



The Role Of Local Original Income (PAD) And The Level Of Community Welfare In Stimulating The Rate Of Economic Growth In Bojonegoro Regency In 2014-2024

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of Locally Generated Revenue (PAD) and community welfare in driving economic growth in Bojonegoro Regency. PAD is one of the main sources of financing for regional development, while community welfare is an indicator of the success of sustainable development. The method used in this study is a quantitative approach with secondary data analysis obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency and related agencies in Bojonegoro Regency over the past five years. The results show that PAD has a positive influence on regional economic growth, primarily through increased development spending. On the other hand, the level of community welfare—as measured by indicators of poverty, unemployment, and the human development index (HDI)—also contributes significantly to the dynamics of economic growth. These findings emphasize the importance of synergy between optimizing PAD and improving community welfare in creating inclusive and sustainable economic growth at the local level.

Keywords: Role, PAD, Community Welfare, Economic Growth Rate, regional development

INTRODUCTION

Bojonegoro Regency is one of the regions in East Java Province that has quite large economic potential, both from natural resources and from other productive sectors. Along with the development of the times and technological advances, the structure of the Bojonegoro economy has undergone a transformation where several economic sectors have grown rapidly such as the processing industry, modern agriculture, services, and energy sectors. Data accessed from the Central Statistics Agency of Bojonegoro Regency (2024), the economic performance of Bojonegoro Regency is reflected in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which is a macroeconomic indicator that describes the total gross added value generated by all economic sectors in the region. Based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data at current prices, the value of Bojonegoro Regency's economic growth reached IDR 101,794.09 billion, which reflects the total value of production of goods and services produced without taking inflation into account. Meanwhile, the

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices of IDR 64,367.43 billion is used to measure real economic growth by eliminating the influence of price changes, thus better reflecting the actual output volume (Bojonegoro Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2024).

The economic growth rate of Bojonegoro Regency, based on the non-oil and gas sector, for the period 2014 to 2024 shows a relatively stable and positive trend, with growth ranging from 5% to 6% almost annually. At the beginning of the period, growth was recorded at 6.06% in 2014 and remained stable until 2019, reflecting strong contributions from sectors such as agriculture, trade, services, and the manufacturing industry. Despite experiencing a contraction in 2020 of -1.09% due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed good resilience with a rapid recovery in the following years, namely 3.55% in 2021 and increasing to 6.04% in 2022. This growth stabilized again in 2023 and 2024 at 5.17% and 5.15%, respectively, indicating that the non-oil and gas sector has a significant role in maintaining the sustainability and stability of the Bojonegoro regional economy amidst fluctuations in the oil and gas sector (Central Statistics Agency, 2024).

According to Mukhtar (2024), the rate of economic growth in a region is inseparable from the role of Regional Original Income (PAD). High PAD allows the government to finance large-scale construction projects and welfare programs, such as free education and affordable healthcare. Bojonegoro Regency recorded Regional Income realization of 5.75 trillion in 2024, this figure is considered to exceed the target achievement of 5.51 trillion. Meanwhile, Bojonegoro Regency's Regional Original Income (PAD) is obtained from regional taxes, regional levies, the results of the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate PAD. PAD reflects the level of revenue contribution sourced from within the region itself, without relying on transfer funds from the central government. Therefore, PAD plays a strategic role in supporting regional development financing and in creating sustainable economic growth. The Bojonegoro Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 5 of 2023 which will serve as a guideline for the implementation of taxes and levies to increase the fiscal capacity of PAD. If PAD increases, the government will have more funds for development, which can encourage local economic activity (Bojonegoro Regency Government, 2024).

A region's economic growth is inextricably linked to its community's well-being. A high GRDP (Gross Domestic Product) indicates well-being within the community and region. High and sustainable economic growth is a key prerequisite for continued economic development and increased well-being (Agustine et al., 2023). Economic growth is a key prerequisite for poverty reduction. The goal of economic growth is to actively influence poverty because increased economic growth creates jobs, thereby reducing unemployment, which contributes to rising poverty levels (Azwari et al., 2024).

