



## Analysis of the Effect of Regional Original Revenue (PAD), Labor, and Investment on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province

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### ABSTRACT

Economic development is the process of changing the structure of an undeveloped economy through capital investment and human investment aimed at increasing the prosperity of the population or increasing per capita income. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of local revenue, labor, and investment on the GRDP of Banten Province. In this study using a quantitative approach, the variables used for this study are the independent variables, namely Local Revenue, Labor, and Investment. The dependent variable is Gross Regional Domestic Product. The data analysis tools used are multiple regression, T test, F test and determination. The results of the study indicate that investment is still low due to high economic licensing. Local Revenue, Labor, and Investment have a significant influence seen from the test together, namely determination of 0.66727. This means that the independent variables consisting of Regional Original Income, Labor, and Investment are able to elaborate on the dependent variable, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product, of 66%. Ultimately, this research is targeted to increase the economy of Banten Province by simplifying all processes in licensing activities and increasing PAD.

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## INTRODUCTION

National development is a process that runs continuously and continuously with the main goal of creating a just, prosperous, and prosperous society. This process involves various interrelated and supportive sectors, such as economic, social, legal, and political, both at the national and regional levels. In order to achieve these development goals, active involvement of the government and community participation are very important. The success of development in a region or country can be measured through various economic indicators that show progress and growth. Therefore, effective development must be in line with positive economic growth, where increased production of goods and services is the main indicator. This can only be achieved if there is an increase in the number and quality of production factors owned by the country (Fajri & Iriani, 2022).

Economic growth is one of the many macro indicators that can be used to assess the success of development implementation. However, although economic growth is often used as a benchmark for development, this indicator is still general and does not fully reflect the welfare of the community individually. It is hoped that regional development will not only improve the quality of life of the community but also make a positive contribution to economic growth. Changes in the value of GRDP in a region can be used as a reflection of the economic growth of the region. Economic growth in Banten shows a positive recovery after the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ongoing infrastructure development, such as toll roads, ports, and airports, has improved connectivity, and attracted more investment to the region. The industrial sector, especially manufacturing, is starting to grow again with many companies choosing Banten as a strategic location for production. In addition, trade and service sector activities, including tourism, are also starting to recover along with increasing community mobility. The adoption of digital technology is increasing, supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in product marketing and distribution. Support from the local government, through incentives and training programs for the workforce, contributes to increasing competitiveness. Although challenges such as inflation and global economic uncertainty remain, Banten remains optimistic about continuing to increase its growth in the future. The rate of economic growth in Banten over the past five years has always increased significantly (Manurung et al., 2022).

Investment in the manufacturing, logistics and technology sectors drives the growth rate of GRDP, in order to create jobs, and also accelerate the modernization of the regional economy (Saleh, 2023). According to the research results The Panel (2020) reported that investment has a positive and significant effect on GRDP. However, different results were found by Rosmalia (2014) shows that investment has no effect on GRDP.

Investment in Banten Province shows a fluctuating pattern every year, reflecting unstable conditions and continuing changes. Currently, Banten is one of the provinces that attracts investors, both domestic and foreign. This province has a number of advantages, such as rich natural resources, various tourism destinations, strategic geographic locations, and supporting infrastructure, all of

which are potential capital for investment development. With the support of the Banten Provincial Government, the realization of investment through Foreign Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDN) has contributed to increasing regional income (Husna et al., 2020). However, investment in Banten also faces several problems, such as unstable investment fluctuations that always change every year. In addition, dependence on natural resources, especially coal, which is processed in the industrial sector, must be balanced with policies to encourage economic sustainability and diversification. Other problems are regional regulations, infrastructure constraints, licensing, taxation, along with regional disparities that can affect investment. Therefore, there needs to be a new breakthrough in order to build a more conducive climate for investors, both foreign and domestic, as well as increase export competitiveness through partisanship based on regulations and appropriate government policies.

