THE INFLUENCE OF THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED POPULATION, GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AND INVESTMENT ON REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME IN REGENCIES/CITIES OF CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Local revenue (PAD) is used here as a practical sign of how independently a region can be financially. The study focuses on three external drivers: the size of the working population, gross regional domestic product (GRDP), and investment. The setting is all regencies/cities in Central Java Province from 2018 to 2024. The analysis is quantitative and relies on panel-data regression, using secondary figures from the Central Statistics Agency and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (Ministry of Finance), processed in EViews 12. Model selection was checked through Chow and Hausman tests, and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was retained. Results are not evenly shared across variables: the working population and investment show significant positive effects on PAD, while GRDP does not reach significance. Taken together, the three variables are significant. The adjusted R-squared is 0.946341, meaning 94.6% of PAD variation is captured by the model, and 5.4% remains outside it. These results point to a need for a more integrated approach to PAD management in Central Java: strengthening revenue sources, while also widening job opportunities, including through better-quality investments that are oriented toward employment creation.

Keywords: Regional Original Income, Working Population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Investment, Regional Autonomy

INTRODUCTION

Regional governments at the provincial, district, and city levels were granted greater authority to manage government activities and community interests according to the circumstances and potential of their respective regions when regional autonomy policies were implemented. This authority encompasses decision-making, policy-making, and resource management with the aim of improving the welfare of surrounding communities. To reduce their dependence on the central government, regional governments must maximize their economic potential within this framework.

Locally Generated Revenue (PAD) is one of the metrics used to evaluate the level of fiscal independence in a region. As the primary source of funding for regional development, governance, and public service provision, PAD plays a crucial strategic role. The ability of local governments to successfully carry out their autonomous functions increases with the increase in PAD as a proportion of total regional revenue. Therefore, increasing PAD is a crucial agenda that requires careful consideration in regional financial management.

Regional Revenue (PAD) is derived from regional taxes, regional levies, proceeds from the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate sources of regional original revenue, in accordance with Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments. The composition of PAD sources indicates how well a region manages its resources and implements fiscal policies to unlock local economic potential. Therefore, efficient utilization of each of these revenue sources is crucial to strengthening regional fiscal capacity.

Central Java Province, with a large number of regencies/cities, exhibits diverse regional PAD characteristics. Differences in economic potential, population, business structure, and investment levels contribute to uneven regional capacity to generate PAD. This situation necessitates empirical studies to understand the factors influencing PAD at the district/city level to ensure more targeted policy formulation.

The number of employed people is one factor that has the potential to influence local revenue (PAD). Employed people contribute directly to economic activity, both as producers and consumers. Increasing the number of employed people can broaden the regional tax base through increased consumption of goods and services and increased business activity. Therefore, employment dynamics are closely linked to a region's ability to collect revenue.

In addition to labor, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is often used as an indicator of regional economic performance. GRDP reflects the added value generated by all economic activities in a region within a specific period. Theoretically, an increase in GRDP indicates economic growth, which should be followed by an increase in regional fiscal capacity. However, in practice, not all increases in economic activity can be optimally converted into PAD, depending on the economic structure and effectiveness of regional revenue collection.

Another equally important factor is investment. Investment flows, both domestic and foreign, play a role in driving regional economic growth by creating jobs and increasing production capacity. Growing investment in a region has the potential to expand the tax and levy base, thereby sustainably increasing local revenue (PAD).

Central Java Province has 29 regencies and 6 municipalities. Each regency/municipality has different potential revenues and regional budgets. The development

of regional original revenues in the regencies/municipalities of Central Java Province can be seen in the following graph:

Graph 1.
Development of Regional Original Income in Regencies/Cities of Central Java Province in 2018-2024:

Central Agency Statistics (BPS) defines the population as all people who are domiciled in the geographical area of the Republic of Indonesia for 6 months or more and/or those who are domiciled for less than 6 months but intend to settle.A significant population in an area can increase the efficient use of resources, which may not be achieved if the population is small (Ariska & Muhariah, 2021). According to Hansen's theory of secular stagnation, population growth can increase or expand aggregate demand, particularly investment. Rapid population growth does not always hinder economic development, as the population plays two roles in economic development: the first as a consumer (demand), and the second as a producer (supply). Therefore, population growth does not necessarily hinder economic development, as long as the population has a high capacity to produce and consume its products. This means that high population growth is balanced by a high level of income. Population growth also affects the number of taxpayers who must pay regional taxes (Priyono & Handayani, 2021).

In this study, the population data used focused on the number of employed people. According to the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), employed people are those aged 15 and over who are engaged in activities that produce goods or services, either to earn income or to supplement income, for at least one hour in the past week.

