

## THE EFFECT OF THE NUMBER OF POOR POPULATION, EDUCATION LEVEL, AND REGIONAL ORIGINAL REVENUE (PAD) ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF REGENCIES/CITIES IN BALI PROVINCE

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### Abstract

One of the serious problems faced by Indonesia is economic growth. Economic growth is a condition in which there is development of activities in the economy, indicated by an increase in the production of goods and services as well as an improvement in public welfare. The success of regional development can be observed from the level of economic growth. This study uses a quantitative and associative approach, which aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. This study aims to examine the relationship among several variables, namely the direct effect of the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) on economic growth, as well as the indirect effect of the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) on economic growth. The variable of the number of poor population ( $X_1$ ) does not have a negative effect on the economic growth variable ( $Y$ ). The education level variable ( $X_2$ ) has a positive effect on the economic growth variable ( $Y$ ). The education level variable ( $X_2$ ) has a positive effect on the economic growth variable ( $Y$ ). (1) The number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) simultaneously have a significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province. (2) The number of poor population partially has a negative and insignificant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province, while education level and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) partially have a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province.

**Keywords:**Economic growth

### INTRODUCTION

One of the serious problems faced by Indonesia is economic growth. Economic growth is a condition in which there is development of activities in the economy, indicated by an increase in the production of goods and services and an improvement in public welfare (Izatun, 2015). The success of regional development can be observed from the level of economic growth. High and sustainable economic growth is a main condition for the continuity of economic development.

Bali Island has long been known worldwide for the beauty of its tourism attractions. Amid various uncertainties regarding the future of Bali's economy, there is a strong potential that plays a role as a lever for the economy of Bali Province, namely

the creative economy (Putra & Astawa, 2022). In examining economic growth, Bali Province can be analyzed through several important aspects that make it an interesting focus of analysis. Bali, whose economy is highly dependent on the tourism sector, experienced a sharp decline in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and a significant increase in unemployment during the pandemic (Wisnu, 2024).

Bali has its own distinctive appeal, particularly as the main entry point for foreign tourists to Indonesia, as well as a source of regional and national revenue derived from the tourism sector (Wijaya, 2015). To assess regional economic development, it can be observed from the development of the region's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). In the regional economy, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is used as an indicator to evaluate regional economic conditions. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is one of the important indicators to determine the economic condition of a region within a certain period (Merdekawaty & Ispriyanti, 2016). High GRDP generally reflects strong economic growth; however, its effectiveness in reducing poverty is highly dependent on equitable income distribution within society (Wisnu, 2024).

Poverty is a condition in which an individual or a group of people does not have sufficient income or resources to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter (Wisnu, 2024). To reduce the level of poverty, an equitable allocation of investment is required so that income inequality among regencies/cities can be addressed (Wijaya, 2015). Several recent studies indicate that the number of poor population is not only a consequence of economic growth, but can also have a significant effect on it. Padang and Murtala (2020) reported that partially, poverty has a negative effect on economic growth in Indonesia, although simultaneously it shows a positive effect. In addition, Suryani (2023) found that poverty slows economic growth in South Sumatra Province. Poverty also shows a negative relationship with economic growth, although it is statistically insignificant (Manajemen et al., 2025). The effects of poverty are very broad, including reducing labor productivity, decreasing saving and investment capacity, and hindering regional economic growth (GRDP). Therefore, comprehensive poverty alleviation strategies are required, including economic structural reforms through industrial diversification and technological innovation, redistribution of resources to ensure more equitable access to education and health services, and inclusive public policies with a fair tax system and expanded social security (Yi, 2025).

Another factor that has an effect on poverty is education. Education is one of the factors that has an effect on the level of poverty. Education organized by the state aims to ensure that citizens acquire knowledge that can reduce backwardness and underdevelopment in a region (Yanthi & Marhaeni, 2015). Education is a basic necessity for all members of society. Anyone who expects good employment and high income must have a high education standard (Valiant Kevin et al., 2022). Education also instills awareness of the importance of human dignity. Educating and providing knowledge means reaching toward the future, which should become the spirit to continuously strive to educate the nation. According to Simmons as cited in Todaro (1994), higher education can only be attained by the wealthy, while the poor do not have sufficient financial resources to finance education to higher levels such as secondary school and

university. Individuals with a higher education level tend to have higher income compared to those with a lower education level (Wardani & Kundhani, 2021).