Investment, both domestic and foreign, also plays an important role in increasing Indonesia's GRDP. In macroeconomic theory, investment is one of the main factors in driving capital accumulation and increasing production capacity. Indonesia, through government policies that support foreign investment, has succeeded in attracting investment in vital sectors such as manufacturing, infrastructure, and energy. High investment will increase production and create jobs, which will increase GRDP (Budi Purnomo, 2020).

The workforce in Banten Province from 2014 to 2023 is very important because Banten is one of the many provinces with rapid economic growth and has a strategic position on the island of Java. In the context of employment, Banten faces significant challenges and opportunities, including the unemployment rate that needs to be analyzed to understand the dynamics of the labor market. Although it does not have a specific order in terms of the number of workers in Indonesia, Banten contributes greatly to the national economy through the industrial and service sectors. This study can provide insight into the quality of the workforce, the skills needed, and the impact of investment on job creation. By analyzing data during this period, this study can also help formulate more effective policies to increase labor participation and reduce unemployment in this province. And the selection of investment research objects in Banten Province from 2014 to 2023 is very relevant because Banten is one of the many provinces with significant investment growth in Indonesia, often ranking 3rd in terms of investment realization at the national level. This study is important to understand the factors that drive investment, such as local government policies, developing infrastructure, and large market potential. In addition, investment analysis can provide insight into its impact on economic growth, job creation, and improving community welfare. By studying investment trends during the period, this study can also help formulate more effective strategies to attract more investment in the future, as well as identify sectors with high growth potential. Based on the background above, the result of this study is entitled "Analysis of the Influence of Regional Original Income (PAD), Labor, and Investment on GRDP in Banten Province in 2014-2023"

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)*

One of the many indicators used to measure the level of prosperity and wealth of a country from the results of development is national income which is described in terms of the country's economic growth as a result of development and its implementation. According to Sukirno (2019:34) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of income and expenditure of a country for the production of goods and services and this is based on the value or market prices during a certain period of time. This GDP can reflect economic performance, because the value of goods and services produced has a country factor with a higher assessment of a country's GDP, the economic performance of this country is even better. While the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), stated that Gross Regional Domestic Product is the addition of the total gross value of all goods and services created or produced in a country as a result of various economic activities throughout a certain period of time, regardless of whether various production factors are owned by natural resources and human resources.

Gross Regional Domestic Product is the basis for measuring the total value added of various economic activities in the region. The GRDP value predicts the ability of a region to carry out the management of resource wealth in its production process, resulting in the output of goods and services optimally meeting the demand from the economic actor sector (Mankiw, 2014) Therefore, the total value of GRDP production in each region is very dependent on the condition of resources and the contributions given. Its derivation is an indicator of the progress of economic activities in the region. According to Parkin, (2017:21) Gross value added production is generally defined as the sum of gross value added (the difference between the value of production and the cost of inputs) arising from all economic activities in a given area, regardless of where the production inputs originate.

### *Locally-Generated Revenue*

Law Number 23 of 2014, states that PAD is defined as income that the regional government can and collects according to Regional Regulations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. PAD is a combination of several revenue items, namely regional levies, regional taxes, non-tax revenues that include the results of the management of Regionally-Owned Enterprises (BUMD), as well as income from investment and utilization of natural resources.

Abdul Halim (2007), revealed that PAD includes all revenues originating from original economic sources in the area. Meanwhile, (Mardiasmo, 2013), explained that PAD consists of revenues obtained through the regional tax sector, results of regionally owned companies, management of separated regional assets, regional levies, along with other legitimate PAD sources. In order to optimize PAD revenues, regional governments need to improve the quality of public services. However, excessive exploitation of PAD can create a burden for the community and has the potential to threaten the stability of the regional economy.

Meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 21 of 2011 concerning the Regional Original Income group, it is divided based on the type of income consisting of Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Results of Management of Separated Regional Assets, and others.

### ***Relationship between Regional Original Income (PAD) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB)***

PAD has a close relationship in the context of regional economics. PAD is the main source of funding for local governments obtained from various sources, such as levies, regional taxes, and the results of managing regional wealth. When PAD increases, this reflects an increase in economic activity in the related region, which can contribute to the growth of GRDP. GRDP itself reflects the total value of goods and services produced by a region, resulting in an increase in PAD which is often accompanied by an increase in GRDP. (Firdausy, 2017). This is in line with Rostow's theory which states that the stages of economic growth show that increasing regional income can contribute to the growth of GRDP.