According to BPS (2023), GRDP is defined as the accumulation of added value generated across all business sectors within a region, or the accumulation of the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic units within a region. GRDP can be calculated using two approaches: the business sector approach and the expenditure approach. GRDP by business sector can be defined as the sum of all components of gross added value created through various production activities within a region (BPS, 2023). GRDP by business sector is classified into 17 business sectors.

According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), investment is the act of placing a certain amount of funds into assets or financial products to obtain returns in the future

(Marino and Badriatin, 2021).Investment can be defined as a company's capital investment in real assets or financial assets. The decision regarding which assets a company will manage is an investment decision (Hidayati, 2017). Investment is the realized value of capital invested in a region within a specific period, whether originating from Domestic Investment (PMDN) or Foreign Investment (PMA).

A region's success in increasing its attractiveness to investment depends, in part, on its ability to formulate policies related to investment and the business world, as well as improving the quality of public services. A region's ability to identify factors that can be used to measure its economic competitiveness relative to other regions is also crucial in increasing its attractiveness and winning the competition (Nadia Yusma, 2020).

FromBased on the background that has been explained, this study aims to research and analyze further the influence of the number of working population, gross regional domestic product and investment on regional original income in the districts/cities of Central Java Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methodology applied in this research is a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is one approach to testing hypotheses by examining samples or populations using statistical analysis. The underlying framework for this research is to examine the influence of independent variables (the number of employed people, gross regional domestic product, and investment) on the dependent variable (regional original income), with the following research design:

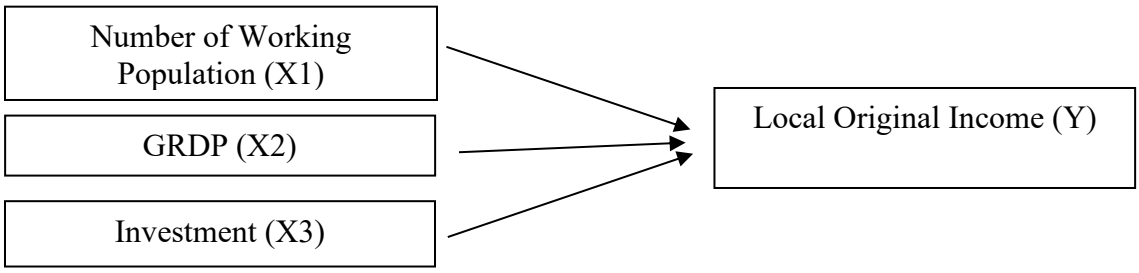

Figure 1.
Framework of Thought

This study uses quantitative data, with secondary data in the form of panel data as the data source. Panel data is a set of data examined over a specific time period. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK) of the Ministry of Finance provided the data used in this study.

The method used in this study is panel data. Panel data is a combination of cross-sectional and time series data, where the same cross-sectional unit is measured at different times. In other words, panel data is data from the same number of individuals observed over a specific period. In this study, data processing was carried out using the Econometric Views (EViews) program version 12.

The panel data regression formula is as follows:

$Yit = \alpha + \beta 1X1it + \beta 2X2it + \beta 3X3it + e$

Where :

Yit = Regional Original Income
α =Constant
β1β2β3 =Regression Line Coefficient
X1 =Number of Working Population
X2 = Gross Regional Domestic Product
X3 = Investment
i = Cross-Section DataRegency/City in Central Java Province
t = Time Series Data2018-2024
e = error term

Panel Data Regression Estimation Method

Modeling using panel data regression techniques can be performed using three alternative approaches: the Common Effects Model (CEM), the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and the Random Effects Model (REM).

Using the EViews program, several tests can help determine the most efficient method of the three equation models: the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the Lagrage Multiplier Test. The following models are appropriate for use in this study:

Chow Test

The Chow test is conducted to select the best approach between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). If the cross-sectional probability value F > 0.05, then the selected model is the Common Effect Model (CEM). If the cross-sectional probability value F < 0.05, then the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The following are the results of the Chow test:

Table 1.
Chow Test Results

Effect Test	Statistics	.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	64.942896	(34,207)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	601.906196	34	0.0000

Source: Processed data, EViews 12

Based on the results of the Chow Test above, it was obtained that the probability value in the cross-section F was 0.0000. The probability value of the cross section F < 0.05, so the Fixed Effect model is more appropriate to use than the Common Effect model.

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is a method for selecting the best data model between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) approaches. If the random cross-section probability value is > 0.05, then the Random Effect approach is the chosen model. If the random cross-section probability value is < 0.05, then the Fixed Effect approach is the chosen model.