The education sector has a primary role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and develop productive capacity in order to achieve growth and sustainable development (Todaro, 2006). Effective education can improve quality of life and support social and economic development (Wisnu, 2024).

An overview of education can be observed from the average length of schooling. The average length of schooling refers to the duration of education that has been undertaken by an individual (Valiant Kevin et al., 2022). A higher average length of schooling indicates a higher level of education attained or currently pursued. The higher the average length of schooling, the longer or higher the level of education completed. Higher education increases individual productivity because more knowledge and skills are acquired. Increased productivity can raise individual income (Yanthi & Marhaeni, 2015). This indicates that socio-economic inequality has a direct effect on access to education, which in turn affects the education level in Bali.

The magnitude of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) has an effect on regional expenditure as well as on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Vanomy, 2019). Significant contributions to increasing Regional Original Revenue (PAD) are generated through leading sectors such as restaurants, dining establishments, and hotels, which have an effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Vanomy, 2019).

Economic growth is a primary indicator in assessing the success of regional development. Inequality is reflected in the persistently high poverty rates in several areas, differences in the average length of schooling as a reflection of education level, and disparities in Regional Original Revenue (PAD). These three variables have great potential to have an effect on economic growth both directly and indirectly. Therefore, an empirical study is needed to simultaneously analyze the effect of the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) on economic growth in the regencies/cities of Bali Province, as similar studies at the regency/city level in Bali using this combination of variables are still limited.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative nature to analyze the relationship between the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) on economic growth in Bali Province. The selection of the research location is based on the economic characteristics of Bali as a tourism region that makes a large contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), yet still faces disparities among regencies/cities, particularly in terms of poverty, education, and regional fiscal capacity. The object of this study includes four variables, namely economic growth as the dependent variable, and the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) as independent variables. The data used are secondary data obtained from the Bali Province Central Statistics Agency for the period 2015–2024 in the form of panel data combining time series and cross-section data (Sugiyono, 2019; Bali Province Central Statistics Agency, 2024).

Data analysis is conducted using panel data regression methods to estimate the effect of independent variables on economic growth. The estimation models used

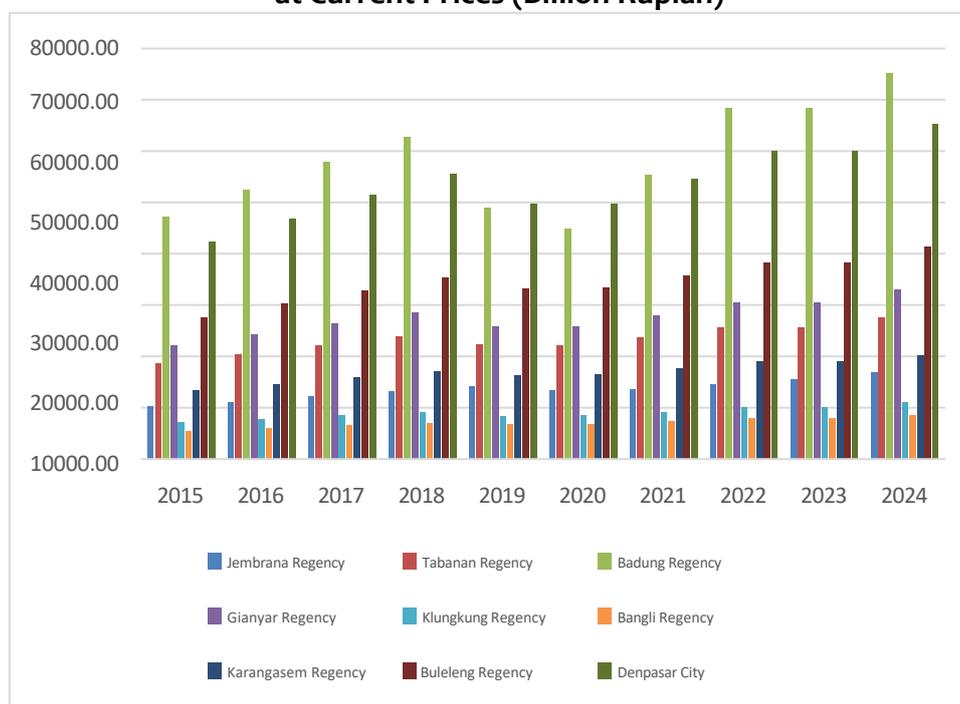
include the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). The selection of the best model is carried out through the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test. The use of panel data allows for an increase in the number of observations, enriches data variation, and reduces potential estimation bias by capturing differences in characteristics across regions and time periods. The data processing is conducted using EViews software to obtain accurate and systematic estimation results (Basuki & Prawoto, 2019).

