

## INTISARI

Kelembagaan ekonomi desa, khususnya koperasi dan pasar, dipandang sebagai institusi yang berpotensi memperkuat aktivitas ekonomi lokal serta mendorong integrasi masyarakat ke dalam sistem ekonomi formal. Dalam perspektif keuangan publik daerah, penguatan ekonomi desa dapat tercermin melalui perluasan basis aset formal dan peningkatan kapasitas fiskal berbasis properti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menguji pengaruh koperasi dan pasar desa terhadap jumlah objek pajak PBB-P2 sebagai indikator perluasan basis aset formal masyarakat serta terhadap realisasi penerimaan PBB-P2 sebagai indikator kapasitas fiskal aktual desa di Kabupaten Bantul selama periode 2020–2024.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif eksplanatif dengan metode regresi data panel. Data bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bantul yang mencakup 75 desa selama lima tahun pengamatan sehingga menghasilkan 375 observasi. Estimasi dilakukan menggunakan Random Effect Model yang diperkuat dengan clustered robust standard error pada level desa untuk mengatasi heterogenitas antar desa serta potensi autokorelasi dan heteroskedastisitas.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa koperasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap realisasi penerimaan PBB-P2, di mana setiap penambahan satu unit koperasi berasosiasi dengan peningkatan penerimaan sekitar Rp13,9 juta per desa per tahun. Sebaliknya, koperasi dan pasar tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap jumlah objek pajak PBB-P2, dan pasar juga tidak menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap realisasi penerimaan. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa koperasi lebih berperan dalam meningkatkan kapasitas fiskal melalui optimalisasi nilai ekonomi atas aset yang telah terdaftar dibandingkan dalam mendorong ekspansi objek pajak baru. Variabel kontrol menunjukkan bahwa faktor aksesibilitas spasial berpengaruh terhadap jumlah objek pajak, sementara indikator infrastruktur dasar memiliki kecenderungan berpengaruh terhadap realisasi penerimaan.

Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa penguatan koperasi sebagai kelembagaan ekonomi desa lebih efektif dalam mendukung peningkatan kapasitas fiskal aktual dibandingkan dalam memperluas basis aset formal masyarakat. Dengan demikian, strategi pembangunan desa berbasis aset perlu disertai integrasi kelembagaan ekonomi dengan sistem administrasi pertanahan dan perpajakan daerah guna memperkuat kemandirian fiskal desa secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: koperasi desa, pasar desa, PBB-P2, jumlah objek pajak, kapasitas fiskal, data panel.

## ABSTRACT

*Village economic institutions, particularly cooperatives and markets, are considered strategic mechanisms for strengthening local economic activity and integrating communities into the formal economic system. From a public finance perspective, the strengthening of the village economy can be reflected in the expansion of the formal asset base and the enhancement of property-based fiscal capacity. This study aims to analyze and examine the influence of village cooperatives and markets on the number of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax objects (PBB-P2) as an indicator of the expansion of the formal asset base, as well as on the realization of PBB-P2 revenue as an indicator of actual village fiscal capacity in Bantul Regency during the period 2020–2024.*

*This research employs a quantitative explanatory approach using panel data regression. The data are sourced from the Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of Bantul Regency, covering 75 villages over a five-year observation period, resulting in 375 observations. The estimation is conducted using the Random Effect Model, strengthened with clustered robust standard errors at the village level to control for inter-village heterogeneity as well as potential autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity.*

*The results indicate that cooperatives have a positive and statistically significant effect on the realization of PBB-P2 revenue, where each additional cooperative is associated with an increase of approximately IDR 13.9 million in annual tax revenue per village, ceteris paribus. In contrast, both cooperatives and markets do not have a significant effect on the number of PBB-P2 tax objects, and markets also show no significant effect on tax revenue realization. These findings suggest that cooperatives play a more substantial role in enhancing fiscal capacity through the optimization of the economic value of existing registered assets rather than in expanding the number of new taxable objects. Control variables indicate that spatial accessibility affects the number of tax objects, while basic infrastructure shows a tendency to influence revenue realization.*

*Overall, this study concludes that strengthening cooperatives as village economic institutions is more effective in supporting actual fiscal capacity than in expanding the formal asset base. Therefore, asset-based village development strategies should be accompanied by stronger institutional integration between local economic institutions and land and tax administration systems to sustainably reinforce village fiscal independence.*

*Keywords: village cooperatives, village markets, PBB-P2, number of tax objects, fiscal capacity, panel data.*