### ***Labor***

According to Mulyadi S. (2003, p. 171) In addition to entrepreneurial capital and land, labor is a factor of production for the economy. Someone will start working if the utility received exceeds the disutility which can trigger the supply of labor. However, for entrepreneurs, the added value of the output of services and goods must be at least as high as the wages paid to workers. Thus, it can later create a demand for labor. The situation where demand and supply meet is called equilibrium. In an economy, labor can be absorbed and full employment appears. Based on Jean Baptist Say's explanation, for this situation, the services and goods produced can be used up by the community (Supply Creates Its Own Demand).

Meanwhile, Law No. 13 of 2003 explains that labor is each person who can complete their work in producing services and goods so that their own needs and others can be met. In general, the population of the country is divided into 2, namely labor and non-labor. Residents who are not considered to be labor if their age is over 64 years.

According to J. Simanjuntak (2005) Labor is a key factor in the production process, where an increase in GRDP reflects economic growth that is able to open more jobs. This theory emphasizes the importance of investment and development of economic sectors to increase labor productivity, as well as how appropriate economic policies can encourage higher labor absorption. As a result, there is a close relationship between labor market dynamics and regional economic growth, which influence each other in creating community welfare.

### ***Relationship between Labor and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)***

The relationship between labor and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is very close and mutually influential. Labor is one of the many crucial production factors that contribute directly to the creation of goods and services in a region. When the number of workers increases, especially those with

adequate skills and education, the production capacity of a region will also increase. This has the potential to increase economic output, which is reflected in the growth of GRDP. As a result, the more workers involved in the production process, the greater the total value of goods and services produced, so that GRDP will increase (Simanjuntak & Jan, 2005). This is in line with Adam Smith's theory stating that if the allocation of Human Resources is effective it can be the beginning of economic growth. Thus, efficient allocation of Human Resources is a requirement needed for economic growth.

### ***Investment***

Investment is defined as expenditure or purchase made by investors or companies to obtain capital goods and production equipment intended to increase the production capability of goods and services in the economy (Sukirno, 2018:107). In addition to functioning to maximize output, investment also plays a role in determining income distribution, labor distribution, population growth and quality, and technological progress.

Martalenna and Malinda (2012:32), elaborate that investment is a delay in consumption in the present with the hope of getting consumption in the future, which contains the risk of uncertainty, resulting in compensation for the related delay. Meanwhile, Kasmir (2019:45) defines investment as capital investment in a long-term activity in various business fields, both physical and non-physical, for example the construction of roads, factories, buildings, bridges, and research and development projects. Meanwhile, Tandelilin (2012:3) defines investment as a commitment involving funds or other resources now which are intended to gain profits in the future.

Investment is the placement of funds with the aim of obtaining profit or additional funds. Investment has two important aspects, namely return and risk. The principle that applies in investment states that the higher the potential profit offered, the greater the risk that investors must bear. Therefore, mistakes in investing can result in losses or even the loss of all invested capital (2017:29).

### ***Relationship between Investment and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)***

Investment and GRDP are closely related, because investment is one of the main drivers of economic growth. Investment, whether direct or indirect, contributes to increasing the production capacity of a region. When companies or individuals invest, they create infrastructure, purchase equipment, and hire workers, all of which contribute to increasing the output of goods and services. Thus, increased investment will lead to increased GRDP, because more goods and services are produced in the economy (Investment et al., nd).

The Harrod-Domar theory explains the relationship between investment and GRDP (by emphasizing that investment is the main driver of economic growth. According to this theory, increased investment will eventually increase the production capacity of an economy, which in turn will result in an increase in total output or GRDP. In other words, the greater the investment that is carried out, the higher the potential for economic growth that can be achieved, because

investment contributes to capital accumulation and the creation of new jobs. However, this theory also recognizes that other factors, such as the savings rate and the efficiency of capital use, also affect this relationship. Therefore, to achieve sustainable GRDP growth, it is crucial for a country or region to make effective and efficient investments.