Before hypothesis testing is conducted, the regression model is examined through classical assumption tests, which include the normality test using the Jarque–Bera method, the multicollinearity test using a correlation matrix, and the heteroskedasticity test using the Glejser test. Hypothesis testing is conducted using the simultaneous test (F-test) to determine the joint effect of independent variables on economic growth, as well as the partial test (t-test) to assess the effect of each variable individually. The results of these tests serve as the basis for drawing conclusions regarding the effect of poverty, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province empirically (Gujarati, 2003; Sugiyono, 2019).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of the Research Area

**Figure 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province at Current Prices (Billion Rupiah)**



Source: BPS, 2025

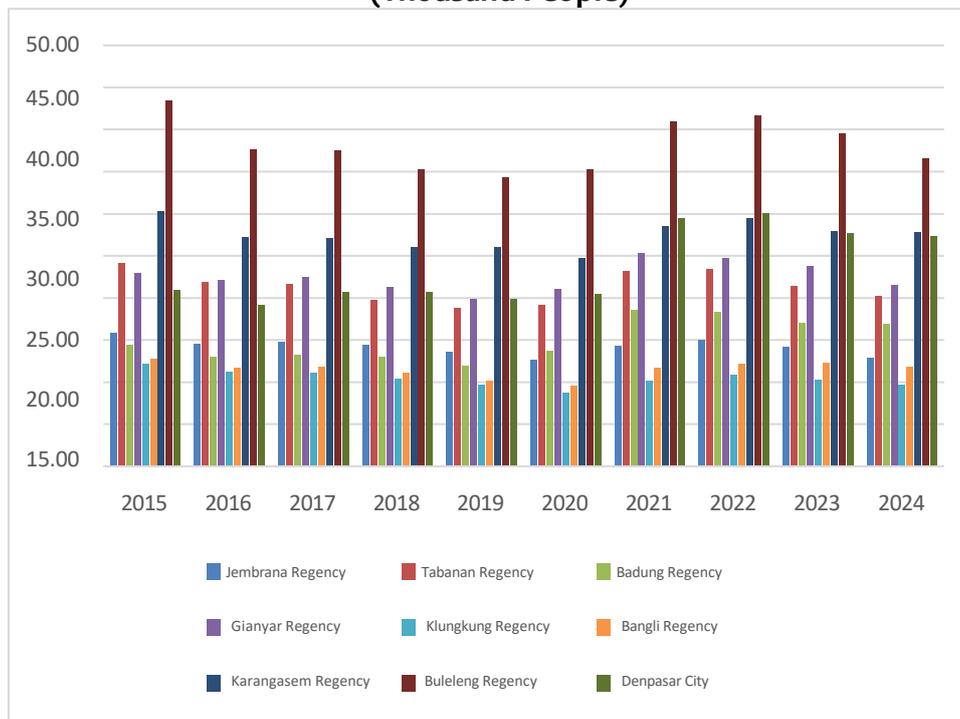
Based on Figure 1, which presents the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of regencies/cities in Bali Province at current prices during the period 2015–2024, it can be observed that, in general, all regions in Bali Province experienced an upward trend

in GRDP each year. This indicates the presence of positive economic growth across various regions. Badung Regency recorded the highest GRDP value compared to other regencies/cities, as this area serves as the main center of Bali's tourism activities with a substantial contribution from the service and accommodation sectors. Denpasar City ranked second highest due to its role as the center of government and urban economic activities. Meanwhile, regencies such as Gianyar, Tabanan, and Buleleng showed moderate GRDP values, supported by contributions from the agricultural, trade, and local tourism sectors. Klungkung Regency and Bangli Regency recorded the lowest GRDP values, indicating relatively smaller economic activities compared to other regions. Although there was a decline in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the GRDP trend across all regencies/cities in Bali increased significantly from 2022 to 2024, indicating economic recovery, particularly driven by the tourism and service sectors.