The following are the results of the Hausman Test:

Table 2.
Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	39.839191	3	0.0000

Based on the results of the Hausman test above, the probability value for the random cross-section is 0.0000. It can be concluded that the probability value is less than 0.05, so the Fixed Effect model is more appropriate to use than the Random Effect model.

Based on the results of the Chow Test and the Hausman Test, it has been selected Fixed Effect Model (FEM) so there is no need to proceed to the Test Lagrange Multiplier.

Classical Assumption Test

After model selection, a classical assumption test was conducted. The classical assumption test aims to ensure that the data used for this study is valid, impartial, consistent, efficient, and meets the basic assumptions of panel data regression (Basuki, 2015). Panel data regression analysis using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) technique was used in this study. The fixed effect model was chosen because it can accommodate differences in individual characteristics that are unobserved (unobserved heterogeneity) and constant over time. Therefore, not all classical assumption tests in conventional linear regression are necessary. The classical assumption tests in this study focused on multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether a regression model has a correlation between independent variables or not. A good result is if there is no correlation between the independent variables. A high correlation between independent variables causes multicollinearity, which makes it difficult to distinguish the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable from the effect of other independent variables. This is because changes in one variable will cause changes in its partner variable due to the high correlation. Multicollinearity detection can be done by looking at the correlation matrix between independent variables. The test used is the Pearson correlation test. If the correlation coefficient between independent variables is below 0.80, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in the research model.

Table 3.
Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	-0.428218	0.377259
X2	-0.428218	1,000,000	-0.114181
X3	0.377259	-0.114181	1,000,000

From the table above, it is known that the coefficient value of X1 (Number of Working Population) with X2 (GRDP) is -0.428218 < 0.8, so there is no multicollinearity. The coefficient value of X1 (Number of Working Population) with X3 (Investment) is 0.377259 < 0.8, so there is no multicollinearity. The value of X2 (GRDP) with X3 (Investment) is -0.114181, so there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there is inequality in the variance of residuals from one observation to another (Ghozali and Ratmono, 2013). If inequality occurs, it is called heteroscedasticity. In this study, the Glejser test was used to determine the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity. If the significance of the probability value is below 0.05, then the model is experiencing heteroscedasticity. If the significance of the probability value is greater than 0.05, then the model is not experiencing heteroscedasticity.

Table 4.
Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.18E+10	3.28E+10	1.272481	0.2046
X1	-296.9738	61158.73	-0.004856	0.9961
X2	1.54E-06	1.61E-0.5	0.095649	0.9239
X3	0.002511	0.002172	1.155831	0.2491

Based on the heteroscedasticity test results table above, it shows that the overall probability value of the independent variables is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model.

Panel Data Regression Analysis Results

Based on the results of the analysis of the selection of panel data regression that has been carried out using the Chow Test and the Hausman Test, the results obtained in this study were that the method used Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The following are the results of the FEM panel data regression analysis processed using EViews 12, which are explained as follows:

Table 5.
Selection of the Best Model Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.44E+11	6.03E+10	2.386132	0.0179
X1	514213.4	112293.6	4.579187	0.0000
X2	3.38E-05	2.96E-05	1.143166	0.2543
X3	0.009084	0.003988	2.277807	0.0238
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R squared	0.954478	Mean dependent variable		4.47E+11
Adjusted R-squared	0.946341	SD dependent var		3.48E+11
SE of regression	8.06E+10	Akaike info criterion		53.20613
Sum squared residual	1.35E+24	Schwarz criterion		53.74919
Log likelihood	-6479.752	Hannan-Quinn criter.		53.42482
F-statistic	117.3045	Durbin-Watson stat		1.187393
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the data that has been collected, an analysis was then carried out using panel data analysis, which obtained the following results:

$Yit = \alpha + \beta 1X1it + \beta 2X2it + \beta 3X3it + e$

From the results of the Fixed Effect model estimation, the following is obtained:

$Yit = 143799307846 + 514213.43718X1it + 3.38287801032\ X2it + 0.00908417233946X3it + e \times 10^{-5}$

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing was conducted to examine the relationship between the variables of the number of employed population, gross regional domestic product and investment on regional original income (PAD).

t-test (Partial)

The t-test aims to determine the influence of each independent variable, namely the number of employed people, gross regional domestic product, and investment, on the dependent variable, namely regional original income (PAD). A significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ is used for this test.by using the test criteria used, a probability ≥ 0.05 means that one of the independent variables does not affect the dependent variable, and a probability ≤ 0.05 means that one of the independent variables affects the dependent variable.