Community welfare can be identified based on poverty levels. Poverty is a pressing national problem that requires systemic, integrated, and comprehensive measures and approaches. The percentage of poor people in Bojonegoro Regency decreased to 11.69 percent in March 2024 from 12.18 percent. This decrease in the number of poor people is almost 6,000, or, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), a decrease of 5,920 people. Although the decline is not among the top 10 poorest regions in East Java, the poverty rate of 11.69 percent remains quite high for Bojonegoro. The Bojonegoro Regency

Government needs to continue attracting investors. The goal is to create job opportunities that will improve community welfare and reduce unemployment, which impacts poverty. Therefore, community welfare can drive economic growth in Bojonegoro Regency, which ultimately increases purchasing power.

The Bojonegoro Regency government's strategy to alleviate poverty by reducing the burden on community expenditures is implemented through social assistance and scholarship programs. Distributed social assistance includes the Grief Compensation Program, which has been received by 8,057 people as of 2022, Regional Non-Cash Food Assistance (BNPT-D), and Social Assistance for the Productive Disability. The Bojonegoro Regency government also continues to encourage the provision of better facilities and infrastructure for the community, including adequate accessibility and connectivity between regions. Through this approach, it is hoped that it will facilitate the community's access to various services such as transportation, education, and health care. However, the current challenge for the Bojonegoro Regency government in poverty alleviation is sharpening all ongoing poverty alleviation programs.

METHODS

The type of research used by this researcher is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of quantitative research method with a problem formulation that integrates research to explore or capture the social situation to be studied comprehensively, broadly, and in-depth (Priadana, 2021). Meanwhile, the approach used by the researcher is quantitative.

A quantitative approach is an approach that utilizes measurement, calculation, formulas, and numerical data certainty in the research proposal, process, hypothesis, fieldwork, data analysis, and conclusions, all the way to the writing (Priadana & Sunarsi, 2021). This research is associative-causal, namely research that seeks a causal relationship (influence) between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y).

The type of data used in this study is secondary data accessed through the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as supporting data for this study, with a time series period spanning 2014-2024. The data sources used were internet research and access to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) website. The data collection was as follows:

1. *Data related to economic growth based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) across several business sectors in Bojonegoro Regency from 2014-2024.*
2. *Data related to Bojonegoro Regency's Regional Original Income (PAD) from 2014-2024.*
4. *Data on community welfare measured based on the percentage of poverty in the Bojonegoro Regency population accessed through the Bojonegoro Regency Central Statistics Agency during 2014-2024.*

Data collection techniques are the methods used to collect data. The data collection technique used was internet research sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the 2014-2024 period. The existing data was processed in MS Excel before being further analyzed using Eviws 22.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bojonegoro Regency is a regency in East Java Province that has a strategic position because it is located between the main route connecting the north coast of Central Java and East Java. Administratively, Bojonegoro Regency consists of 28 sub-districts, 419 villages, and 11 urban villages. Bojonegoro Regency is known as an area rich in natural resources, especially in the oil and gas sector, with the presence of the Banyu Urip Oil Field in Gayam District as one of the national energy sources. In addition to the oil and gas sector, the agricultural and construction sectors are also important contributors to the regional economic structure. Bojonegoro Regency is one of the regencies located in the western region of East Java Province, directly bordering Central Java Province to the west. Its area reaches approximately 2,384.09 km², making Bojonegoro one of the regencies with a fairly large area in East Java.

Descriptive analysis in this case uses research variables, namely independent variables, namely X1 (PAD), X2 (Construction Sector), X3 (Community Welfare) on the influence of variable Y (Economic Growth Rate) which is measured using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on Current Basic Prices (AHDB). For each variable, the researcher takes data for a period of 11 years, namely 2014-2024.