**Description of Data Related to Research Variables**

**The Number of Poor Population**

**Figure 2. The Number of Poor Population of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province (Thousand People)**



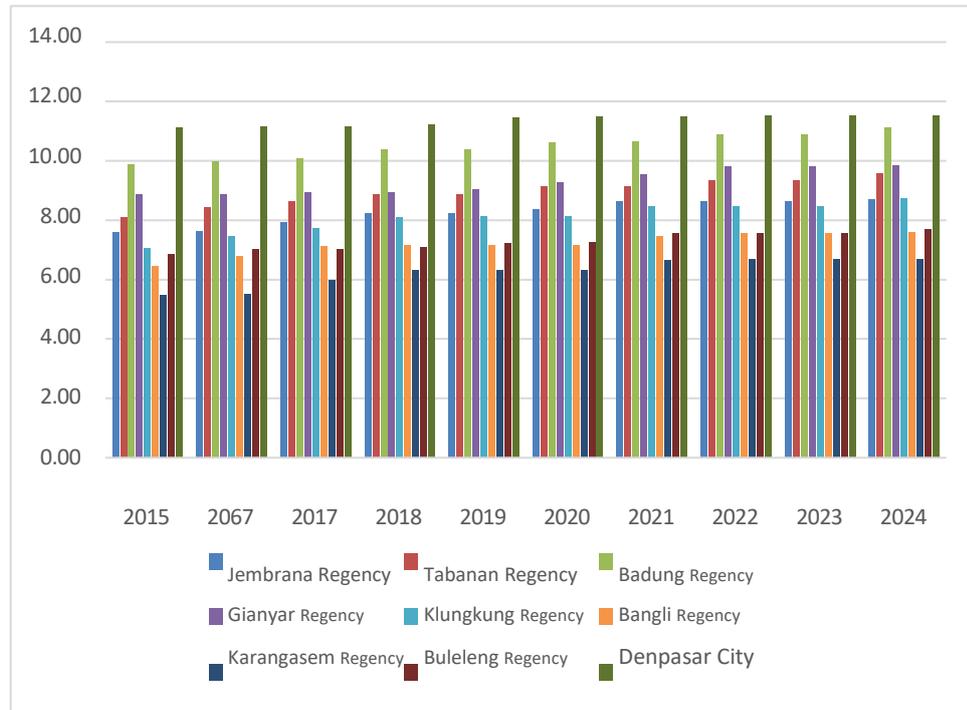
Source: BPS, 2025

The figure illustrates the trend of the number of poor population in each regency/city in Bali Province during the period 2015–2024. Based on the graph, it can be seen that the number of poor population in each region fluctuated from year to year. Buleleng Regency and Karangasem Regency had relatively higher numbers of poor population compared to other regencies, while Denpasar City and Badung Regency recorded the lowest numbers of poor population. In general, the trend of the number of poor population in Bali Province tended to decline until 2019, but increased in 2020, which was likely caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the regional economy. Subsequently, the number of poor population gradually declined again until

2024, in line with economic recovery and increased activity in the tourism sector in Bali. These data provide an overview of welfare disparities among regions in Bali and indicate a close relationship between regional economic conditions and the level of poverty in society.