Table 6.
t-Test (Partial)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.	Criteria
C	1.44E+11	6.03E+10	2.386132	0.0179	Significant
X1	514213.4	112293.6	4.579187	0.0000	Significant
X2	3.38E-05	2.96E-05	1.143166	0.2543	Not Significant
X3	0.009.084	0.003988	2.277807	0.0238	Significant

From the test results above, the probability values of variables X1 (number of employed population) and X3 (investment) are 0.0000 and 0.0238, respectively. This indicates that both variables have a significant influence on regional original income. Meanwhile, the probability of variable X2 (gross regional domestic product) is 0.2543, so it can be concluded that gross regional domestic product does not have a significant influence on regional original income.

F Test (Simultaneous)

Testing using the F test aims to determine whether or not there is a simultaneous (simultaneous) influence between all independent variables (independent), namely: the number of employed population (X1), GRDP (X2), and investment (X3), against the dependent variable, namely, regional original income. The results of this F test are obtained by looking at the probability value of the F-statistic.

Table 7.
F-Test Results (simultaneous)

F-statistic	117.3045	Durbin-Watson stat	1.187393
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The table shows that the probability value of the F-statistic is 0.000000, which indicates that the value is smaller than 0.05, so it is concluded that simultaneously the

variables of the number of working population, GRDP, and investment have a positive and significant effect on the regional original income variable.

Coefficient of Determination (R-Square)

The Model Fixed Effect was used in this study because it is the best model for calculating the percentage of variance in the independent and dependent variables. The regression results are as follows:

Table 8.
Coefficient of Determination (R-Square)

R squared	0.954478	Mean dependent variable	4.47E+11
Adjusted R-squared	0.946341	SD dependent var	3.48E+11

In the table above, the Adjusted R-Square is 0.946341 when presented (%) meaning 94.6%, which shows that the independent (free) variables which include the number of working population (X1), GRDP (X2) and investment (X3) can explain the dependent (bound) variable, namely regional original income (Y) by 94.6%, the remaining 5.4% is explained by other variables not included in the model.

The Influence of the Number of Working Population on Regional Original Income in Regencies/Cities in Central Java Province

The partial test shows that the t-statistic (4.579187) has a probability value of 0.0000 (<0.05) for the variable number of employed population. The number of employed population has a positive and significant impact on regional income (PAD), because the probability value is less than the significance level of 0.05. From the regression results, the coefficient value of the variable number of employed population is514213,43718which means that for every 1 unit increase in X1 (1 working resident), Y (PAD) increases by Rp. 514,213.43718, assuming other variables are constant.

The findings in this study are in line with the research of Nuri Hikmahyanti & Aris Soelistyo (2021), Dimas Priyono and Herniwati Retno Handayani (2021), Dona Apriyani et al. (2023), and Belina Yuni Theresia et al. (2024) stated that population size has a positive and significant impact on local revenue (PAD). However, research conducted by Cundo Harimurti and Mohammad Sofyan (2022) andAris Adi Prasetyo, et al (2022)stated that population size had a negative and insignificant effect on PAD. Meanwhile, research by Ahmad Jumadi and Jurni Hayati (2022) found that population size had a negative and significant effect on PAD.

The working population is the primary actor in production and consumption activities. An increase in the working population will increase public income, which in turn will drive increased consumption of goods and services in the region. This situation will result in increased revenue from regional taxes such as restaurant tax, hotel tax, entertainment tax, parking tax, and other indirect taxes. Therefore, the larger the working population, the broader the regional tax base that local governments can tap.

The increase in the working population also drives the growth of local businesses and investment. Increased business activity will increase regional revenue from licensing fees and business service fees. A working population creates demand for public services (transportation, markets, etc.), which can generate regional levies. These levies are one source of regional revenue (PAD).

The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Regional Original Income in Regencies/Cities of Central Java Province

From the results of the partial test, it is known that the t-statistic (1.143166) the probability value of the GRDP variable is0.2543 (> 0.05).Therefore, it can be concluded that GRDP has a positive and insignificant effect on Regional Original Income (PAD). From the regression results, the coefficient value of the GRDP variable is 3.38287801032. This means that for every 1 unit increase in X2 (for example, Rp1 GRDP), Y (PAD) increases by 0.00003383, assuming other variables remain constant.$\times 10^{-5}$

The results of this study align with those of Rukmi Juwita (2022) and Haiqal Imansyah (2023), who found that GRDP had no significant effect on PAD. This finding differs from previous research by Nuri Hikmahyanti & Aris Soelistyo.(2021), Dimas Priyono and Herniwati Retno Handayani (2021),Dona Apriyani, et al (2023), Cundo Harimurti and Mohammad Sofyan (2022), Fadlina Mangkarto (2023), Anggiat Marulitua Pangaribuan and Azansyah (2024) who stated that GRDP has a significant positive effect on PAD.