### *Hypothesis*

Hypothesis is an initial assumption regarding a question formulated in a research problem. This assumption is temporary because the answer depends on the theory used and has not been supported by empirical data obtained through data collection. The hypothesis aims to be a basis or initial prediction that can be tested and verified through the research process to find empirical evidence that supports or rejects the hypothesis. The hypothesis in this study is:

1. It is suspected that Regional Original Income (PAD) has a positive and significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.
2. It is suspected that the workforce has a positive and significant influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.
3. It is suspected that investment has a positive and significant impact on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a type of research method that is able to analyze data through a quantitative method approach. The quantitative method approach uses statistical formulas to carry out data analysis along with the facts obtained. The location of this research is in Banten Province with 4 district areas, namely Tangerang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Lebak Regency, Serang Regency along with 4 city areas, namely Tangerang City, South Tangerang City, Serang City, Cilegon City. The time period in this research process was taken from 2014-2023. This research data uses secondary data from second parties, and can also be used directly for the purpose of being published to the public. Secondary data has been accessed at the BPS (Central Statistics Agency) of Banten Province, Tangerang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Lebak Regency, Serang Regency and Tangerang City, South Tangerang City, Serang City, Cilegon City, from the literature of Banten Province statistics books. The research variables use dependent variables and independent variables. The data used in this study are secondary data, namely information that researchers collect indirectly from other sources, for example documents or data collection descriptions are in line with the understanding The Greatest Showman (2018) about secondary data, namely information collected indirectly from other people or through written documents. The analysis method in this study is panel data regression analysis. In order to determine the relationship between variables, the data has been collected and evaluated. documentation method is a data collection technique through obtaining information from documents in the form of books, archives, writings, numbers, and images that support the research.

**RESEARCH RESULT**

***Regression Analysis Test Results***

**1) *F-start Test or Chow Test***

This chow test is a test model to determine the two models to be selected between CEM or FEM. This hypothesis test is based on, among others:

HO: Common Effect Model (CEM)

HA : Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Using basic assumptions including:

HO is accepted if p-value > 0.05

HA is accepted if p-value < 0.05

Table 1 Regression Results F-start Test or Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests  
Equation: Untitled  
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	175.454601	(7,69)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	234.707452	7	0.0000

Source: Processed data, (2025)

The results of the Chow test regression show that the Cross-section Chisquare probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, which means that HO is rejected and HA is accepted. As a result, the appropriate and good model in the Chow Test is FEM. Then, it will be continued to the Hausman Test to determine the best model between REM and FEM.

**2) *Hausman test***

The Hausman test is a test that is carried out to select an appropriate model among...FEM or REM. In determining the following things are needed:

HO: Random Effect Model (REM)

HA: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Through the use of basic assumptions including:

HO is accepted if p-value > 0.05

HA is accepted if p-value < 0.05

Table 2 Hausman Test Regression Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test  
Equation: Untitled  
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	5.893449	3	0.1169

Source: Processed data, (2025)

The results of the Hausman test regression show that the Cross-section Chisquare probability value is 0.1169 > 0.05, meaning that HO is accepted and HA is rejected. As a result, a good and appropriate model in the Hausman Test is REM. Then, it will be continued to the LM Test to determine the best

model between the Common Effect Model and the Random Effect Model (REM).