### Education Level

**Figure 3. Average Length of Schooling in Bali Province by Regency/City (Years)**

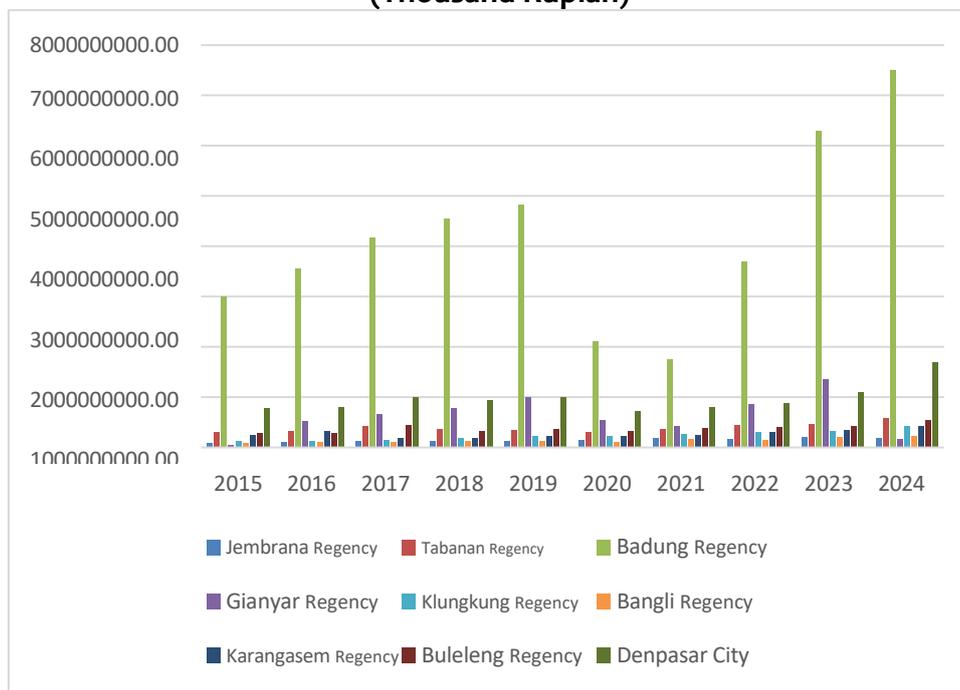


Source: BPS, 2025

Based on the graph of the average length of schooling in Bali Province by regency/city from 2015 to 2024, it can be observed that there was a general increase in the average length of schooling across all regions in Bali. Badung Regency and Denpasar City showed the highest values compared to other regencies, indicating better access to and quality of education in these areas. Meanwhile, Karangasem Regency and Jembrana Regency tended to have lower average lengths of schooling compared to other regencies, although they also experienced annual increases. This upward trend indicates that the efforts of local and provincial governments to expand access to education and increase public awareness of the importance of education have yielded positive results across all regencies/cities in Bali.

## Regional Original Income (PAD)

**Figure 4. Regional Original Revenue (PAD) of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province (Thousand Rupiah)**



Source: BPS, 2025, BAPENDA, 2025

The graph shows that Badung Regency had the highest Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) value compared to other regions throughout the observed period. This reflects the dominance of the tourism, accommodation, and service sectors in the region. The GRDP value of Badung Regency increased significantly from 2015 to 2019, then declined in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a major impact on the tourism sector, and began to increase again after 2021.

Meanwhile, other regions such as Denpasar City, Gianyar Regency, and Buleleng Regency also showed increases in GRDP, although not as high as Badung Regency. Regions such as Bangli, Klungkung, and Karangasem had relatively small GRDP values, indicating a more limited economic scale and a greater dependence on the agricultural sector and local services.

### Results of Analysis of Research

#### Selection of Panel Data Regression Model Using the Chow Test

**Tabel 5. Uji Chou**

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	52.390420	(6,59)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	127.302160	6	0.0000

