have a positive or negative impact on its economic development.

4. The Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product to the Local Original Revenue

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) variable has insignificant effect on the Local Original Revenue (PAD) value because the amount of probability value is higher than 0.05 or equivalent of 5% in the confident level around 95%. As can be seen from the result the amount probability value is 0.6941 show insignificant value

to the Local Original Revenue as the dependent variable. According to the amount coefficient regression 0.071523 which has meanig if the amount of GRDP increase 1% it will increase 0.071523% at the point significant level 0.6941. Because if the amount of significant level higher than 0.05 it will not give any effect and influence on the local original revenue in all regency/city which exist in
D.I. Yogyakarta Province.

Another macroeconomic indicator derived from GRDP is the rate of economic growth. The dynamics of DIY's economic growth over the past five years have been overshadowed by national economic conditions that have not shown a positive trend. By 2015 the achievement of DIY growth is at its lowest point, at 4.9 percent, compared to four years earlier which is still above 5 percent. In the midst of the economic downturn, several categories of business fields are still able to grow impressively above 7 percent, namely: financial services, other services, corporate services, education services, and and health services and social activities, (Bapedda DIY 2016).

The region which has high intensity in economic activity absolutely has relationship with Gross Region Domestic Product (GRDP) it happen because GRDP become the important indicator to know the economic condition in one of the region including regencies and city.

The argument from Santosa and Rahayu (2005) The relationship between Local original revenue and GRDP is in functional relationship, it happens because GRDP include one of function from Local Original Revenue. If the amount of GRDP increase it will increase the regional income to finance the development programme in the area. Then it will improve the government’s services to the society which is

expected to increase the productivity and economic activities to create welfare between government and society.

D. CONCLUSION

D. I. Yogyakarta is the one of Province which is exist in Indonesia and has many potentials thing which can be operate by the Regional Government. The capability which is exist in D. I. Yogyakarta Province believed able to increase the economic growth continously. D. I. Yogyakarta also become special Province because of good in the development and also good in the structuring province and city. D. I. Yogyakarta also has their own way to manage the Government including manage financial distribution in all aspect to develop infrastructure and facility which benefit for all society who live there. This research about the Effect of Export, Hotel and Restaurant Tax, Employement and Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Local Original Revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta. According to the result of analysis the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable give influence and contribution which has different because not all Probability value is significant in point 0.05 or equivalent of 5%.

According to the research analysis result that made in this research, the writer take conclusion, are :

a. Export variable significantly effect and give positive effect on the amount of Local Original Revenue (PAD) in all of regency and city which is exist in the D. I. Yogyakarta Province. This result show that, there are growth influence in economic activity if the government develop export it self.

b. Hotel and Restaurant Tax variable significantly effect on the amount of Local Original Revenue in all regency and city which is exist in the D. I. Yogyakarta Province. The existence of hotel and restaurant significantly give positive effect on the growth of local original revenue in D. I. Yogyakarta Province.

c. Employement variable significantly effect on the amount of Local Original Revenue in all Regency and City in D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Because of the Prob. Value less than the significant standard which has meaning increasing the amount of employement will increase the amount of PAD. Beside that, the result show the same argument with the hypothesis before and the growth of employement also give positive effect on the growth of PAD in all regency/city in D. I. Yogyakarta.

d. Gross regional domestic product variable give insignificant effect on the amount of local original revenue in all regency and city which is exist in the D. I. Yogyakarta Province. Because the amount of prob. Value is far from significant standard which use 5%. In the relation, GRDP give positive effect on the growth of PAD it means, the Government must develop the commodity good and services which is come from each regency an city to increase the Local Original Revenue and also increase the productivity in economic sector.

E. REFERENCE

Agus Tri Basuki, Imamudin Yuliadi. *Electronic Data Processing.* Yogyakarta: Danisa Media, Edisi Pertama 2014.

Amadeo, Kimberly. "The Balance." https://www.thebalance.com/what-is-economic-growth-3306014 (accessed March Saturday 3, 2018).

Azis, Iwan Jaya. *Ilmu Ekonomi Regional Dan Beberapa Aplikasinya Di Indonesia.* Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 1994.

Basuki, Imamudin Yuliadi dan Agus Tri. *Electronic Data Processing (SPSS 15 dan Eviews 7).* Yogyakarta: Danisa Media, 2014.

D.I.Yogyakarta, BPS. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Provins Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Menurut Lapangan Usaha 2012-2016.* Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta: ©Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, CV Mahata, 2017.

Mangkoesoebroto,Guritno. *Ekonomi Publik.* Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta, Cetakan ketiga, November 1995.

Darwin, MBP. *Pajak Daerah & Retribusi daerah.* Jakarta: Penerbit Mitra Wacana Media, 2010.

Suparmoko,M.A., PhD. *Keuangan Negara Dalam Teori dan Praktek.* Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta, Edisi Kelima, Mei 2000.

Haruni Ode, Nurjannah Ladjin. "Analisis Pengaruh Retribusi Daerah Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Kabupaten Banggai."

Mankiw, Gregory. *Principles of Economics.* South-Western: Thomson Learning, 2004.

—. *Teori Makroekonomi.* Jakarta: Penerbit Airlangga, 2000.

Martinez, Luis R. "Source of Revenue and Local Government Performance : Evidence From Colombia." *Job Market Paper*, 2015.

Martono. "Pengaruh Ekspor Impor dalam perkembangan perekonomian Di Indonesia." 2014.

N. Gregory Mankiw, Euston Quah, Peter Wilson. *Principles of Economics: An Asia Edition (Volume 2).* Singapore: Cengage Learning , 2008.

Nasir, Moh. *Metode Penelitian.* Jakarta: Cetakan Ketiga, Ghalia Indonesia , 1999.

Nursetyo. "Analisis Pengaruh Variabel Makroekonomi Regional Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Perkotaan (Studi Kasus 44 Kota di Indonesia Tahun 2007-2010)." 2013.

Prakarsa, Febrian Dwi. "Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Daerah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi ." *Jurnal ilmiah Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya.*

Robert A.Collinge, Ronald M.Ayers. *Economics by Design Principles and issues.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc, 2000.

Saptawibawa. "Manajement Keuangan Daerah." *saptawibawa.blogspot.co.id.* http://saptawibawa.blogspot.co.id/2012/08/manajemen-keuangan-daerah.html (accessed Agustus 2012).

Setiartiti, Lilies. "Analisis Kemampuan Keuangan Daerah Dalam Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah." *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Studi Pembangunan*, November 2002- April 2003: 141-153.

Soekarnoto. "Pengaruh PDRB, UMK, Inflasi, Dan Investasi Terhadap Pengangguran." *Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 2014.

Sunanto. "Analisis Pengaruh Pajak Daerah Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Di Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin." *ACSY Politeknik Sekayu*, 2015: 3-8.

Ulbrich, Holley H. *Public Finance In Theory and Practice.* United States of America: Thomson Learning, 2003.

Widarjono, Agus. *Ekonometrika Teori dan Aplikasi untuk Ekonomi dan Bisnis.* Yogyakarta: Cetakan Kesatu, Ekonosia Fakultas Ekonomi UII, Edisi Kedua 2007.

Yuliadi, Imamuddin. "Aspek Ekonomi Kebijakan Otonomi daeral." *JESP*, April 2001: 42-51.