**3) Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test**

This Lagrange multiplier test is conducted to determine between the random effect model and the common effect model that is most suitable to be applied to an estimation. The hypothesis used in the Lagrange Multiplier Test is:

HO: Common Effect Model (CEM)

HA: Random Effect Model (REM)

Through the use of basic assumptions including:

HO is accepted if p-value > 0.05

HA is accepted if p-value < 0.05

**Table 3 Lagrange Multiplier Test Regression Results**

Lagrange multiplier (LM) test for panel data  
 Date: 05/18/25 Time: 20:05  
 Sample: 2014 2023  
 Total panel observations: 80  
 Probability in ()

Null (no rand. effect) Alternative	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	207.8553 (0.0000)	3.089648 (0.0788)	210.9449 (0.0000)
Honda	14.41719 (0.0000)	-1.757739 (0.9606)	8.951581 (0.0000)
King-Wu	14.41719 (0.0000)	-1.757739 (0.9606)	9.650255 (0.0000)
GHM	-- --	-- --	207.8553 (0.0000)

*Source: Processed data, (2025)*

The results of the LM test regression show that the Cross-section Chisquare probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, which means that HO is rejected and HA is accepted. As a result, the appropriate and good model in the LM Test is FEM.

According to the results of a number of tests, for example the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the LM Test, the most appropriate and suitable model chosen was REM.

**Multiconcurrency Test**

**Table 4. Multiconference Test Results**

	PAD	TK	INVESTASI
PAD	1.000000	0.868189	0.812145
TK	0.868189	1.000000	0.677904
INVESTASI	0.812145	0.677904	1.000000

*Source: Processed data, (2025)*

According to the results of the Multicollinearity test, it shows that the coefficient value of each independent variable (Regional Original Income, Labor,

and Investment) shows that the coefficient value is less than 0.8. And it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity issue.

### *Heteroscedasticity Test*

Table 5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Prob
Pendapatan Asli Daerah (X1)	0.7510
Tenaga Kerja (X2)	0.5495
Investasi (X3)	0.6637

Source: Processed data, (2025)

The results in table 5 show that the probability value obtained by the overall variable exceeds the alpha level of 0.05. As a result, it can be concluded that the model in this study is free from heteroscedasticity issues.

### *Estimation of Panel Data Model Test Results (Random Effect Model)*

Table 6 Panel Data Regression Test Result Estimation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	2.3415600	7.909966	2.960265	0.0041
Pendapatan Asli Daerah (X1)	0.013416	0.002366	5.669791	0.0000
Tenaga Kerja (X2)	24.45694	8.008160	3.054002	0.0031
Investasi (X3)	0.213472	0.342137	0.623938	0.5345

Source: Processed data, (2025)

According to the estimation results in the panel model table 1.10, it can be concluded that the regression equation obtained is:

$$\text{GRDP (Y)} = 2.3415600 + 0.013416 + 24.456946 + 0.213472 + \text{eit}X_1X_2X_3$$

According to the results of panel data regression, the regression equations that can be concluded include:

- The constant value in the regression equation obtained is 2.3415600, indicating that if Regional Original Income (X1), Labor (X2), and Investment (X3) are constant, the result is that the Gross Regional Domestic Product is 2.3415600.
- In the variable of Original Regional Income (X1) shows a coefficient value of 0.013416 which has a positive influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). This means that it can be said that if there is an increase in Original Regional Income of 1%, it can cause the GRDP in Banten Province to increase by 0.013416.
- In the Labor variable (X2) shows a coefficient value of 24.456946 which has a positive influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). This means that it can be said that if there is a 1% increase in the Labor force, it can result in the GRDP in Banten Province increasing by 24.456946.
- In the Investment variable (X3) shows a coefficient value of 0.213472 which has a positive influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). This means that it can be said that if there is a 1% increase in Investment, it can result in the GRDP in Banten Province increasing by 0.213472.

**Statistical Test**

**1. Coefficient of Determination (R2) Test**

Table 7 Results of the Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

R-squared	0.66727
Adjusted R-squared	0.65414
S.E.of regression	4371778

Source: Processed data, (2025)

According to the results in table 7, the determination coefficient above shows that the R-squared value is 0.66727 or 66%, meaning that the independent variables consisting of Regional Original Income, Labor, and Investment are able to elaborate the dependent variable, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product by 66%. While the remaining 100% - 66% = 34% is influenced by variables outside this study.

**2. F test (simultaneous test)**

Determination of the results of the F-statistic test is carried out based on the following hypothesis testing:

HO: There is no influence of Regional Original Income, Labor, and Investment on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2025.