Source: Data processed with Eviews12

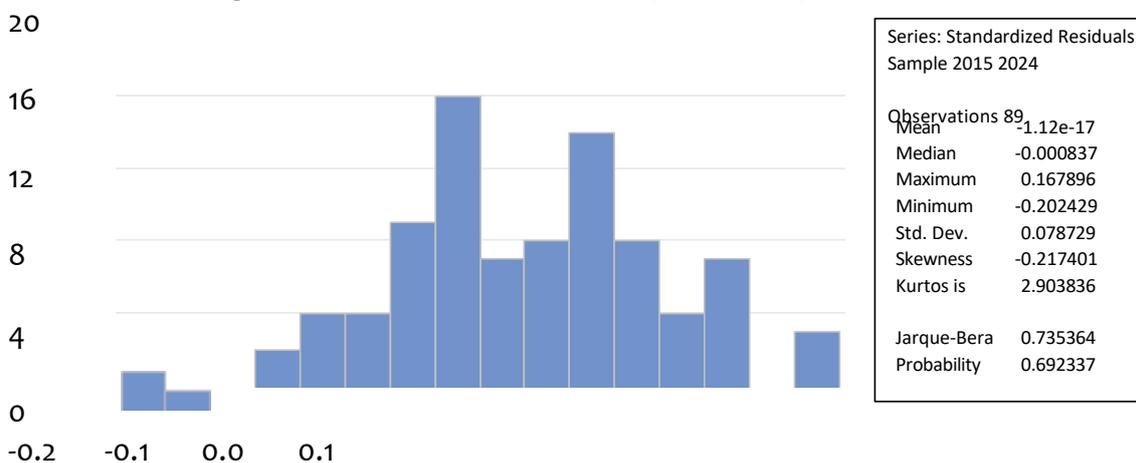
Based on the selection of the panel data regression model using the Chow test, the results show that the probability value of the cross-section Chi-square is smaller than the significance level of 5 percent ( $0.0000 < 0.05$ ). Therefore, the estimation model selected is the Fixed Effect Model.

## Classical Assumption Test

Classical assumption testing aims to determine whether the data with the estimated model produce unbiased results. Therefore, a properly estimated model must satisfy the following classical assumption tests.

### 1. Normality Test

**Figure 6. Results of the Normality Test: Jarque–Bera Test**



Source: Data processed with Eviews12

Based on the results of data processing using EViews, the Jarque–Bera statistic is 0.735364 with a probability value of 0.692337. This probability value is greater than the 5% significance level (0.05). Therefore, according to the testing criteria, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is rejected, indicating that the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed.

### 2. Multicollinearity Test

**Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Using the Correlation Matrix**

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	-0.209112	0.024846
X2	-0.209112	1,000,000	0.662796
X3	0.024846	0.662796	1,000,000

Source: Data processed with Eviews12

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test using the correlation matrix, there are no pairs of independent variables with a correlation coefficient value greater than 0.8. This result indicates the absence of multicollinearity among variable pairs, and therefore the model has satisfied the multicollinearity assumption test.

With the absence of high multicollinearity, the regression coefficients can be interpreted individually and are consistent with the theory of economic development. This condition strengthens the feasibility of the model in explaining the effect of each independent variable on regional economic growth and supports the use of estimation results as a basis for analysis and the formulation of regional development policies (Kristina et al., 2016).

### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

**Table 8 Heteroskedasticity Test Using the Glejser Test**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.121035	0.103792	1.166139	0.2483
LOGX1	0.008341	0.016121	0.517412	0.6068
LOGX2	0.018077	0.040403	0.447414	0.6562
LOGX3	-0.008282	0.004476	-1.850173	0.0693

Source: Data processed with Eviews12

Based on the results of the heteroskedasticity test using the Glejser test, all variables have probability values greater than the five percent significance level. This result indicates that there is no heteroskedasticity problem, and therefore the model has satisfied the heteroskedasticity assumption test.

#### Hypothesis Testing

##### 1) Simultaneous Significance Test of Regression Coefficients (F-statistic Test)

**Table 9. Results of the F-statistic Test (Simultaneous)**

R-squared	0.986330	Mean dependent var	10.13835
Adjusted R-squared	0.984244	SD dependent var	0.645580
SE of regression	0.081034	Akaike info criterion	-2.054611
Sum squared residual	0.387424	Schwarz criterion	-1.730827
Log likelihood	80.88406	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.926155
F-statistic	472.9930	Durbin-Watson stat	0.966924
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Data processed with Eviews12

The results of the F-statistic test (simultaneous) in Table 9 indicate that the regression model has a very high and statistically significant explanatory power. The R-squared value of 0.986330 indicates that approximately 98.633 percent of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by all independent variables included in the study, namely the number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD), while only a small proportion (1.367 percent) is explained by other factors outside the model. Furthermore, with a very large F-statistic value of 472.9930 and a probability value of Prob(F-statistic) equal to 0.000000, which is far below the 0.05 significance level, it can be concluded that simultaneously all independent variables examined have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Therefore, this regression model is statistically valid and feasible for analyzing the relationship among the variables.