Table 1 Analysis Statistic

	Economy Growth	PAD	He Level Of Community Welfare
Mean	15.79934	10.73427	9.095076
Median	15.80651	10.71039	9.64627
Maximum	16.13588	11.46755	9.87298
Minimum	15.39668	9.30356	7.33563
Std. Dev.	0.267281	0.629051	1.076851
Skewness	-0.177096	-0.901274	-1.009903
Kurtosis	1.754016	3.410376	2.058241
Jarque-Bera	0.769051	1.566393	2.276324
Probability	0.680774	0.456943	0.320407
Sum	173.7928	118.077	100.0458
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.714392	3.957049	11.59608
Observations	11	11	11

Sumber :Data with Eviews (2025)

Based on the data analysis results, the Economic Growth (Y) variable in Bojonegoro Regency during the observation period had a mean value of 15.79934 and a median of 15.80651, indicating relatively stable economic growth data. The maximum value was recorded at 16.13588 and a minimum of 15.39668, with a standard deviation of 0.267281, indicating a low level of variation from the average.

The Regional Original Income (X1) variable had a mean of 10.73427 and a median of 10.71039. The maximum Regional Original Income (PAD) value was recorded at 11.46755 and a minimum of 9.303560, with a standard deviation of 0.629051. This indicates that PAD experiences moderate fluctuations from year to year.

The Construction Sector variable (X2) had a mean of 13.16605 and a median of 13.20857. The maximum value is at 13.50284 and the minimum is 12.80199, with a standard deviation of 0.226337. This indicates that The construction sector's contribution shows a consistent and stable trend.

Meanwhile, the Community Welfare variable (X3), measured by the number of poor people, has a mean of 9.095076 and a median of 9.646270. The maximum value recorded was 9.872980 and the minimum was 7.335630, with a standard deviation of 1.076851. This indicates significant variation in the number of poor people from year to year during the observation period.

Multiple linear regression can be seen that the value of each variable will determine the results of its influence, with the influence of each variable, the influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable can also be explained, the results of the multiple linear regression analysis can be explained as follows:

Table 1 Analysis Regression Linier

Variabel	Koefisien	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.484955	1.094618	0.443036	0.6711
PAD	0.026217	0.030312	0.86492	0.4157
Kesejahteraan	-		0.017492	-0.443731
Masyarakat	0.007762			0.6706

Sumber :Data with Eviews (2025)

Based on the test results with the help of Eviews 12 software, it can be explained that in the multiple linear regression analysis the following equation was obtained:

$$Y = 0.484955 + 0.026217 X_1 + 1.147159 X_2 + 0.007762 X_3 + \epsilon$$

The results of the linear regression equation can be explained in the following analysis:

Y = Economy Growth

0.484955 = Konstanta

0.026217 = Koefisien Regresi PAD (X_1)

0.007762 = Koefisien Regresi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (X_2)

Based on the interpretation of the regression equation, the following can be explained:

- a. The constant value of 0.484955 explains that if the values of the PAD (X_1), and Community Welfare (X_3) variables are equal to 0, then the initial value of Economic Growth is a constant of 0.484955.
- b. The coefficient of X_1 PAD of 0.026217 indicates that every 1 unit increase in PAD will increase economic growth by 0.026217 units.
- c. The coefficient of X_2 on the Community Welfare variable is -0.007762. This means that every 1 unit increase in the number of poor people (decreased welfare) will decrease economic growth by 0.007762.

Hypothesis testing can apply the tests proposed by the researcher. In this case, hypothesis testing can be divided into two types: simultaneous testing (f) and partial testing (t). Hypothesis testing can be explained in the following explanations:

1. Simultaneous Testing

Simultaneous testing means that the test simultaneously tests the independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of simultaneous hypothesis testing are explained in the following table:

Table 3. Uji Simultan (f)

Statistik	Nilai
R-squared	0.96676
Adjusted R-squared	0.952514
S.E. of regression	0.058244
Sum squared resid	0.023746
Log likelihood	18.15187
F-statistic	67.86309
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000015
Mean dependent var	15.79934
S.D. dependent var	0.267281
Akaike info criterion	-2.573068
Schwarz criterion	-2.428379
Hannan-Quinn criterion	-2.664274
Durbin-Watson stat	2.196673

Sumber :Data with Eviews (2025)

Based on the test conducted using Eviews 12 software, it can be seen that the results of the simultaneous statistical test of the Prob value (F-statistic) are $0.000015 < 0.05$, meaning that variables X1 (PAD), and X2 (Community Welfare) have a simultaneous effect on variable Y (Economic Development Performance) so that the hypothesis stating that Regional Original Income (PAD), the Construction sector, and Community Welfare have an effect on Economic Growth in Bojonegoro Regency can be accepted.