Based on the results of partial testing, it shows that the GRDP variable has a positive and insignificant effect on Regional Original Income (PAD) in the regencies/cities of Central Java Province. This is due to the relatively small ratio of Regional Original Income (PAD) to GRDP. The PAD/GRDP ratio indicates how much regional economic activity is successfully converted into regional government revenue. If this ratio is small, it means that economic activity (GRDP) is large but only a small portion becomes the basis for regional taxes and levies. As a result, an increase in GRDP does not automatically increase PAD significantly. The total PAD of all regencies/cities in Central Java from 2018 to 2024 was IDR 109,467.93 billion, while GRDP was IDR 143,510,782.96, so the ratio of PAD to GRDP was only 0.076%.

An increase in GRDP does not automatically increase PAD if a region lacks effective regulations to attract revenue from these economic activities (for example, weak collection of regional taxes and levies). Weak administrative and legal systems in managing regional revenue directly hinder PAD. Furthermore, low taxpayer awareness and compliance in a region can cause PAD to stagnate even if its GRDP is high. A region may possess potential resources (natural, cultural) that have not been identified or optimized to generate maximum PAD. The conditions mentioned above could be reasons why an increase in GRDP does not impact PAD.

GRDP is an indicator of regional economic performance, while PAD is the result of local governments managing and collecting potential revenue from their regions. The two are closely related, but non-economic factors such as policy, administration, and public compliance are crucial in determining whether high GRDP will lead to high PAD. High or increasing GRDP does not automatically increase PAD due to limited regional tax authority, economic structures that are not yet aligned with the PAD base, and factors such as regional governance and fiscal policy. Therefore, PAD is more influenced by collection effectiveness, taxpayer compliance, and the structure of regional taxes than simply the size of GRDP.

The Impact of Investment on Regional Original Income in Regencies/Cities of Central Java Province

The partial test for the investment variable shows that the t-statistic (2,277807) with a probability value of 0.0238 (< 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that investment has a positive and significant effect on local revenue. The results of the regression analysis show

that the coefficient value of the investment variable is 0.00908417233946, which means that for every 1 unit increase in X3 (Rp1 investment), Y (PAD) increases by Rp0.00908, assuming other variables are constant.

The results of this study align with those of I Gusti Ayu Made Agung Mas Andriani Pratiwi (2023). However, these results differ from those of Gladys Annisa Octavyanthi and Agus Tri Basuki (2022) and Ahmad Jumadi and Jurni Haryati (2022), who found that investment had a negative and insignificant effect on PAD.

Theoretically, these findings are consistent with economic growth theory, which explains that investment increases capital formation and expands production activities in regions. This increase in economic activity has implications for increasing regional taxes and levies, such as hotel and restaurant taxes, rural and urban land and building taxes (PBB-P2), land and building acquisition fees (BPHTB), and business licensing fees. Thus, investment is directly linked to local revenue sources (PAD) under the authority of regional governments. Furthermore, investment also creates a multiplier effect through employment absorption and increased public income. Increased purchasing power encourages consumption of goods and services, which ultimately increases business turnover and increases potential regional tax revenue.

CONCLUSION

The findings and discussion of this study lead to the following conclusions: 1) the number of employed population has a positive and significant impact on local revenue; 2) the gross regional domestic product has a positive but insignificant impact on local revenue; 3) investment has a positive and significant impact on local revenue; and 4) the variables of the number of employed population, gross regional domestic product and investment have a positive and significant impact on local revenue simultaneously (collectively) in the regencies/cities of Central Java Province.

Suggestion

Constructive suggestions from the findings of this study are:

1. From the results of this study, which conclude that the number of the working population has a positive and significant influence on PAD, it is recommended that the Regency/City governments in Central Java Province provide workforce training to improve quality and productivity, and open business fields that can provide opportunities for people to work in various fields.
2. This study found that investment has a positive and significant impact on Regional Original Income (PAD). To increase PAD, local governments must focus on inward investment. PAD will increase when investment inflows increase, and vice versa. Local governments are advised to implement investment policies that can attract investors to their regions.
3. A more comprehensive analysis of Regional Original Income (PAD) in regencies and cities in Central Java Province is necessary for further research. A more complete picture of the relationship between these variables and Regional Original Income can be obtained by conducting research using additional variables.

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