##### 2) Partial Significance Test of Regression Coefficients (t-Test)

**Table 10. Results of the t-Test (Partial Test)**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.059792	0.576018	7.048030	0.0000
LOGX1	-0.065515	0.089468	-0.732270	0.4669
LOGX2	2.135393	0.224228	9.523319	0.0000
LOGX3	0.080180	0.024843	3.227457	0.0020

Source: Data processed with Eviews12

The variable LOGX1 has a probability (Prob.) value of 0.4669. Since this value is greater than the 0.05 significance level, LOGX1 partially does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The variable LOGX2 has a probability (Prob.) value of 0.0000. Because this value is far smaller than 0.05, LOGX2 partially has a highly significant effect on the dependent variable. The positive coefficient value of 2.135393 indicates a strong positive relationship. The variable LOGX3 has a probability (Prob.) value of 0.0020. Since this value is smaller than 0.05, LOGX3 partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The positive coefficient value of 0.080180 indicates a positive relationship between LOGX3 and the dependent variable.

Conclusion among the three independent variables, only LOGX2 and LOGX3 are statistically proven to have a significant effect on the dependent variable, while LOGX1 does not have a significant effect.

### **Discussion of Research Results**

#### **The Effect of the Number of Poor Population (X1) on Economic Growth of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province (Y)**

The variable of the number of poor population has a probability value of 0.4669 > 0.05 and a t-statistic value of  $-0.7322 < t\text{-table } 1.9675$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, meaning that the variable of the number of poor population (X1) has a negative relationship and does not have a significant effect on the economic growth variable (Y).

Based on the hypothesis testing results, the poverty rate in Bali Province is not significantly affected by economic growth. According to previous empirical studies (Hastin & Siswadhi, 2021), economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which measures the rate of economic growth in Bali Province, has increased annually, and the data over time indicate that economic growth is at the stage of recovery after experiencing a contraction in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Inequality and the number of poor population increased along with economic growth. While high-quality growth should be effective in reducing poverty, economic growth remains essential for poverty reduction. This implies that financial development in the form of income must be distributed across all groups, including disadvantaged communities, and therefore economic growth must occur in sectors where the poor population is employed.

Economic growth continues to occur even though poverty increases because, in economic activities, factors of production are synergized to create added value, while the limited access of the poor population to factors of production results in limited access to added value. Even when the number of poor population increases, the economy continues to grow. In the short term, although the number of poor population increases from year to year, the economy still grows. Stable macroeconomic policies are needed to ensure income distribution so that the poor population also benefits from national economic growth (Risthi et al., 2021).

Therefore, government efforts are required to increase regional economic growth by creating a conducive business climate and promoting high-quality and

sustainable economic growth, among others through the acceleration of labor-intensive National Strategic Projects (PSN) and various strategic programs to increase productivity in agriculture and horticulture, which are the largest employment-absorbing sectors, particularly for the poor population. In addition, growth across all service sectors such as financial services, business services, education services, health services, social services, and other services can contribute to reducing the poverty level in Bali Province.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that economic growth has not been effective in reducing the poverty level. Therefore, these findings are not consistent with the research hypothesis which states that there is an effect of the number of poor population on economic growth in Bali Province.

#### **The Effect of Education Level (X<sub>2</sub>) on Economic Growth of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province (Y)**

The education level variable has a probability value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$  and a t-statistic value of  $9.5233 > t\text{-table } 1.9675$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that the education level variable (X<sub>2</sub>) has a positive relationship and a significant effect on the economic growth variable (Y).

#### **The Effect of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) (X<sub>3</sub>) on Economic Growth of Regencies/Cities in Bali Province (Y)**

The Regional Original Revenue (PAD) variable has a probability value of  $0.0020 < 0.05$  and a t-statistic value of  $3.2274 > t\text{-table } 1.9675$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) variable (X<sub>3</sub>) has a positive relationship and a significant effect on the economic growth variable (Y).

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis presented in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn in accordance with the formulation of the research problems as follows.

- 1) The number of poor population, education level, and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) simultaneously have a significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province.
- 2) Partially, the number of poor population has a negative and insignificant relationship with the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province, while education level and Regional Original Revenue (PAD) partially have a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of regencies/cities in Bali Province.

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