HA: There is an influence of Regional Original Income, Labor, and Investment on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2025.

Table 8 F-statistic test

F-statistic	50.80520
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Processed data, (2025)

The results in table 8 show that the F-statistic test value is 50.80520 along with Prob (F-statistic) with a value of 0.000000. As a result, this value can be interpreted as less than the significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.000000 < 0.05$ ). It can be defined that Ho is rejected along with Ha is accepted, as a result all independent variables namely Regional Original Income, Labor, and Investment have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable namely Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2025.

**3. T-statistic test (partial test)**

The T-test aims to find out the level of significance of the influence of independent variables on dependent variables. Determination of the significance of independent variables is carried out by comparing probability values with a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  or 0.05. The following are the hypotheses used in the T-test.

H0: It is suspected that there is no significant influence between Regional Original Income and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

*H1*: It is suspected that there is a significant influence between Regional Original Income and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

*H0*: It is suspected that there is no significant influence between the workforce and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

*H1*: It is suspected that there is a significant influence between the workforce and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

*H0*: It is suspected that there is no significant influence between Investment and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

*H1*: It is suspected that there is a significant influence between Investment and Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province in 2014-2023.

Table 9 T-statistic Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	2.3415600	7.909966	2.960265	0.0041
Pendapatan Asli Daerah (X1)	0.013416	0.002366	5.669791	0.0000
Tenaga Kerja (X2)	24.45694	8.008160	3.054002	0.0031
Investasi (X3)	0.213472	0.342137	0.623938	0.5345

Source: Processed data, (2025)

According to the test results in table 10, it can be observed, among other things:

1. Variable X1 (Local Original Income)

According to the results of the hypothesis test, the probability value can be obtained, namely 0.0000 exceeding  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.0000 < 0.05$ ) so that *H0* is rejected and *H<sub>a</sub>* is accepted. It can be said that the variable of Regional Original Income has an effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

2. Variable X2 (Labor Force)

According to the results of the hypothesis test, the probability value can be obtained which is 0.0031 exceeding  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.0031 < 0.05$ ) so that *H0* is rejected and *H<sub>a</sub>* is accepted. It can be said that the Labor variable has an influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

3. Variable X3 (Investment)

According to the results of the hypothesis test, the probability value is 0.5345 exceeding  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.5345 > 0.05$ ) so *H0* is accepted and *H<sub>a</sub>* is rejected. It can be said that the Investment variable does not have an effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

## DISCUSSION

### *Local Original Income to Gross Regional Domestic Product of Banten Province*

Independent variables of local revenue that have a significant influence on gross regional domestic product in Banten Province in 2014-2023 partially/individually. This can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between PAD and GRDP. Every increase in the value of local revenue will later increase the GRDP value.

The utilization and improvement of local revenue properly will eventually increase the gross regional domestic product. This PAD also comes from local

taxes, local levies, and other non-tax revenues. Local revenue can also be used as a benchmark for independence in a region in its economy. The increase in local revenue according to Anwar (2016), will encourage economic growth in a region from the previous year. The increase in local revenue can have an effect and can spur activity in related sectors, such as the industrial, service, and trade sectors.

The results of this study are in accordance with (Rarung P, 2013) which can produce local original income that has an effect on PDRB in Banten Province. This study is also able to have the same results as the study that (Najmi, 2019) do, with the research results that PAD has a significant and positive influence on the GRDP of Regency/City in Banten Province.

### ***Labor to Gross Regional Domestic Product of Banten Province***

From data processing using multiple linear regression method shows that Labor (X2) has an effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). Proven by the probability value of 0.0031 which exceeds the significance level of 5% or 0.05, as a result it can be said that the Labor variable has an effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province. The magnitude of the impact of the regression coefficient of labor with gross regional domestic product 24.456954. The results of this study are said to be positive and significant, this is due to the number of available workers being able to increase productivity and economic output in Banten Province.

Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning employment, elaborates that labor is every individual who is able to carry out work to provide results in the form of goods or services, either for personal or community needs. Sumarsono (2009) stated that labor includes all people who work, namely those who carry out work activities for themselves or others, either with or without wages, including those who are ready to work. Discussion related to labor absorption needs to begin with an understanding of several basic concepts that are its foundation.

### ***Investment in Gross Regional Domestic Product of Banten Province***

Investment shows a coefficient value of 0.213472 which has a positive effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). So, it can be said that if every 1% increase in Investment results in an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province by 0.213472. And the results of the hypothesis test can be obtained a probability value showing a value of 0.5345 exceeding  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.5345 > 0.05$ ) so that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected. It can be said that the Investment variable does not affect Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

Harrod-Domar theory, which claims that investment plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable economic growth. This economic growth is driven by an increase in investment which reflects a close relationship between the level of investment and national income. (Ayuningtyas et al., 2023).

The results of this study are in accordance with the research conducted by Widiawati, which found that the more capital owned, the more output will be obtained by workers. This condition indicates that labor productivity is increasing, resulting in the need for new workers. This has an impact on the increase in the rate of labor absorption. The greater the amount of capital

available, the higher the output produced by the workforce. This condition reflects an increase in productivity, which will encourage the need for or additional labor and will eventually increase the rate of labor absorption.

However, research that (Lebang et al., 2017) and (Ethics Sari & Sumanto, 2021) do show different results, that Investment does not have a significant effect on GRDP. Because the quality of human resources where if local workers do not have adequate skills or education to support investment activities, then the productivity and efficiency of the investment can be hampered. As a result, the contribution of investment to the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product is limited.

## CONCLUSION

According to the results of data analysis testing in research using the panel data linear regression analysis method which is intended to find out the influence of independent variables consisting of Regional Original Income (X1), Labor (X2), and Investment (X3) on the dependent variable, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product (Y). As a result, this study can draw conclusions including:

1. Local Original Income has a positive and significant influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.
2. Labor has a positive and significant influence on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.
3. Investment has a positive and significant impact on Gross Regional Domestic Product in Banten Province.

## RECOMMENDATION

According to the conclusions, researchers are able to provide a number of suggestions, namely:

1. The government is able to use the results of this research as a basis for making more appropriate policies for investment management and regional economic development.
2. The government can also facilitate more effective economic development planning by considering factors that affect GRDP. In addition, the government can optimize the quality of education and workforce training to continue meeting the needs of the industry.
3. The government can also encourage cooperation between the private sector and the government to attract more investment to the region. The government can consider improving infrastructure and public facilities to support regional economic growth.
4. The government can also monitor and evaluate the policies that have been taken to ensure that the policies are effective in increasing GRDP.
5. The author is advised to continue developing this research by conducting further, more in-depth studies related to the various factors that influence GRDP in Banten Province.
6. Researchers can also explore other variables that may contribute to economic growth, such as technological innovation and fiscal policy. In

addition, authors are advised to use more diverse analysis methods, such as qualitative analysis, to gain a more comprehensive perspective.

7. Researchers can also conduct comparative studies with other regions to see the differences and similarities in the influence of investment and labor on GRDP. Authors are advised to pay attention to the latest developments in economic and investment policies to ensure the relevance of the research.
8. Researchers can collaborate with government agencies and the private sector to obtain more accurate and relevant data. Finally, authors are expected to disseminate the results of this study to the public and stakeholders in order to have a wider impact.

### ADVANCED RESEARCH

An advanced research direction from your study could focus on integrating spatial econometric modeling and time-series forecasting to examine how the interplay between PAD, labor, and investment affects GRDP growth trajectories across districts in Banten Province. By incorporating spatial dependence effects, researchers can identify spillover impacts of economic activities between neighboring regions, while advanced forecasting methods such as Vector Autoregressive Models (VAR) or Machine Learning algorithms can project future GRDP under varying policy scenarios. Furthermore, combining micro-level labor market data with macroeconomic indicators could uncover sector-specific productivity patterns, enabling policymakers to design more targeted fiscal, investment, and human capital strategies that not only boost short-term GRDP but also enhance long-term regional resilience and competitiveness.

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