2. Partial Test (t)

Partial testing means that the independent variable is tested separately against the dependent variable. The results of the partial hypothesis test are explained in the following table:

Table 4. Uji Parsial (t)

Variabel	Koefisien	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.484955	1.094618	0.443036	0.6711
PAD	0.026217	0.030312	0.86492	0.4157
Kesejahteraan	-	0.017492	-0.443731	0.6706
Masyarakat	0.007762			

Sumber :Data with Eviews (2025)

Based on the test results table, the partial hypothesis testing can be explained as follows:

- The probability value for the Regional Original Income (PAD) variable X1 on the Economic Growth variable (Y) in Bojonegoro Regency is $0.4157 > 0.05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that, partially, the Regional Original Income (PAD) variable has no significant effect on the Economic Growth variable (Y) in Bojonegoro Regency in 2014-2023.
- The probability value The correlation coefficient for the Community Welfare variable (X1) on the Economic Growth variable (Y) in Bojonegoro Regency is 0.6706

> 0.05, so it can be concluded that partially the Community Welfare variable does not significantly affect the Economic Growth variable (Y) in Bojonegoro Regency in 2014-2023.

c. Among the Regional Original Income (PAD), Construction Sector, and Community Welfare variables, the most dominant variable is the Construction Sector variable (X2), with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, providing a coefficient of 1.147159 in multiple linear regression.

3. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The multiple correlation coefficient can indicate the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination test is used to determine the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination based on the test results are explained in the following table:

Table 4. Koefisien Determinan (R²)

Statistik	Nilai
R-squared	0.96676
Adjusted R-squared	0.952514
S.E. of regression	0.058244
Sum squared resid	0.023746
Log likelihood	18.15187
F-statistic	67.86309
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000015
Mean dependent var	15.79934
S.D. dependent var	0.267281
Akaike info criterion	-2.573068
Schwarz criterion	-2.428379
Hannan-Quinn criterion	-2.664274
Durbin-Watson stat	2.196673

Sumber :Data with Eviews (2025)

Based on the results of data processing carried out with the help of Eviews 12 software, it can be explained that the correlation coefficient can see the value of the Determination Coefficient in the output results of multiple linear regression, which is 0.966, meaning that the variables of Regional Original Income (PAD), Construction Sector, and Community Welfare are able to explain the influence on the Economic Growth variable in Bojonegoro Regency by 96.6% while the rest is explained by other variables.

CONCLUSION

Based on research findings on the role of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and community welfare on economic growth in Bojonegoro Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Regional Original Revenue (PAD) plays a significant role in driving economic growth in Bojonegoro Regency. Increased PAD, particularly from local taxes, levies, and regional asset management, contributes to financing infrastructure

development, education, and public services, which form the foundation for long-term economic growth.

2. Community welfare, as measured by indicators such as poverty rates, poverty incidence, and the Human Development Index (HDI), is closely linked to economic growth. More prosperous communities tend to have higher purchasing power, greater productivity, and more active economic participation.
3. The synergy between increasing PAD and community welfare is crucial. Effectively managed PAD and dedicated to programs that improve the community's quality of life will create a sustainable positive cycle in regional economic development.
4. Economic growth in Bojonegoro depends not only on the size of local revenue (PAD), but also on how it is used to create equitable development, empower the local economy, and improve the quality of human resources.
5. Therefore, the local government needs to continue optimizing the potential of PAD through innovative fiscal policies and strengthening pro-people programs to improve community welfare as a key prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

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