ABSTRACT

Poverty remains a persistent issue worldwide, including in developing countries such as Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the impact of transfer revenue on poverty levels across all provinces in Indonesia. The research population comprises all provinces in Indonesia, with a sample consisting of 34 provinces from 2018 to 2022.

This study employs a quantitative method with a multiple regression approach to examine the relationships between variables. The data used is secondary data obtained from the official websites of the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DPJK) and Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The regression estimation model applied in this study is the Random Effect Model (REM), also known as the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) model.

The findings indicate that transfer revenue has a negative and significant impact on poverty levels. The General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a positive and significant effect, whereas the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) have a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

Keywords*: Transfer Revenue, DAU, DAK, DBH, Poverty Levels.*